A

MANUAL

OF

THE TINNEVELLY DISTRICT

IN THE

PRESIDENCY OF MADRAS.

COMPILED

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MANUAL

OF THE

TINNEVELLY DISTRICT.

CHAPTER I.

DESCRIPTIVE.

THE District of Tinnevelly occupies the eastern half of the extreme southern end of the Indian peninsula. It lies between 8° 5′ and 9° 45′ North Latitude, and 77° 20 and 78° 20′ East Longitude. In shape it is roughly triangular, having the Western Ghauts as its western, and the sea for its eastern and southern boundary. On the north it adjoins the Madura District, from which it is divided by no natural boundary, but roughly by a parallel drawn east and west through the large town and railway station of Virudupati. Its extent is 5,176 square miles, with a greatest length north and south of 120 miles and a width east and west increasing from nothing at Cape Comorin to 75 miles at the Madura frontier.

It contains 1,824 villages, of which 1,094 are Government, 570 are Zemindari, and 160 are Inam.

Within this area is comprised a great variety of soils and of natural features, including black cotton plains, sandy tracts along the coast, and undulating and broken country at the foot of the mountains, chiefly red gravel and sand. Gravelly ridges or abrupt masses of rock are scattered about over the district, which is backed by the lofty range of the Western Ghauts.

Tinnevelly may be considered as an epitome, or *fac-simile* on a miniature scale, of the whole Madras Presidency, almost every feature of which is repeated on a smaller scale within this little area. In the last century the plains of Tinnevelly are represented as covered with woods and jungle; these have disappeared with the advance of agriculture to so great an extent, that beyond avenues on the main roads, thorn jungles in tank beds or on channel banks, and scattered topes, chiefly fruit trees, but little now remains, except the so-called palmyra forest, which will be described here-

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after. The great range of ghauts which forms the western boundary of the district is, however, well clothed with forest containing magnificent and valuable trees between elevations of 1,500 and 3,000 feet, scrub jungle and grass at a lower height, and elephant grass, bamboos, and evergreen forests at the summits. The range varies very much in height, averaging about 4,000 feet, but rising to 5,430 and 6,200 at the highest peaks. Besides timber of several valuable kinds, these mountains produce cardamoms, honey, and a variety of minor forest produce; they extend for 120 miles along the western boundary of Tinnevelly. Deep in the recesses of this mountain range rise the rivers and streams which have formed the chief valleys in the low country, and by which are supplied 891 tanks besides some 37,830 acres of channel-fed lands. These streams, issuing from the mountains at intervals, wind through the plain country below in a direction more or less east and west, and reach the sea where it forms the eastern boundary of Tinnevelly.

The geological basis of the district is a continuation of the gneiss rock of which the mountains consist. This rock in the plains is largely covered by more recent formations, but protrudes through them in isolated patches, or rounded and often conical or domed masses, some of which supply excellent stone for the purposes of building and road-making. There are comparatively few places where wells sunk through the surface soil do not hit upon this substratum.

Geological formation and soils.

Of the strata which overlie the gneiss rock the principal are—(1), quartz having a considerable percentage of iron; (2), a nodular limestone or kunkur; and (3), sandstone alternating with claystone. The first of these appears through the soil in the pale red ridges which are conspicuous objects in all the taluks bordering the main ghaut range, as well as in Tinnevelly and Tenkarai Taluks. These rocks, by their decomposition, have given rise to the red series of soils which covers a large part of the western and southern taluks of Tinnevelly.

The second is found in irregular patches underlying a poor stony soil, is well supplied with water, and abounds in well cultivation. It is chiefly found in the central portion of the district.

The third is a seacoast series; it follows the line of the coast within a distance of about ten miles. Several successive parallel ridges of similar sandstone form dangerous bars and reefs at a short distance out to sea, and are known as the Tinnevelly Pearl Banks. Inland these rocks formed originally a nearly continuous ridge rising to about 300 feet, through which the rivers descending from the ghauts have broken and worn away their road to the sea. These are called the "Teri tracts," the surface being entirely formed of blown sand, and they are one of the most peculiar natural features of Tinnevelly.

Throughout the length of this range, during the alongshore winds which blow from the south and south-east, the air is filled with volumes of red sand, which is carried by the wind and deposited like snow in drifts often several feet in depth, sometimes burying fertile lands, trees, and even houses situated near the ridge. With the setting in of the north-east monsoon this phenomenon is repeated in the opposite direction. Efforts have been made from time to time to reclaim portions of this extensive ridge, most of which is a bare desert of red sand, by planting palmyras and other trees, or "Nanal" grass. Wherever springs of water were found at a moderate depth these efforts have been successful, elsewhere the desert still maintains itself.

In the process of decomposition this series has given rise to stiff red soil in a few places, but in general to a soil having a great excess of sand and fit for little but the growth of palmyras.

Next comes the black cotton soil, extending from the Madura boundary southward for about 60 miles, and having an average breadth of 40 miles. This soil varies much in quality. In some places it is equal to the best black cotton of the northern districts, but elsewhere is mixed with gravel and sand and is of very inferior quality.

Lastly we have the river alluvium, which forms a narrow but extremely rich strip on either side of the Tamrapurni river and its tributary the Chittar from the ghauts to the sea. The greater part of this belt is cultivated twice in the year with rice.

On the whole, then, the position of the different soils of the district may be briefly described as follows :—

Along the base of the Western Ghauts a belt from 10 to 20 miles wide of red loam and red sand derived chiefly from the quartz and gneiss.

Along the sea a belt 3 to 15 miles wide of a light grey and red soil, with a great excess of sand chiefly from the decomposition of the claystone and sandstone ridges which run parallel to and near the sea.

These two belts widen out and overlap one another so as to occupy the whole country to the south of Tinnevelly town.

Between them to the north the intervening space is occupied by broad black cotton plains.

Rivers and irrigation.

The only important river in the Tinnevelly District is the Tamrapurni, which, with its affluents the Chittar, Guttananuddi, Ramanuddi, Manimutanuddi, and Pacheyar, all take their rise in the ghaut mountain chain over a breadth of mountain measured north and south of 50 miles. This portion of the range is well clothed with forest and abounds in springs, so that from time immemorial the Tamrapurni river has been the principal feature in the district ; its almost perennial streams supplying an area

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which now amounts to 64,671 acres from the beginning of May to the end of March, in the course of which time two rich crops of rice are obtained without fail in any ordinary season. The river crosses a tract of country 57 miles in extent, though its actual course, inclusive of windings, amounts to 70 miles: its principal affluent, the Chittar, adds 45 miles more. Along the banks of these rivers lies the rich belt of alluvial irrigated land in a narrow strip not more than a mile in average width. The river itself varies from 100 yards at its debouchure from the mountains to 800 yards at the last anicut 12 miles from the sea. Its waters vary with the season, and from week to week, with the fall of rain on the ghauts, from a few yards to a stream full from bank to bank and 30 feet deep. It is crossed by eight anicuts of substantial masonry, most of them the work of a former generation, feeding each a canal for irrigation, some on one side only and some on both sides of the river.

The irrigation is generally direct from each canal for a distance of about 5 miles, and beyond that is supplemented by a number of tanks, sometimes as many as twenty, dependent mainly for their supply upon the single channel. The last or Srivaikuntham anicut is a fine work constructed lately by the British Government at a cost of eleven lakhs, including two canals, head sluices, and numerous subsidiary works.

To the north and south of the Tamrapurni and its mountain basin there descend from the ghauts two principal streams, the Vaigai to the north, which drains the mountains as far north as the Madura boundary, and the Numbiar to the south, which carries to the sea such small quantity of water as is not diverted for irrigation from nearly the whole of the southern portion of the range. The Hanamanadi, a small stream in the extreme south, drains the last few miles of the ghauts.

None of these rivers have any very important source; they are supplied by the numerous streams and torrents which descend by every little valley in the mountains. Each stream, after reaching the plains, is crossed again and again by small stone anicuts or dams for the direct supply of small patches of irrigation near the foot of the mountains, and further out to fill the innumerable tanks with which the surface of the plain country of Tinnevelly is studded.

The streams to the south of the Tamrapurni basin are better supplied than those to the north; they feed a considerable area round the large villages of Kalkad and Tirukarungudy directly, and supply several large reservoirs, besides a host of small ones.

It must not, however, be supposed that the very large number of tanks scattered over the plains of Tinnevelly are all supplied from mountain sources; a large number of them is purely rain-fed,

receiving only the surface drainage in heavy rain from the country above them; and even when tanks are connected by channels and anicuts with the rivers or streams which cross the district, the bulk of the supply beyond ten miles from the foot of the ghauts, excepting only in the case of the Tamrapurni, is derived from the surface drainage of the country during heavy rain, by which the rivers are suddenly swollen into rapid torrents, whose waters are diverted by dam below dam, and led by channel after channel to multitudes of tanks with so much effect that it is rare that any water reaches the sea.

On taking a bird's-eye view of the district from one of the highest peaks of the mountains, a good general idea of its features may be obtained. A narrow green winding ribbon, with a silver thread in its centre, represents the Tamrapurni with its irrigated land—the wealth of Tinnevelly; north and south are wide areas of red sandy land undulating in broad and gentle slopes, studded with numerous tanks of all sizes and shapes, each with its little patch of green rice below it; the dry red lands largely waste, and when cultivated bearing poor crops of pulse, gram, or of inferior kinds of grain, but especially to the south well stocked with palmyra palms; to the north and north-east wide level plains, in the dry season black and bare, but when cultivated an unbroken stretch of cotton, cholum, and cumbu, and dotted with numerous tanks here as elsewhere. A succession of large villages bristling with pagoda towers and substantial tiled houses lines the valley of the Tamrapurni, and the plains elsewhere show a village for every tank of any size, and for every two to three miles of linear distance in any direction.

Produce of soil.

The river valley produces rice and nothing else, but two rich harvests every year. The sandy belt along the sea abounds with the palmyra palm to so great an extent towards the southern extremity of the peninsula that this part of Tinnevelly goes commonly by the name of the palmyra forest. Jaggery and sugar are manufactured from the juice which is extracted from this palm, and are the chief products of this area; but saméi, an inferior grain, and under tanks, springs, and wells, rice, plantains, and raggy, &c., are raised.

The red soil belt at the foot of the ghauts produces cholum, cumbu, gram, &c., on the dry lands and under wells, and good crops of rice are raised wherever water is procurable.

The black cotton plain yields in the driest season fine harvests of cotton, and when rains are fairly abundant cholum and cumbu, gram and pulses of several kinds, besides fine crops of raggy, cholum, chillies, and tobacco under the numerous wells with which parts of these extensive plains are plentifully supplied.

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Principal villages.

The chief towns of the district, as might be expected, are situated either along the river valley; or, secondly, along the foot of the mountains, where the descent of a stream or river of more than ordinary importance gives facilities for rice cultivation; or, thirdly, in central positions on long established lines of communication through the black cotton plains.

Tinnevelly is the chief of the first class of villages, half way between the mountains and the sea, with 21,044 inhabitants.

Palamcottah, a mile off on the other bank of the Tamrapurni, rose to importance as the chief military station of the district, which it continues to be, though the fort which served the English in good stead in the last century has been demolished.

Travelling westward along the valley of the Tamrapurni, we have Melapoliem, Shermadevy, Viravanellur, Kaladakurichi, and Ambasamudram, all villages containing a population of upwards of 4,000; and to the east Manakarai, Srivaikuntham, Tenkarai, Alwar-Tinnevelly, Perungulam, Tenduperi, Siruthandanellur, Yeral, and Ahtúr of similar size.

The next group of large villages, those situated at the foot of the ghauts, gives us Tirukaranguddi with a population 1,861 as furthest south; then Kalkad six miles to the north; twenty miles further north we come on the river valley with Kaladakurichi and Ambasamudram; then still travelling north Alvarkurichi, Ambur, Kadiem, Tenkasi, Vasudevanellur, Sevagiri, Satur, Srivilliputtur, and Wartrapp, all deriving their importance from mountain irrigation.

Inland Virudupati and Sivakasi, centrally situated in the cotton tracts, are places of importance and on the old main lines of communication northward.

Along the seacoast the country is poor, but the seaports of Tuticorin and Kulasegarapatam are flourishing places of trade, especially the former, which, with a population of 10,565 and a trade valued at about 143 lakhs annually, is the principal port of the district and the terminus of the South Indian Railway. It has an extensive boat harbour and a good anchorage open in both monsoons, and is visited regularly every week by the steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company trading up and down the coast, as well as by a considerable number of sailing ships and occasional steamers direct from Europe.

Roads.

The centre upon which all the main lines of communication converge is Tinnevelly. North, north-west, west, south-west, south, and east to the confines of the district roads have long been in existence, and have been much improved within the last fifty years. Many of them have excellent avenues: branch lines connecting the larger towns with these have also been constructed. The total

mileage is 849. The main lines have always been (1) from Tinnevelly north to Madura; (2) from Tinnevelly south round the ghauts into Travancore; (3) from Tinnevelly east to the chief seaport Tuticorin; and (4) a line along the foot of the ghauts from the Madura frontier to Cape Comorin, and so to Travancore. The first and third of these lines have now been taken up by the South Indian Railway opened in December 1875 to the great advantage of the district.

Trade.

Traffic even at the commencement of the century was considerable. In 1807 the exports were estimated at 14 lakhs of rupees, chiefly cloths. In 1865-66 they were 88 lakhs. Tinnevelly does little more than feed itself, but it exports cotton to the value of about 44 lakhs annually, and jaggery drawn from the palmyra valued at Rupees 2,17,267. The imports, almost *nil* at the beginning of the century, have risen to 559 lakhs, chiefly cotton goods, twist, &c., of European manufacture, and a small quantity of timber from Ceylon and Travancore.

Pearl fishery.

Tinnevelly has long been celebrated for its pearl and chank fisheries. The pearl oyster formerly abounded on the reefs and shoals off the coast of Ceylon and Tinnevelly, and yielded during the first half of this century a total revenue of Rupees 8,87,021, or an average of Rupees 1,47,836 in each of the six years in which a fishery took place. The fishery is very uncertain. It has taken place in eight years only since 1800. This is due to the migrating habits of the pearl oyster.

Chank fishery.

The chank is a large convolute shell five inches long by three broad, and is regarded in Northern India especially with a superstitious veneration. Large quantities are obtained from the muddy bottom of the sea off the Tinnevelly coast near Tuticorin, like the pearl oyster, by means of divers. Both are a monopoly the property of Government.

The chank fishery has yielded an average revenue of 5,253 rupees during the last twenty years. Unlike the pearl oyster the chank is always found off Tuticorin, and the fishing has been regularly leased out by Government to the highest bidder. The pearl oyster disappeared from Tinnevelly waters about eighteen years ago, but has recently been found again in large numbers so as to give hopes of a fishery at no distant date.

Climate.

The climate of Tinnevelly is peculiar, the result of the influence of the two monsoons. On the whole its principal characteristics are light rainfall and equable temperature.

In the hot months, viz., from February to June, the thermometer in the shade rarely rises beyond 95°, but has been known to reach 100°. In the coldest months, December and January, it is seldom lower than about 77°, but has once been observed as low as 72°. The mean temperature varies from 80° to 90° in the course of the year.

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The seasons are the results of the south-west and north-east monsoons. The south-west monsoon breaks on the western or Travancore side of the ghauts early in June. For some weeks before, strong westerly and south-westerly winds prevail. The 15th of June brings the first floods down the Tamrapurni and the first crop of rice is planted out, having been sown in seed-beds a month earlier. But little rain falls in Tinnevelly, and that chiefly in slight showers along the foot of the ghauts; but the climate throughout the district is sensibly cooled by the westerly winds blowing through the monsoon rain by way of the various gaps and passes through the mountain range.

At this season the climate at the foot of the mountains is delightful. A steady supply of water descends from the mountains and feeds the rice-lands until shortly before the first harvest in September, when the south-west monsoon gradually dies away. The first crop is then reaped and preparations are immediately made for the second crop to be raised from the north-east monsoon. This monsoon is due about the 15th October, and is often accompanied by storms of considerable violence and high and sudden floods in the rivers, occasionally such as to produce much damage. This monsoon is less regular, but heavier in its discharges of rain. The rice-fields are fed by the river freshes at intervals as the rains fall, or by water stored in tanks during the heavier showers. The rain at this season is general over the district, and it is by its aid that the dry crop is everywhere raised, and that the greater number of tanks not river fed receive their annual and single supply. It lasts from October to January. Occasional showers fall in April and May. The total rainfall as registered in ten places in the district for ten years, 1853–63, averages 35 inches; nearly two-thirds of which fall during the rains, that is, during October, November, and December in the north-east monsoon. This, if fairly distributed throughout the season, will serve to bring to maturity all the crops, both dry and wet.

The hot season commences with the month of February and continues with only an occasional thunder shower until the south-west monsoon breaks in June. The whole country, except a few patches under well cultivation, is bare and burnt up during these months. Strong winds from the south, known as alongshore winds, prevail especially near the coast, and carry volumes of sand in their course, to the frequent injury of the cultivated lands.

Taluks.

The district is divided into nine taluks for magisterial and revenue purposes. Of these the following five, beginning from the northern or Madura frontier, lie at the foot of the ghauts or along the western side of the district: Srivilliputtur, Sankaranainarkoil, Tenkasi, Ambasamudram, and Nanguneri.

Nanguneri, at the extreme south, is bounded by the mountains on the west and the sea on the east.

The following three taluks lie on the seacoast and occupy the eastern portion of the district: Ootapidaram to the north, Tenkarai in the centre, and Nanguneri to the south. Between these two lines lies Satur to the north and Tinnevelly in the centre.

Administration.

Each taluk has a Tahsildar Sub-Magistrate with the usual establishment, and the taluks of Srivilliputtur, Satur, Nanguneri, Tenkarai, and Tinnevelly have each an extra Sub-Magistrate and Deputy Tahsildar stationed at Wartrapp, Virudupati, Radapuram, Kulasegarapatam and Palamcottah, respectively; while Ootapidaram, containing the large division of Ettiapuram, has four extra Sub-Magistrates, one stationed at Vellatikulam to the north-east, one at Kytar to the south-west, one at Ettiapuram in the centre, and one at Tuticorin, the chief port of the district. The civil jurisdiction is arranged also by taluks, but the number of courts is less.

For the central taluk of Tinnevelly and the large towns of Tinnevelly and Palamcottah there is provided a Sub-Judge at Tinnevelly and a Munsif's Court.

For the towns of Tuticorin and the taluk of Ootapidaram there is a Sub-Judge having Munsif's and Small Cause powers at Tuticorin.

The civil jurisdiction of Tenkarai and Nanguneri belongs to the Munsif's Court at Srivaikuntham.

The Ambasamudram Munsif has charge of Ambasamudram and Tenkasi, and the Srivilliputtur Munsif of Sankaranainarkoil, Srivilliputtur, and Satur.

The District Magistrate and Collector resides at Tinnevelly, and usually has immediate charge of Sankaranainarkoil, with an Assistant in charge of Tinnevelly Taluk, or *vice versâ*.

The Head Assistant's head-quarters are at Shermadevy, twelve miles west of Palamcottah, with the charge of Nanguneri, Ambasamudram, and Tenkasi.

The Sub-Collector is stationed at Tuticorin, with Tenkarai and Ootapidaram.

The General Deputy Collector has his head-quarters at Satur and manages Satur and Srivilliputtur Taluks.

The Superintendent of Police, with head-quarters at Palamcottah, manages the taluks of Tinnevelly, Nanguneri, Ambasamudram, Tenkasi, Sankaranainarkoil and Srivilliputtur. The rest of the district falls to the Assistant Superintendent at Tuticorin.

At Tuticorin also is stationed the Master Attendant and Superintendent of the Pearl Bank and Chank Fishery, while Sea Customs Superintendents are posted at Tuticorin, Kulasegarapatam, and Kayalpatam.

CHAPTER I. DESCRIPTIVE. Summary.

Tinnevelly must be regarded as having greatly changed in its general appearance within the last century owing to the destruction of jungles and of trees of all kinds to make room for a rapidly extending cultivation under British encouragement. At the beginning of the century it is described as well wooded, especially along the foot of the mountains; now it is essentially an open country, cultivated throughout, and remarkable for the scarcity of woods, jungles, and trees of any kind. The palmyra alone holds its place, though even here there is reason to think a large reduction has taken place by the cutting down and clearing away of these trees to facilitate the breaking up of the ground for cultivation. It is thought by many that this process of denudation has been carried too far. Other salient features of the district are—

The perfection to which the system of double-crop cultivation of rice has been carried by the aid of the almost perennial streams of the Tamrapurni and Chittar Rivers, as well as the thorough manner in which every other stream having the advantage of a mountain source has been utilized for rice cultivation, and the complete system of catchment and storage for securing the surplus water of the ordinary rainfall on the plains, by numerous tanks placed in the most advantageous situation throughout the surface of the country.

This great system for utilizing every available source of water-supply, with its numerous stone anicuts across the rivers and streams, its channels and its tanks, is believed to have originated about the 15th century, and is to this day the main source of the wealth and prosperity of Tinnevelly.

Progressively increasing care is, however, being bestowed on the cultivation of the dry lands. The extensive black cotton plains of North and North-East Tinnevelly are one sheet of cotton, cholum, gram, and other crops during the season, October to February, though black and bare the rest of the year.

The richer red soils are treated in the same manner, with increasing care, manure, and regular cultivation; while even the poorest soils, of which there is an enormous extent in Southern and Western Tinnevelly, are regularly cropped once in two or three years according to the power of the soil.

Lastly, garden cultivation by means of wells of such crops as tobacco, chillies, plantains, vegetables of various sorts, &c., is rapidly extending and serves to break the monotonous and desert aspect of the country when the dry crops are off the ground, with brilliant patches of refreshing verdure, as well as to supply employment and profit to many. These patches alone very partially redeem the country in the eyes of a traveller, in April or May, from the appearance of a hot and dusty desert, with no life in the villages

or fields, and only the mirage to relieve the eye ; but in November and December he would see the whole face of the country changed, and if the season be good, the fields and roads alive with peasants, cattle, carts and ploughs, miles upon miles of gently undulating country green with every variety of crop and lit up by the frequent flash of water shining out like silver, which indeed it rivals in value, from the countless tanks and channels and streams which the ingenuity of former generations, eking out the scanty gifts of nature, has provided for the benefit of the cultivator.

The great range of the Western Ghauts walls in the district from the outer world to the west. Its inner ranges of valleys and forests serve the low country as a vast sponge, collecting the heavy rainfall of the mountains and absorbing it for a time, to restore it to the thirsty rice-fields when the rains no longer fall in the plains. The range produces besides excellent timber of many different kinds and abundant pasture for cattle at certain seasons, and is always a glorious feature in every landscape, at whatever time of year, within twenty miles of its base.

The sea along the whole eastern and southern sides of Tinnevelly is at once a boundary which raises no disputes, and the highway of the rapidly increasing wealth of the district. Famous nineteen centuries ago, it promises after many disappointments soon again to add importance to the district by the production of pearls, not now however, as then, its most valued gift, but still a not inconsiderable addition to the wealth which yearly pours out of Tinnevelly to benefit the world, and into it to enrich its people over this highway of commerce.

The climate though hot is more equable than elsewhere in India, and is mitigated along the coast by daily sea-breezes during the hottest months, February to June.

Courtallam, from June to September, possesses one of the most delightful climates in the world, tropical in every agreeable sense of the word, while it is very rarely hotter than is agreeable.

The average rainfall is not large, but if fairly distributed between October and January it suffices all the purposes of agriculture.

Little or no rain falls in Tinnevelly during the south-west monsoon which breaks in June, except on the slopes of the mountains and for three or four miles from their base; but strong west winds blowing cool through the monsoon rains freshen the atmosphere for thirty miles from the foot of the range.

The people are on the whole remarkably healthy; fever, small-pox and cholera, endemic or sporadic, are the principal causes of death, the first especially in the villages near the foot of the ghauts and during the hot season, combined with the native treatment by starvation. Fevers are often fatal to Natives, rarely to Europeans.

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Cholera, defying every precaution, as well as every attempt to penetrate into the causes of its mysterious movements, is the principal means by which the rapid advance in numbers is kept in check. Vaccination is gradually taking the place of the worship of the goddess of small-pox in the estimation of the people, and with more decided results upon the havoc committed by this disease among them.

CHAPTER II.

POPULATION, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC CHARACTERISTICS, &c,

MOST of the following particulars are taken from Dr. Cornish's report on the census of 1871.

The population of the Tinnevelly District, by the census of 1871, was 1,693,959. An enumeration made with considerable care in 1822 gives the numbers at 564,957; allowing for errors of all description, it may fairly be concluded that the population has doubled in the last fifty years,—a sign of the prosperity of the district under British rule.

Villages.

The number of villages in 1871 was 1,824, and the number of houses 403,803;—70 3 per cent. of the population live in Ryotwari and Government villages, 23·5 per cent. in Zemindari, and 6·2 per cent. in Inam villages.

Houses.

Of the houses 93·5 per cent. are thatched, 4·2 per cent. tiled, and 2·7 per cent. terraced. The palmyra leaf is almost universally used for thatching. The density of the population is greatest in the river valley, the taluks of Ambasamudram, Tinnevelly, and Tenkarai having respectively 539, 514, and 504 inhabitants to the square mile, against 258 to the square mile in Ootapidaram Taluk. The average population per square mile is high as compared with other districts, being 327·3.

Chief divisions of population.

Of the total population nearly 89 per cent. are Hindus, 5 per cent. Mahomedans, and 6 per cent. Native Christians.

During the past twenty years the Hindu population has increased by 33 per cent., the Mahomedans by only 10·5 per cent., while the Christian population shows the enormous increase of 74 per cent., probably more than half converts.

Hindu religions.

Of the Hindus 236,717 are followers of Vishnu and 1,269,393 of Siva, or about five to one in favor of Siva. The Vishnuvites are most numerous in the northern taluks of Satur and Srivilliputtur. To a very great extent, universally indeed among the lower castes, the Hindus are Sivites only in name; in reality they are worshippers of demons, or evil spirits, or local village deities.

Almost every village has its pagoda or pagodas, many of the richer temples having lofty towers and high stone walls enclosing

CHAPTER II. POPULATION, CHARACTERISTICS, &C.

them, besides innumerable "mantapams" or stone built resting-places for the gods when carried out in procession. The largest temples are those of Trichendur, Alwar-Tinnevelly, Srivaikuntham, Tinnevelly, Nanguneri, Srivilliputtur, Tenkasi, Courtallam and Papanassam, the last two celebrated for the falls of the rivers Chittar and Tamrapurni, to which crowds of religious visitors resort to bathe and wash away their sins. Courtallam is the favorite resort of the European residents during three months of the year, from the middle of June to the end of September; it is not elevated above the plains and no more than 450 feet above the sea, but through a gap in the Western Ghauts the south-west monsoon winds blow cool and moist, so that there is a difference of from ten to fifteen degrees in the temperature of this part and of the arid plains a few miles away.

Christians.

The number of Christians in Tinnevelly in 1871 was 102,249, of whom rather more than one-half are Roman Catholics, the rest Protestants, and all but 327 are Natives. The Protestant Missions have been most successful among the Shanar caste, the Roman Catholics among the Paravers and fishermen along the sea coast.

The following table shows the number of Hindus under each caste, and the proportion that each caste bears to the gross Hindu population :—

—		Total.	Percentage.
Brahmins	(Priests)	56,866	3·5
Kshatriyas	(Warriors)	10,556	·7
Chetties	(Traders)	24,414	1 5
Vellalars	(Agriculturists)	341,331	21·2
Idaiyars	(Shepherds)	87,992	5·5
Kummalars	(Artizans)	62,793	3·9
Kanakan	(Writers)	117	·007
Kykolan	(Weavers)	52,476	3·3
Vannian	(Laborers)	367,889	22·9
Kosavan	(Potters)	1,149	·7
Sathani	(Mixed caste)	27,548	1·7
Sembadavan	(Fishermen)	13,425	·8
Shanars	(Toddy-drawers)	291,053	18·1
Umbattan	(Barbers)	19,913	1·2
Vannan	(Washermen)	20,315	1·3
Others		53,082	3·3
Parayars		167,671	10·4
	Total	1,598,590	..

Agricultural classes.

The agricultural castes in this district are by far the most numerous. The Vellalars number 341,331, and Vannians, also to a large extent agricultural, 367,889.

The Shanars may also be looked upon as an agricultural caste. In large portions of the district nothing will grow but the palmyra: the cultivation and sale of the products of this tree is the special caste employment of the Shanars. These people number 291,053.

These three classes of community constitute 62 per cent. of the total Hindu population of Tinnevelly. Their distribution is unequal, the Shanars being most plentiful in the palmyra-growing districts to the south, and the Vellalars and Vannians in the valleys and plains where ordinary cultivation is pursued.

The Parayas or out-castes number 167,671; about one-third of the male population of this class are engaged as laborers. They form 10·4 per cent. of the population of the district.

The shepherd caste constitutes about 5·5 per cent. of the people; they number 87,992, and about one-fourth of the males are shown to be employed in agricultural pursuits.

The classes which have a proportion below 4 and above 3 per cent. of the population are the Brahmins, the artizan and the weaver castes.

Brahmins. Brahmins number 56,866 (males 27,723 and females 29,143). They abound particularly in the Ambasamudram and Tinnevelly Taluks. The proportion of Brahmins in the whole district is 3·5 per cent., but in the taluks named the proportions are 8·9 and 6·5 per cent. respectively. They are largely engaged as cultivators in this as in other districts, while many hold office as village accountants. The artizan castes of the Hindu community number 62,793 (males 31,721, females 31,072), and constitute 3·9 of the Hindu population.

Weavers. The weaving castes number 52,476, or 3·3 per cent of the population. Of the male population of this class, viz. 26,081, 10,568 individuals are shown as engaged in their caste occupation, or in employments connected with the dress of the people. These castes abound mostly in the Srivilliputtur and Ambasamudram Taluks, where they number 6·9 and 7·5 per cent. respectively of the total population.

Other castes. The remaining classified castes, and the proportion which each caste bears to the total Hindu population, is shown in the following table:—

—	Proportion.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Sathani or Temple servants ..	1·7	13,272	14,276	27,548
Chetties (Traders)	1·5	12,065	12,349	24,414
Vannan (Washermen) ..	1·3	10,322	9,993	20,315
Ambattan (Barbers)	1·2	9,971	9,942	19,913
Sambadavan (Fishermen)	0 8	6,777	6,648	13,425
Kshatriyas (Warriors)	0·7	5,138	5,418	10,556
Kusavan (Potmakers)	·07	5,766	5,663	11,429
Kanakan (Writers)	·007	61	56	117

None of these castes includes 2 per cent. of the people. The Sathani is a mixed caste, and frequently connected with the service of Hindu temples, or follow the occupation of bards and minstrels.

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The Chetties are essentially a trading community inhabiting towns or important villages. The washerman, barber, and potmaking castes were originally village servants, and one or more of each trade were, and are to this day, supported by each village community. The Kshatriyas are suspected to be mostly Shanars who are fond of arrogating to themselves titles which imply a higher place in the social scale than that assigned to them by the general accord of other castes. There is, however, a Rajput colony in the district, namely at Rajapoliem in the Srivilliputtur Taluk.

By far the largest part of the lands of the district is held either from Government or from the different Zemindars by Vellalars (here popularly known as Pillays), or by the descendants of Telugu settlers, Naiks, and Reddies, by Razus, and by Brahmins.

Maravars.

The Vannian caste, known in Tinnevelly as Maravars, are chiefly the agricultural servants or sub-tenants of the wealthier ryots under whom they cultivate, receiving a share of crop varying from one-fifth to half. An increasing proportion of this caste are becoming the ryotwari owners of land by purchase from the original holders. The same remarks apply to considerable numbers of the shepherd caste, while another section of this class finds employment in breeding and rearing cattle and sheep for the market, and for use in manuring the fields of the cultivators, for which there exists a regular standard of remuneration, proportioned to the number of animals folded on the land and the number of nights they remain.

Shanars.

The Shanars are a caste peculiar to Tinnevelly. They are thus described by the Right Rev. Bishop Caldwell, who has labored among them as a Missionary for upwards of thirty years, and than whom there can be no better authority.

"It is amongst the Shanars or palmyra cultivators, a caste which is almost restricted to Tinnevelly and South Travancore, that Christianity has made most progress; and though the movement has extended to some other castes higher and lower in the social scale, almost all the missionary results for which Tinnevelly is famous have been accomplished amongst the Shanars. Shanar Christianity still forms the staple of the Christianity of Tinnevelly.

"In some respects the position of the Shanars in the scale of castes is peculiar. Their abstinence from spirituous liquors and from beef, and the circumstance that their widows are not allowed to marry again connect them with the Súdrá group of castes. On the other hand they are not allowed, as all Súdrás are, to enter the temples, and, where old native usages still prevail, they are not allowed even to enter the courts of justice, but are obliged to offer their prayers to the gods, and their complaints to the Magistrates outside; and their women, like those of the castes still lower, are obliged to go uncovered from the waist upwards.

"These circumstances connect them with the group of castes inferior to the Sudras; but if they must be classed with that group, they are undoubtedly to be regarded as forming the highest division of it. A considerable proportion of the Shanars are owners of the land they cultivate, many are engaged in trade, and some of both these classes are wealthy as wealth is estimated amongst peasantry; whilst one family, being Zemindars, is entitled to be classed with the gentry of the province. All of them are, in some shape or another, engaged in the cultivation of the palmyra, and perhaps the majority are employed in climbing that tree.

"Though the Shanars rank as a caste with the lower classes, and though the greater number of them earn their daily bread by their daily labor, pauperism is almost unknown amongst them. Of the great majority it may be said, that they are equally removed from the temptations of poverty and riches, equally removed from the superficial polish and subtle rationalism of the higher castes, and from the filthy habits and almost hopeless degradation of the agricultural slaves."

The Shánárs abound in the sandy tracts of the extreme south, where their chief property consists of the palmyra palm, of which they extract the juice to manufacture jaggery (a coarse sugar); they also cultivate, and many of them engage successfully in trade; they are a hardy and industrious class.

Mahomedans.

The Mahomedan population of Tinnevelly is mostly of mixed descent; nearly 60 per cent. of the whole are of the class termed Lubbais, while Arabs, Sheiks, Syads, Patans, and Moguls are hardly represented; 29·9 per cent. of the whole are unclassified, but it is probable that they belong chiefly to the Lubbais or to converted Hindus of low castes. The Lubbais are found chiefly in towns and settled along the coast; in the former they are engaged in weaving and in general mercantile business; in the latter in seafaring pursuits, chiefly trade by sea. Few of them engage in agriculture.

The trade of the district is carried on by Shánárs, Vellalars, Chetties and Lubbais, and a few Brahmins. Shánárs, Weavers, Mahomedans, Lubbais and Parayahs, making 12 per cent. of the population, follow industrial pursuits chiefly connected with the supply of food and clothing, and a similar population, consisting of Vannians, Maravars, Parayahs, Vellalars, Pullars, and Shánárs form the laboring classes of Tinnevelly, 104,936 in number.

Eight per cent. of the population, a large proportion for India, are found to be able to read and write.

Maravars.

The Maravar or Vannian caste peculiar to Southern India has a history of its own of considerable interest. To this class belonged most of the Poligars or feudal chieftains who disputed with the English the possession of Tinnevelly during the latter half

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of the last and the first years of the present century; as feudal chiefs and at the same time heads of a numerous caste or class of the population, and one whose characteristics were eminently adapted for the roll of followers of a turbulent chieftain, bold, active, enterprising, cunning and capricious, this class constituted themselves, or were constituted by the peaceful cultivators, their protectors in times of bloodshed and rapine, when no central authority capable of keeping the peace existed.

Kaval system.

Hence arose the systems of Désha and Stalum Kaval, or the guard of a tract of country comprising a number of villages against open marauders in armed bands, and the guard of separate villages, their houses and crops, against secret theft. The feudal chief received a contribution from the area around his fort in consideration of protection afforded against armed invasion. His servants of the same caste, spreading themselves among the villages, received fees and sometimes rent-free land for undertaking to protect the property of the villagers against theft, or to restore an equivalent in value for anything so lost. Claims to Désha Kaval fees as well as to Village Kaval fees are of common occurrence to the present day.

Mr. Lushington, in a report dated 1797, draws a lively picture of the means resorted to by the Poligars during the troubled times of the Nawabs' government, especially between 1740 and 1760, but in a less degree continuing to the early years of the present century, as well as in a much milder form even up to quite recently. He says:—

"When the collection of the kaval fees is not quietly submitted to, torture and the whip are applied, the whole village put into confinement, every occupation interdicted, the cattle pounded, the inhabitants taken captive to, and not unfrequently murdered in, the pollams, and, in short, every outrage of violence and cruelty is committed until their purposes are attained."

The suppression of the Poligars followed close upon this report, and then the disarming of the armed portion of the population, that is, chiefly of the Maravar caste, who formed the bulk of the followers of the Poligars, themselves, as above stated, mostly Maravars. The Poligars gradually settled down as Zemindars, and of their turbulent followers some became village watchers, some joined the criminal classes of the district of which they now form the greater part, and a large number by degrees took to the more innocent employments of agriculture as under-tenants of the richer landholders, and as farm laborers, in which positions we now find them.

Religion.

Bishop Caldwell, in describing the religion of the inhabitants, which, as a Missionary, he has spent his life in opposing, says of it as follows:—

"The religions prevalent in Tinnevelly, with the one exception of devil-worship, are precisely the same as those which prevail throughout the rest of the Tamil country, so that it is unnecessary to describe them in detail. The great majority of the inhabitants of the district are Saivas, and the Saiva Siddhanta system of religious philosophy is much more widely professed than the Vedanta. Their most important temple—the most important temple in Tinnevelly—is at Trichendur on the sea coast, where the divinity specially worshipped is Subrahmanya. The Trichendur temple and the temple of Pulney (Parani) are the principal temples to Subrahmanya in Southern India. The Vaishnavas in Tinnevelly are not numerous, except amongst the castes of Telugu origin and the Brahmins. They are nearly all Tengalies. The only Vadagalies are strangers from the north. Their principal temple is at a place on the Tambrapurni river called Alwar-Tirunagari, or commonly, but erroneously, Alwar-Tinnevelly. The Alwar, or disciple of Vishnu, specially venerated there is Nammalwar.

"Whilst the religion of the majority of the higher classes in Tinnevelly is substantially the same as that which prevails here and in the rest of the Tamil country, the religion of the middle and lower classes is more largely characterized with the worship of devils than is anywhere else the case In every part of Southern India, and I believe in Northern India as well, sacrifices are systematically offered to the village goddesses, and as these goddesses are forms of manifestations of Kali, that is, of Parvati, not in her beneficent form, but in her horrific form; as they are energies, not of preservation or enlightenment, but of punishment and destruction, their worship is a species of demon-worship, and is generally regarded by the people in this light, so also undoubtedly is the worship of Eiyanar or Shasta, that is, Hari-Hara-putra, at least in his ordinary form. In Tinnevelly, however, and in some degree in Madura and Travancore, and very generally also in Ceylon, objects of worship of a still lower order than the village goddesses, viz., bhutas and pisachas—ghosts, hobgoblins and devils—are worshipped and served by the illiterate masses with an extraordinary degree of superstitious zeal. These demons are generally supposed by the people who worship them to be the spirits of deceased men and women who died sudden or unhappy deaths, and who, after their death, acquired somehow a hatred of the human race and a love of mischief and blood. They are local devils, with local names; and when their existence and worship are accounted for by Hindus on Hindu principles, they are identified, not with Kali herself, as the Ammans or village goddesses are, but with the bhutaganas—the troops of demons—that follow in Kali's train. Demon-worship in one form or another probably prevailed throughout India before the arrival of Brahmins. It was probably the religion of the aboriginal inhabitants, including the Sudras, or of a considerable portion of them. It is not authorized by the Vedas or the Shastras; it is founded neither on Sruti nor on Smriti; but traces of it appear in the Saiva Puranas; and the incorporation of it into the Saiva system seems

to be recorded or typified in the story of the Sacrifice of Daksha, according to which Siva appears to have been refused a share in the Vaidik sacrifices, and kept at a contemptuous distance by the elementary Vaidik deities, until Vira-bhudra sprung forth from the eye in his forehead as an embodiment of Uma's wrath, conquered the elementary divinities by the help of his attendant bhutas, and made Siva and his worship supreme. If this interpretation of the story be correct, the Saiva system of religion must have gained much of its strength and currency from the alliance it formed with the aboriginal superstitions. Some of the Vaishnavas, however, have not hesitated in this particular to borrow a leaf out of the Saiva's book, for it is well known that in Tinnevelly at least the Vaishnavas of Telugu origin imitate the Saivas in offering their sacrifices to the village goddesses, that is, to the forms of Kali; though, generally speaking, Vaishnavas repudiate worship which is characterized by slavish fear and bloody sacrifices. The people who are specially addicted to the worship of devils in Tinnevelly add to it the more reputable and fashionable worship of Siva and Parvati, of Ganesa and Subrahmanya. Subrahmanya indeed occupies the place of highest honor in their pantheon; but the occasional, unconcerned, ceremonious worship they offer to these divinities differs widely from the intense, impassioned earnestness with which they systematically worship their local devils, especially in times of famine and cholera. Their notion of worship is that of preventing the divinity worshipped from doing them any harm. Now, as they regard Subrahmanya as a respectable personage, who will not do them any harm, and the local devils as miscreants, who are as mischievous as they are powerful, it follows that the worship they offer to the one will differ greatly in nature and intensity from the worship they offer to the other. The worship they offer to Subrahmanya resembles the salaams they make and the garlands of flowers they present to the Governor or the Collector; the worship they offer to the local demons resembles rather the heavy bribe, amounting perhaps to half their substance, that they pay to the Village Kurnam or Accountant. It is a very serious matter to the villager when he thinks of the dangers to which he and all that he holds dear to him are exposed from the malice of the demons. There they are flitting about in the marshes and waste places at night, their feet not touching the ground! or there they are squatting on the trees near the house! and everybody knows what they are thinking about. They are going to destroy the crops or to smite the children with disease and death; and everybody knows also that they will do this as sure as fate, if their anger is not duly appeased. Hence a sacrifice must be offered to them immediately at all hazards. A goat or two or a cock or two must be sacrificed to them. The demon must smell blood, must taste blood, and at the same time a dance must be performed,—not a dance of festive joy, but a wild, alarmed, excited dance, for the purpose of inducing the demon to take possession for a time of the body and mind of the dancer, and of enabling people to elicit from him, by means of questions asked of the possessed person, promises of more peaceable behaviour for the future."

On the whole, then, the population is almost totally either nominally Sivite or Vishnuvite, the followers of Siva being by very much the most numerous. The greater part however of these, including nearly all the lower castes, are worshippers of Siva in name only, being in reality devil worshippers and worshippers of diseases and other malignant influences.

Village institutions.

The following extract from the Right Rev. Bishop Caldwell's lectures already alluded to, will convey a clear idea of the village community, the unit of social existence in Tinnevelly:—

"The village system of India is one of the most remarkable features of Indian civilization. Generally the civilization of the Hindus is inferior to our own, but in some particulars it is in advance of ours; and one of the particulars in which it claims the advantage is the fact that every Hindu village is an organized municipality. The greater number of English towns and all English villages are mere collections of houses without any bond of connexion or corporate life, without rulers, without office-bearers, and without any organization for the preservation or advancement of the common interests. In India, on the contrary, every village of any respectability is an incorporation. It has its council of headmen, its rights of jurisdiction, its revenues, and its meetings for the transaction of public business. Generally every village has its watchmen, its artificers, its priests, its astrologer, appointed by the community and paid by means of endowments or rates; it has also a village munsif (or petty unpaid magistrate), a mirasdar or potail (a sort of mayor and revenue commissioner) and an accountant, all nominated by the community and appointed by Government. The municipality ordinarily makes itself responsible for the settlement of disputed claims by arbitration, for the punishment of petty offences, and for the preservation of the peace; and though courts and cutcherries have been established in every province for the administration of justice on the European plan, nine-tenths of all the cases that arise are investigated and settled by the heads of the village under the council tree, without any reference to Government authorities; and it is astonishing how much legal skill, how much judgment and good temper these village punchayets exhibit. The decisions of the heads of the village carry no legal force; they cannot be carried into effect without the consent of the parties concerned, and this is an important safeguard against abuse; but they are almost invariably accepted and submitted to when they are believed to be just and are supported by the public opinion of the neighbourhood; and in most instances the only appeal that is made is from the decision of one village to that of another and more distant village.

"This municipal organization is so ancient and firmly established that it may be regarded as the most permanent institution in India. Dynasties have arisen and fallen; religious sects and schools of philosophy have flourished and disappeared, but the village municipality retains its place undisturbed. One race of conquerors after

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another has swept over the country, but as soon as the wave has passed, the municipality emerges again to view, every man returns to claim his rights, and the old landmarks are restored. In the Hindu's eyes the nation occupies but a small place, the dynasty a still smaller one; the institutions which he regards as all-important are his caste and his village, and it is in these that all his feelings of patriotism centre. That love of home, that attachment to the same spot, that disinclination to emigrate, that certainty we feel respecting every Hindu who has left home, that, sooner or later, he will return and spend his earnings in his native place, are to be attributed, in great part, if not altogether, to the influence of the village system of India."

It is in some respects to be regretted that this system of self-rule is steadily dying out before the advance of civilization and centralization. The courts of the Magistrates and District Munsifs are now frequently resorted to, and less respect for village authority runs parallel with greater individual independence, the result of the individual system as opposed to the joint village or family system of holding the lands from the Government. The village officials are also being gradually changed from an unpaid honorary agency, or an agency paid by fees collected in the village and more or less voluntary, to an agency wholly in the pay of the State—an advantage to the Government certainly in point of administrative power, but entailing the decay of all village corporate or municipal interest and feeling.

To Dr. Caldwell's description of the Tinnevelly village, I may add that from the point of view of the State the village officers mentioned by him are regarded—the Munsif as the chief magisterial authority, with power to deal with petty assaults or abuse, and with petty jurisdiction in small debts or money disputes; the Mirasidars are looked to to collect the Government dues from the land, &c.; the Kurnam to keep the accounts of cultivation, &c., upon which the Government demand is based; the watchers or Kavalgars to prevent theft of household property and grain, and to apprehend offenders and hand them over to the regular police. The first two classes of village servants have hitherto been unpaid, the last two paid by fees at harvest, collected from the ryots at customary rates, or by rent-free lands, or both.

In irrigated villages there was also one or more water distributors, paid in a similar manner, acting under the orders of the Munsif and Mirasidars. The other village servants, artizans or religious functionaries, the State did not concern itself with, but they were kept up and paid in a similar way, and bound to give their services to any of the ryots of the village who might require them.

These arrangements continue more or less to the present day, but considerable changes are being now introduced with the new settlement in progress in this district.

It remains only to add that the offices of Village Munsif, Mirasidar, Kurnam, and Kavalgar have been always recognized as hereditary when the individual claiming as heir is personally qualified.

Property. Property, and especially property in land, was until lately almost always held jointly in families; it is still to a great extent so held, but the tendency of the time is towards dividing it up and favoring the individual rights of each person as against family rights, and of separate families as against common village enjoyment. Large areas of land hitherto held in common by the villagers have been divided up among those interested during the settlement just completed.

The number of ryotwari holders of land under the Government has increased from 115,488 in 1825 to 159,249 in 1875.

The average holding is eight acres in extent, varying from one to five hundred. Many of the larger ryotwari landholders do not concern themselves personally with the cultivation of their lands. Such is the value of land in Tinnevelly that sub-tenants are easily found to cultivate for them, paying not only the Government assessment on the land, but a rent besides to the puttadar sometimes even considerably higher than the Government assessment. It thus happens that there is a wealthy leisure class among the ryots, living on the rent of their lands. This class consists chiefly of Brahmins or Vellalars. The value of land as shown by the registration of deeds of sale is very high, varying in the river valley for double crop wet land from 300 to 2,000 rupees per acre. The black cotton dry lands of the northern taluks fetch from 30 to 100 rupees an acre, according to quality and position, and well lands a higher average.

Zemindari tenants. The condition of the tenants under the different Zemindars, or the mittahs into which some ancient zemindaris have been divided by sale owing to improvidence and misfortune, is by no means so satisfactory as that of the ryots in Government taluks. The assessments are heavier everywhere, and, as a rule, the system of dividing the crop prevails for the wet lands, a system much less advantageous to the cultivators than that of fixed money rents universal in Government taluks, as these are sufficiently moderate to leave the ryots ample encouragement to improve their lands.

In the main, however, the tenants of the zemindaris are fairly off, and, especially in the cotton lands, many of them are substantial farmers well out of reach of poverty. The exchange of puttas and muchilkas has been strictly enforced by the courts of late years, and has introduced much stability and independence as well as a good deal of frivolous and vexatious litigation between landlord and tenant. Money rents are universally assessed upon dry lands, but numerous vexatious cesses are still a fruitful source of dispute between the Zemindars and their ryots.

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Zemindars.

Of the whole district 27 per cent. is zemindari. There are twenty zemindaris proper and thirty-six mittahs, most of them portions of zemindaris broken up by the improvidence and misfortunes of ancient Zemindars, sold for debts and purchased by rich Vellalars, Natukottai Chetties, and other monied Native gentlemen.

The twenty zemindaris vary in size from 863 acres, with a peishcush of 25 rupees, to 337,581 acres, assessed at a peishcush of 88,376 rupees.

The thirty-six mittahs, in like manner, vary from 234 acres, assessed at 213 rupees, to 18,716 acres, paying Rupees 6,423 to Government.

The principal Zemindar of Ettiapuram is by caste a Tottian. His ancestors supported the British Government in the wars with the Poligars, and received in recompense, besides other gifts, a large share of the confiscated lands of the principal Poligar rebel chief of Panjalamkurichi. This zemindari is situated to the north-east of the district, and consists chiefly of black cotton plains sufficiently fertile and populous, yielding a revenue to the Zemindar of about three lakhs of rupees.

The zemindaris of Sevagiri and Satur come next, and are situated at the foot of the Western Ghauts in the north-west portion of Tinnevelly. They contain a considerable area of well-irrigated lands supplied by streams from the mountains, but the dry lands are of the red and sandy series, and, except under wells, are of little value.

These Zemindars, as well those of Uttumalai, Singampatti, and Urkad (the two latter under the Court of Wards) are all of the old Poligar Maravar families. Their estates are carefully managed and their ryots in the main contented. Some of the finest of the ghaut forests of Tinnevelly are claimed as the property of the zemindaris of Sevagiri, Satur, and Singampatti, but these mountain boundaries are mostly in dispute with the Government.

The ancient zemindari of Chokampatti, having a peishcush of Rupees 25,550, came under the hammer in 1868, and fell in eighteen lots to various persons who are now known as the Mittahdars of (1) Chokampatti, (2) Vyravankulam, (3) Urmenialagian, (4) Thirumala Naikenpudukudi, (5) Ninanagarum, (6) Kulasekaramangalam, (7) Kumbanêri Pudugudi, (8) Thiruvetanellur, (9) Kunnakudi, (10) Vullum, (11) Kulayaneri, (12) Ichanda, (13) Sivanadanur, (14) Viraruppi, (15) Vellalankulam, (16) Sillareipuram, (17) Aneikulam, and (18) Mundaseri.

A list showing the various zemindaris and mittahs, distinguishing the ancient from the modern, with their area, population, and peishcush, will be found in the appendix.

Agriculture.

The system of cultivation followed in Tinnevelly varies very much with the soil and other conditions. In the river valley it is most elaborate. The lands are ploughed during the dry weather

so as to expose the broken soil thoroughly to the sun during this season, a point considered of much importance; manure of village earth and ashes, cowdung, &c., is then added according to the means of the cultivator; an average quantity to the acre being fifteen cart-loads. In some places sheep are penned on the fields, and the leaves and branches of any jungle shrub or weed that can be obtained in the dry waste lands or fallows are used for this purpose. This manuring serves for both the crops of the year. The seed is sown thickly in seed-beds and transplanted when a month old, and in this way the arrival of the monsoons is anticipated by a month, as but little water is needed for seed-beds, and they can be cultivated before the monsoon breaks. The fields are ploughed four times. The kar crop is a three months', the peshanum a six or seven months' crop. Two kinds of rice are used for the former and eight kinds for the latter.

The first is reaped in September, the second in January or February. An acre of fair land produces twelve kotahs of paddy for kar and nine kotahs for peshanum, a kotah being equal to 112 Madras measures or 168 Imperial seers. The quantity of rice is always reckoned at half that of the paddy produced.

Under the river-fed tanks the system pursued is similar, as also under those which are either partially supplied by river water or wholly dependent upon surface drainage, with this difference, that in the case of the last two the peshanum crop is the only crop of the year, and is therefore regarded as the first crop in a revenue point of view.

The system followed for well cultivation is nearly uniform: in the south a single large picotta worked by three or four men, and in the north a pulley, wheel and bucket, with a pair of bullocks, or three or four small picottas, furnished only with small buckets of palm leaves, are the mechanical appliances most in favor. A well will serve on the average for the cultivation of two and sometimes three crops on from two to three acres of land. The land is carefully manured, twenty-five cart-loads to the acre being a not unusual allowance. The crops raised are usually very fine, and consist of ragi, cholum, cumbu, chillies and vegetables; a considerable quantity of tobacco also is successfully cultivated under wells in the northern taluks.

The concession made in 1842 of dry rates for new wells gave an impulse to this kind of cultivation, which frequently recurring dry seasons have done much to intensify. In 1801 the number of wells returned for the Government taluks was 886, in 1855 it was 16,987. In 1871 it had risen to 36,883, of which 13,126 are entered as new wells, and are free of all but the dry assessment. This last figure, however, includes the wells in village sites, for separating which no statistics exist.

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The system pursued in cultivating the dry lands varies very much with the soil. Thus in the southern sandy tracts of Nanguneri from one-third to two-thirds, according to the season, and especially the absence or frequency of showers, is left fallow, the land being light and easily exhausted. The areas cultivated are large in proportion to the means employed, and the use of manure is rare; the lands are scratched with the plough; gram or samai, a small and poor grain, is scattered broadcast. If the rains are sufficient and frequent a moderate return follows, but the cultivation is so bad that a slight deficiency of rain suffices to disappoint the hopes of the cultivator. In these parts, however, the dry cultivation is not the principal resource of the ryots, the palmyra palm furnishing a sweet juice, upon which many of them live for six months in the year, and from the surplus of which they manufacture jaggery, a coarse sugar, for sale. The palmyra requires only that the nut should be planted before the rainy season in soft sandy soil, and nature and time do the rest. The trunk, the leaves, the fibre, all are of use; and it may be said that this tree supplies the Shánár inhabitants of a large portion of the Tenkarai and Nanguneri Taluks with every requisite of life, a knife and a few strips of clothing only excepted. These useful trees never receive any manure. The ground at their foot is sometimes ploughed with a view to benefit the tree, but as often when ploughed a crop of gram or some light grain is taken off it.

The system of fallows and the absence of manure extends to a great part of the dry cultivation of the red soil series, with exceptions however, as the value of manure is beginning to make itself felt.

In some villages the ryots are beginning to enclose dry fields, to level them, and to manure them to the great benefit of the yield; a simple rotation is generally practised by changing gram or a pulse crop with a grain crop in alternate years.

In most of the villages of this series more dependence is placed upon the tank cultivation of rice, or the well cultivation of other products, than upon the dry lands, to the cultivation of which but little attention is paid. It is otherwise with the cotton plains in the north. Here the dry lands are the main stay of the people, and much care is bestowed upon them. Often they are roughly levelled into terraces and furnished with an outfall for the drainage, either of rough stones banked up, or sometimes a roughly built masonry escape to drop the drainage from one field to the next.

Manure is commonly used, though it is not every ryot who has sufficient means to apply it. Tank mud or earth of some different kind, red clay upon black clay, or *vice versâ*, are often employed to improve the soil, and seven cart-loads of manure, village earth,

&c., is a not uncommon dose to the acre. A rough triple rotation, consisting of cotton alternating with a grain crop, cholum or cumbu, and one of gram or maize grown only for fodder and cut before the formation of the ear, is the usual system. The land is ploughed from two to four times. A moderate well-distributed rain of only 15 to 20 inches secures a good harvest.

The grains are sown in September and reaped in January, the pulses are sown in November and reaped in February, and cotton sown in October or November is picked from February to May, and a second time in July and August, the latter being but a small crop.

Cattle.

The cattle of the district are small, but active. In the sandy and red soil villages they pick up most of their food in the fallow dry lands and waste. Near the mountains they are driven up to graze from the month of June, when the monsoon produces a flush of fresh green grass.

In the cotton plains cattle are somewhat larger and heavier, and are almost entirely fed at home, fodder crops being grown expressly for this purpose, for which also the straw of cholum and cumbu is valuable.

The red and sandy soils abounding in fallows and waste give pasture to large flocks of sheep and goats generally kept by persons of the shepherd caste; they are small and active animals, suited to a country where pasture has often to be obtained a blade at a time, and only to be found at all by roaming over wide areas.

The appendix will give full agricultural statistics of the district taluk by taluk, including the zemindari tracts, which have been taken at the average of Government villages of a similar character near them.

Summary.

The population of Tinnevelly is essentially agricultural. Broadly speaking, the produce of the land is the sole source of wealth as of the necessaries of life; for this reason we find the bulk of the population engaged in cultivation or some of the pursuits subordinate to it.

A question, therefore, of the first importance in getting at a right idea of the people is the distribution of the land. This distribution, whatever it originally may have been, must long since have been moulded by the system in force as regards the devolution of property from one generation to the next. Throughout the Hindu caste this is the family system. In the early days of the English possession the lands were generally held by all the members of a family in common; division has since become a recognized right frequently resorted to; but the main point is that the right to land was equal in all the sons of the landholder, and its consequence, the absence of large estates and the prevalence of peasant

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proprietors holding small estates, kept small by the constant operation of the system of division of property among sons on the death of the father. The cause continuing, we may expect this result to continue in the future as heretofore.

The same property system is producing much the same results in France and Italy, with one important difference, viz., that whereas in Europe it has always been the custom for the proprietor to build and to live upon his land, in this country the proprietors and their dependents are accustomed from the earliest times to live together in villages and not upon their lands. The chateau, the farm-house, the hall, the villa, are thus unknown in Southern India; while the village, in place of being left to the working and landless population, influenced only by the parson or the squire of the parish, is here the site of a resident rural aristocracy having a considerable society among themselves, and exercising collectively a much stronger influence over the classes below them than is the case elsewhere. The population of Tinnevelly may be roughly but correctly realized by obtaining a fair idea of a single typical village, and then multiplying that unit by 1,824, the number of villages in the district.

Before, however, we leave the lands generally for the village, there are one or two other points to be noted as to the distribution of landed property. When we became possessed of Tinnevelly, we found by very far the greatest part of the lands held by Sudras, chiefly Vallalas, Nayakas, Reddies and Razus. But there were also many colonies of Brahmins occupying generally the best portions of the most fertile villages. These two classes or castes alone could be entitled to be considered as landholders or proprietors. The great Maraver caste was employed otherwise than in agriculture; the Pariahs and Pullers owned no land, and were little else than serfs attached to the lands; while the Shanars followed their hereditary pursuit of palmyra-climbing; the Weavers of weaving; the artisan of handicrafts; and Chetties and Komaties of wholesale and retail trade and money-lending.

It is true that not every Sudra owned land, nor did every Brahmin; many lived by their wits or their pens, then as now contributing to keep up the elaborate system of village accounts upon which the revenue administration of the Hindu system depended. But it was true that none but Sudras and Brahmins held land.

The Sudras largely cultivated their lands themselves, assisted by Pariahs and Pullers as farm servants.

The Brahmin never followed the plough, and with very rare exceptions continues as then to employ the poorer Sudras to cultivate for him upon such terms as he is able to make; as in those

days the Brahmin's land was lightly assessed because he was a Brahmin, he found no difficulty in getting something for himself from the cultivating tenant besides the Government assessment.

Returning now to the typical village, and taking the population as it stands and the number of villages at 1,824, we have as the average population of a Tinnevelly village 929 persons. This would give approximately—

Landholders	Brahmins	31
	Vellalas	185
	Chetties	13
Shepherds owning flocks pastured in the waste lands and jungles, but not land-owners		49
Marava watchmen about		50
Artisans, barbers, watchmen and village servants ..		65
Weavers		30
Temple servants		15
Fishermen		6
Shanars		162
Laborers probably		250

Supposing three indviduals on the average to a family, we should have—

	Families.
Brahmin landholders	10
Vellala and other Sudra landholders	61
Chetties	4
Shepherds	16
Watchmen	16
Artisans, barbers, washermen, &c.	33
Weavers	10
Temple servants	5
Fishermen	3
Shanars	54
Laborers	83

It must be remembered that each of the classes is divided from all the others by an irrevocable law in force from unknown antiquity, by which intermarriage is impossible. Thus each little group of families is, and has been for ages, a distinct race, inhabiting a distinct area or street in the village, and from father to son for many generations following the same calling and observing the same customs, manners, rites, and religion, in nearly all particulars very different from those of all the others; and the village is or was a little self-contained family party of landholders, with various other inferior classes or *castes* (which is a class difference hereditarily enforced) settled within the limits of the village for the purpose of supplying them and their servants with clothing, implements of war or husbandry, cattle, sheep, domestic utensils,

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or of distributing among them the produce of the soil by means of petty shops, or filling for them the posts of barbers, washermen, temple servants, &c.

It generally happened, however, that where Brahmins settled at all they were in possession of the whole village, while in the great majority of villages the aristocracy consisted entirely of Vellalas, Reddies, Naiks, and other Sudra castes.

In the Brahmin villages Sudras settled as tenants of the Brahmin proprietors and so remained.

The typical Tinnevelly village must therefore be conceived as formed of some 70 families of landholders, either Brahmins or Sudras, employing 83 families of serfs in agriculture, and about 140 other families to minister to their other wants and those of one another.

There were one or more often fine temples dedicated to Siva or Vishnu for the land-owners, and many little devil shrines and sacred trees for the benefit of the lower castes.

The landowners had always the complete command of the village servants, and could refuse the use of barbers, washermen, or watchmen to recusant members of any of the other classes.

The village affairs were managed by a council of the elders among these village aristocrats, and few matters of dispute went beyond the limits of the village.

The British rule has affected this state of things in many ways. By favoring the rights of individuals without regard to class, a spirit of independence has arisen among the previously dependent classes, such as the artisans, weavers, village servants and others, who can no longer be manipulated for the purposes of village tyranny. The enormous impulse given to agriculture has brought the Chetty and Komaty to the front, and has enriched many families of this class, the produce of the husbandman passing through his hands to the market has left much on the way. The spirit of independence has reached the laborer, who carries his labor into the best market and does not scruple to leave his master if he thinks he can better himself. Low assessments and the absence of oppression has created a rush for waste lands, at the same time that the recognition of a right to divide has done much towards breaking up the system of family holdings; the consequence has been a wild speculation in extension of cultivation, leading often on one side to the aggrandisement of single landholders, and on the other to the ruin of the unsuccessful speculator in land, in either case widening the degrees of difference in wealth and power among the individuals of the land-owning class. At the same time, the opening of the market to all classes alike, and giving the low castes as good a title to hold lands obtained by purchase as

the high, has thrown no inconsiderable part of the land out of the high caste monopoly in which it was held, and into the hands of the thrifty merchant, artisan or laborer.

The watchman caste, whose lawless life has been put a stop to, as well as shepherds and others, no longer follow their hereditary occupations alone ; such has been the rise of prices and such the moderation of the Government in assessing the land-tax, that it has everywhere been found possible to obtain from the land besides what is needed to support its actual cultivator and to pay the Government assessment, a rent sufficient to keep up an idle class. Thus, on the one hand, we have a class of Sudra landholders who, like the early Brahmins, live by the rent of their lands without touching the plough, and on the other, a class of tenant-farmers having no rights in the soil except that of a share in the produce.

Finally, peace for seventy years has so stimulated the population that none of these openings for getting a livelihood can be neglected, but are all taken up as fast as they open out ; while the enormously increased area under cultivation supplies not only food enough for all, but a large surplus of agricultural produce which has created a gigantic foreign trade, supplying the people with manufactures of all kinds from Europe, and enriching them with stores formerly unknown of silver and gold. This last item of change, namely, the growth of foreign trade, has had one other result, and that is, to gradually reduce the artisan and weaver families, numbering 43 in our model village, whose occupation has been undermined by the import trade in cloth and manufactured goods, and who are either sinking into the laboring class or taking to some other form of agriculture.

It is easy to guess what a revolution all this has worked upon the original village system. The rush of every class upon the two great employments of agriculture and trade, and the breaking up of the monopoly held by the higher castes in the ownership of land, the creation of an entirely new interest in it, namely, the tenant-farmer, as well as the emancipation of labor has undoubtedly made village political constitution a much more complicated affair than it was.

Nevertheless, neither time nor good government, nor increasing population or agriculture or trade, have, in the slightest degree, diminished the force of the tie which binds together every caste by the law of no intermarriage with any other. It may therefore be concluded on the whole that the social and political results of the changes have been to raise the position of the lower castes and classes, to give them the opportunity of rising to independence and wealth, and to furnish the upper classes with appropriate means of sharing with all the rights which they once enjoyed

exclusively; and in the absence of the fusion by intermarriage of the parvenu who has made his way with the families of the original aristocrat of the village, it seems likely to come to a contest between the various castes or classes which shall prevail eventually to the exclusion of all the rest. Intelligence, thrift, bodily strength, character, resolution,—these are the qualities which will conquer in the struggle. Each caste or each race has its own share of these, which will remain unaltered by intermarriage with any other: it remains to be seen which will rise to the surface and which will sink to the bottom; but the existence of caste makes it as certain that time will bring about a rearrangement of power, wealth and property according to the natural qualifications and relative mental and physical power of the races concerned, and so a redistribution of positions in society held by the different castes, as that among half a dozen men, all competing for a prize, the best qualified will rise to the top and the worst will go to the bottom.

The process is already going on silently but rapidly, one of its chief agents being the money-lender, advancing cash at usurious interest to embarrassed land-owners, and in many cases ending by a sale of their lands either privately or through the courts to the highest bidder, *be he of what caste he may*. It is not possible to foresee the result of the struggle among the castes for a rearrangement of their social position, but it will be evident that the higher castes, inheriting the qualities developed by the system of monopoly of land by which they so long kept the upper hand, are heavily weighted in the race by their own habits and modes of thought and action when their monopoly is broken up, and are less fitted for a severe competition with the hardier races below them; for, having been artificially protected so long, whether they will be able to adapt their national or caste character to the change is not yet clear, but upon this depends the continuance of their present position.

Returning to the typical village, under the new circumstances in which we now find it, we have, or tend more and more to have, from ten to twenty different races, separated by long descent, religions, customs, living in different areas, and with no connecting bond of authority to bind them all into a single community, each individual of each race again asserting his own personal rights, and disregarding the ties that of old bound him to his caste excepting only that of marriage within it.

We have a strong tendency to reduce the variety of occupations of the old village to the three or four connected with agriculture, viz, the idle land-owner living on the rent of his land, the working land-owner, the landless farm-tenant, and the agricultural laborer. One other profession, only divisible into two branches, tends to grow, the mercantile, represented by the wholesale trader and

money-lender, and the retail shop-keeper and pawnbroker. Other professions continually tend towards decay, the above absorbing a larger and larger proportion of the whole population. In place of the village community and council of the elders of the ruling race, we tend to have one or two enterprising and successful land-owners, or traders, or money-lenders, whose wealth and power overshadows all the rest, and who, for the space of a generation, lead the life of a little god or a tyrant, according to their personal disposition, ending inevitably in a downfal at the end of one or two generations (through the law of division of property) and the rise of some other individual. It often happens that there are two such individuals, of different castes and about the same wealth and power, whose competition for supreme control of village politics leads to what is called a "faction village,"—a type only too well known to modern officials from the intrigues and false charges and suits which continually pass through our courts from such villages. Thus, in the village, the present is the age of the rule of wealth, energy, or enterprise of individuals, almost without distinction of caste, frequently changing as the brief orbit of one sinks and that of another rises; a fluctuating and uncertain influence as compared with the common action of the ruling caste of former days, but combined with a wider personal liberty and freedom from petty control, and a field open to all without distinction, ensuring success, wealth and power to any man who possesses energy, thrift, intelligence. We have security to life and property much better provided for by a strong centralized government than was ever the case under municipal and local arrangements, and so life and the destiny of every man and every caste secured, the opportunity of working itself out undisturbed by violence from without or within.

An officer engaged in Tinnevelly will therefore now require to keep in mind a double series of leading types, one derived from occupation and calling and but little connected with caste and domestic life, the other derived from the unyielding distinctions of caste, with a rapidly decreasing influence upon profession or calling or social position, but with supreme importance in domestic life and in the character and personal qualities of the man.

Of the former set of types the principal are—

1. The idle land-owner living on rent.
2. The cultivating land-owner or ryot properly so called.
3. The landless farmer, farming the lands of the first class and paying rent.
4. The agricultural laborer.
5. The wholesale trader.
6. The retail trader.

Of the latter set of types the principal will continue to be—

The Brahmin.
The Sudra, Vellala, Reddi, Nayak, Razu, &c.
The Chetty.
The Idayer or Shepherd.
The Maraver.
The Kṓmaty.
The Artṣisan, with various sub-divisions
The Shanar.
The Pulla.
The Paṡiah.
The Chuckler.

CHAPTER III.

POLITICAL HISTORY.

THE following pages are an abstract, interspersed with quotations, from a volume of much interest and written with great ability and learning by the Right Rev. Bishop Caldwell, and shortly to be published under the title of "Early History of Tinnevelly, from the earliest period to its Cession to the English Government in 1801." This work has been kindly placed at my disposal by its distinguished author.

The Hindus were no history writers; the materials for the early history of Tinnevelly are therefore few and difficult of access, chiefly inscriptions and the writings of other peoples, as the Singhalese, the Greeks, the Mahomedans, and European travellers.

The history of Tinnevelly had also no separate existence, but was bound up with that of Madura and the southern portion of the peninsula down to the time of the Mahomedan government in the middle of the last century. It is only from that time that Tinnevelly began to be systematically treated as a separate district.

Bishop Caldwell entertains no doubt that the earliest inhabitants of Tinnevelly were not Aryans, and regards the Pullars and Parayars, the lowest of the castes now surviving, as the remains of the earliest races. The hill-tribes, Malai Arasans, or hill kings as they call themselves, he regards as descendants of Hinduised low-country people of a later date, who were driven to the hills by oppression or voluntarily migrated there. The principal reason for this view is that tradition points to a definite foreign origin in the case of all other castes inhabiting Tinnevelly, but is silent concerning the Pullars and Parayars.

Remains of earliest races.

Thus there is no doubt the Brahmins were an immigration from the north; so were the Nayakas and other Telugu castes, and the Vellalars are supposed to have come from the Chola country about Tanjore.

Traces of still earlier inhabitants have been found in the shape of stone implements discovered near Shermadevy and Pudugudi, but nothing more is known about them.

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Belonging to a distinctly later but still pre-historic age, are very numerous relics, chiefly sepulchral urns, containing bones associated with weapons of iron, and pottery of excellent workmanship. These are found in many parts of the district, generally buried in the red gravel hills which abound.

The Dravidas.

The Tamil people, or, as they are called in Sanskrit, the Dravidas were divided in ancient times into three great divisions—the Chéras, Chóras, and Pandyas.

According to Tamil tradition, Chéran, Chóran, and Pandyan were three brothers who at first lived and ruled in common at Korkai, near the mouth of the Tamrapurni river in Tinnevelly District. Eventually a separation took place; Pandyan remained at home, Chéran and Chóran went forth to seek their fortunes, and founded kingdoms of their own to the north and west.

The Pandyans, B.C. 600.

The earliest notice we have of the Pandyans is a Singhalese record of a marriage between a princess of the Pandyan line with a king of Ceylon; it is dated six centuries before the Christian era, and shows that the Pandyans were then settled at Korkai. Three hundred years intervenes between this and the next record.

B C. 302.

Megasthenes, who was sent as ambassador from Seleucus Nicator to the court of Sandrakottus (Chandragupta), king of the Prarii at Palebothra (near the modern Patna) about B.C. 302, speaks of a country in India called Pandya. Everything related respecting the country by Megasthenes, especially the statement that it was there that pearls were procured, serves to identify it with the Pandya country, and especially with the southern portion of the Pandya country, Tinnevelly, along the coast of which, at that time, were the chief stations of the pearl fishery.

No further mention is made of the Pandya country by the Greeks until the commencement of the Greek commercial intercourse with India in the early years of the Christian era. Bishop Caldwell gives good reasons for believing that the Indian king who sent an embassy to the Emperor Augustus was not Porus but Pandian, the king of the Pandyas. The earliest account of this embassy is given by Strabo, A.D. 20, who says it was from King Pandian, or, according to others, from King Porus.

Korkai the Pandyan capital, A.D. 80.

More is known about Korkai from the Greeks than from Native writings or traditions.

It is mentioned in A.D. 80 by the author of the Periplus mare Erythreum (by which we are to understand the whole Arabian Sea from the mouth of the Red Sea to the Bay of Bengal). It is also mentioned by Ptolemy, the geographer, A.D. 130, by both as "Kolkoi Emporium"; both agree in describing it as the head-quarters of the pearl fishery at that time, and as included in the

dominions of King Pandian. It was the first port visited by the Greeks after rounding Cape Cómorin, and the first place on the Tinnevelly coast whose name was recorded by them.

This place is now three or four miles inland, but there are abundant traces of its having at a previous period been under the sea. "I have found," says Bishop Caldwell, "the tradition that it was once the centre of the pearl trade and the principal seat of civil jurisdiction in the south still surviving among the inhabitants."

Other and very convincing quotations from Greek authors are given by Bishop Caldwell, which leave no doubt of the identity of the Greek Kolkoi with the Tinnevelly Korkai.

Kayal

After the sea had retired from Korkai in consequence of the gradual elevation of the line of coast, a new emporium arose between it and the sea, which acquired great celebrity during the middle ages. This was Kayal.

These identifications of Kolkoi with Korkai and of Kayal are of the utmost importance in the early history of Tinnevelly, and are due to the sagacity, learning, and great local knowledge of Bishop Caldwell.

Pandyan history.

The Pandyan kingdom extended from Cape Comorin on the south to the river Vellârú on the north. This river rises in the Trichinopoly District, and, taking a south-easterly course through the Pudukottah State, falls into the sea south of Point Calimere. Trichinopoly to the north of this belonged to the Chôrâs and Travancore to the Chêrâs. The chief part of the districts of Madura and Tinnevelly thus went to form the Pandya kingdom.

Chôra dynasty, A.D. 1063–1300.

No further certain light is obtainable on the history of the Pandya kingdom for nearly a thousand years, or until A.D. 1063, about which time the kingdom came into the possession of the Chôra king Rajêndrâ, who also conquered the countries to the north, including the Northern Circars, and reigned forty-nine years. Six other kings, whose names are found in various inscriptions, appear to belong to this dynasty, one of whom is variously said to have been conquered by the Singhalese, and to have conquered them and carried off their sacred tooth relic. Inscriptions of another king were found in the Chalukya country (Northern Circars) showing a wide extent of kingdom. More particulars are known of the last king of this race, by name Sundara-chola-pandya-dêva. The accounts concerning him are derived from various sources and are confused and often contradictory; as reconciled by Bishop Caldwell, it appears that he was first a Saivâ, then became a Jainâ, and was finally reconverted to Saivism by the miracles performed by Gnana Sumbandhâ, a great Saivâ teacher belonging to the Chôra country On this occasion he is said to have impaled eight thousand Jainâs.

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It appears also probable that this prince had to contest his throne with an illegitimate brother Virâpandya, was defeated, and fled to Delhi, whence he obtained the support of the Mahomedan emperor Ala-ud-din, and was restored by the aid of a Mahomedan force, but obliged thenceforward to yield the chief share of the government to Mahomedan ministers. On his death his brother Virâpandya succeeded and ruled in the same manner. An inscription in Nelson's Madûra Manual shows that Khun Pandi, that is, Sundara-pandya, made a grant to a mosque in Madura, showing that Mahomedan influences were at work at Sundara's court. This reign brings us down nearly to 1300 A.D. In 1311 Malek Kâfur, one of Ala-ud-din's generals, invaded the Pandyan country, and is said to have penetrated as far as Rameswaram and built a mosque there. The country was governed for the Emperor of Delhi for twenty or thirty years by Mahomedan governors. At length one of them, Jelal-ud-din Hussen, revolted and made himself independent; his power does not however appear to have been very firmly established, for in 1348 he is found at war with "the heathen."

Sundara Pandya, 1300.

Mahomedan interregnum, 1323–1370.

This Mahomedan interregnum is mentioned in Taylor's Historical Manuscripts, where it is said to have lasted from 1323 to 1370 or forty-seven years Probably this was meant to represent the period of independent Mahomedan government.

Ibn Baluta, a Mahomedan who travelled through the country about this time, says that the Sultan of Mâbâr (the Mahomedan name for this coast as far north as Nellore) reigned at Maturah (Madura); the king's palace was there; it was a large city and not unlike Delhi.

Kayal visited by Marco Polo, 1292.

To this period belongs the rise and prosperity of the lately discovered city and seaport of Kayal. Colonel Yule, in his "Marco Polo," says of it: "Kail, now forgotten, was long a famous port on the coast of what is now the Tinnevelly District of the Madras Presidency. It was visited by Marco Polo in 1292."

Colonel Yule continues:—

Kayal described.

"The real site of this once celebrated port has, I believe, till now never been identified in any published work. I had, like others before me, supposed the still existing Kayalpatam to have been in all probability the place, and I am again indebted to the kindness of the Rev. Dr. Caldwell for conclusive and most interesting information on this subject. He writes: 'The Cail of Marco Polo, commonly called in the neighbourhood Old Kayal, and erroneously named Kail in the Ordnance Map of India, is situated near the Tambrapurni river, about a mile and-a-half from its mouth. The Tamil word Kayal means a 'backwater opening into the sea,' a 'lagoon,' and the map shows the existence of a large number of these kayals or backwaters near the mouth of the river. Many of these kayals have

now dried up more or less completely, and in several of them salt-pans have been established. The name of Kayal was naturally given to a town erected on the margin of a kayal; and this circumstance occasioned also the adoption of the name of Puneikayal, and served to give currency to the name of Kayalpatam assumed by Sonagarapatanam, both these places being in the vicinity of kayals.'"

Bishop Caldwell continues in his present work:—

"It was during a visit I paid to Korkai in 1861 that I identified it with the Kolkoi of the Greeks, and the interest of the identification was heightened by the conclusion at which I arrived at the same time, that an insignificant place called Old Kayal, about half-way between Korkai and the sea, was to be identified with the Cael of Marco Polo, the most important city and seaport on the eastern coast of India during the middle ages. It was not, however, till nearly ten years afterwards, when Colonel Yule was preparing his edition of Marco Polo, that these identifications were made known to him, and through him were made public. Both places are situated on the delta of the Tambrapurni, Korkai within five, Kayal within two, miles of the sea; but each was originally on the seacoast. It seemed remarkable that the sites of two such famous places should thus have been discovered in the same neighbourhood, but a glance at the geology of the neighbourhood disclosed the reason why each had been abandoned in turn. As the silt accumulated in the sea near the mouth of the river, or as the line of coast rose, or from both causes, Korkai was found at length to be too far inland for the convenience of a seaborne trade, and Kayal, meaning a lagoon, rose in its stead on the seashore, and attained to still greater dimensions. Kayal has now sunk into a petty village, inhabited partly by Mahomedans, partly by Roman Catholic fishermen, with a still smaller hamlet adjoining, inhabited by Brahmins and Vellalars."

The following is Marco Polo's notice of Káyal, Colonel Yule, II, 305, "concerning the city of Cail:"—

"Cail is a great and noble city, and belongs to Ashar, the eldest of the five brother kings. It is at this city that all the ships touch that come from the West, as from Hormus (Hormuz) and from Kis (an island in the Persian Gulf), and from Aden and all Arabia, laden with horses and with other things for sale. And this brings a great concourse of people from the country round about, and so there is great business done in this city of Cail. The king possesses vast treasures, and wears upon his person great store of rich jewels.

"He maintains great state, and administers his kingdom with great equity, and extends great favor to merchants and foreigners, so that they are very glad to visit his city. The king has some three hundred wives, for in those parts the man who has most wives is most thought of. Here are no horses bred, and thus a great part of the wealth of the country is wasted in purchasing horses. You must know that the merchants of this and Hormus, Dofar and Soer, and Aden collect a great number of horses, and these they

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bring to the territories of this king and of his four brothers, for a horse will fetch among them five hundred Saggi of gold worth more than one hundred marks of silver (that is, about 2,200 rupees), and vast numbers are sold there every year. Indeed this king wants to buy more than two thousand horses every year, and so do his four brothers, who are kings likewise. The reason why they want so many horses every year is that by the end of the year there shall not be one hundred of them remaining, for they all die off. And this arises from mismanagement, for those people do not know in the least how to treat a horse, and besides they have no farriers. The horse merchants not only never bring any farriers with them, but prevent any farrier from going thither, lest they should in any degree balk the sale of horses, which brings them in every year such vast gains. They bring these horses by sea aboard ships."

Marco Polo describes the pearl fishery, and shows that the system pursued at the present day is substantially the same as the practice at that early period.

Two Persian historians, Rashid-ud-din and Warsafe, are quoted by Colonel Yule and Bishop Caldwell, giving very similar accounts of Kayal and the horse trade. Bishop Caldwell, returning from these quotations, continues his description of the present Kayal as follows :—

"Unlikely as the place may now seem to be identical with the 'great and noble city' described by Marco Polo, its identity is established by the relics of its ancient greatness which are still discoverable. For two or three miles north of the present village of Kayal and a mile and half inland, as far indeed as Maramangalam, the whole plain is covered with broken tiles and remnants of pottery, evidences of the perfect truth of Marco Polo's statement regarding Kayal and its trade, and of the identity of Kayal with the seaport of Mabar mentioned by the Mahomedan historians.

"According to these statements Kayal was frequented by multitudes of vessels from the Arabian coast and the Persian Gulf, and also by vessels from China—junks—in one of which Marco Polo himself arrived ; and accordingly I picked up everywhere on the open plain broken pieces of Arabian pottery and of China porcelain of all shapes, colors and qualities. I could easily, if I had chosen, have collected a cart-load in a single day ; but the pieces into which they had been broken by the plough and the feet of bullocks were so small that they could not be put together so as to assume the shape of a vessel. One of my most interesting finds was a large Chinese brass coin, round, with a square hole in the centre, with a perfectly legible legend on each side."

Pandyan kingdom restored, 1365–1520.

Returning now to the history of the Pandyan kingdom, we find the year 1365 proved by an inscription to have been the date of the accession of Parabrama Pandya Deva, the first of the new line of Pandya kings after the Mahomedan interregnum.

Tradition says that the Pandyans received help from Canarese generals in thrusting out the Mahomedans. In the next king's reign (1431) was built the temple of Tenkasi as shown by inscription thereon. The sixth of the kings, whose names are traceable by inscriptions on various temples in Tinnevelly, appears to have been the last of his line, and to have reached the year 1610.

Tinnevelly temples built 1431–1610

Throughout the reigns of these kings those of the Vijayanagara kingdom appear to have exercised supreme authority, but without much interference.

Dependency on Vijayanagara

The Vijayanagara kingdom embraced the whole Coromandel coast, as well as much of what is now known as the Ceded Districts and Mysore. It was a Telugu State, and was preceded by a Canarese kingdom having its chief city at Dwárasamudram. This was destroyed by the Mahomedans from the north, and upon its ruins rose the Telugu Vijayanagara. Considerable influence seems to have been exercised in the southernmost regions of India even by the earlier or Canarese kingdom, traces of which remain in Canarese names, such as the Canadien anicut and the Palayan channel. Indeed the fact of these two, the principal irrigation works of the Tinnevelly District, bearing Canarese names would seem to indicate that the influence of this kingdom was very distinctly felt whether before or after the Mahomedan interregnum, and that it was by them that the extensive and admirably conceived system of irrigation found in Tinnevelly was established. These most interesting works would thus appear to have been commenced about the beginning of the fifteenth century.

Canarese influence.

The Pandyan dynasty was practically subverted by the Nayakas, as the Vijayanagara Telugus were called, about the year 1520, although Pandya kings were nominally allowed to reign for some time longer. Nâgama Nayaka and his son Visvanatha Nayaka were the actual conquerors; the latter was a person of great ability. Madura is said to have been fortified by him and Trichinopoly acquired for the kingdom of Madura, with which it remained until the times of the Nawab of Arcot. He held the kingdom for the Vijayanagara kings, and it descended by his posterity for fifteen generations. The constitution of the Poligars, ancestors of the present Zemindars of Tinnevelly and Madura, is assigned by tradition to Visvanatha Nayaka, and was by far the most important political event of the time. It is more likely, however, that the Poligars were not at all created at one time, but by successive princes of the Nayaka race.

Pandyans subverted by the Nayakas, 1520

Origin of the Poligars

"Looking at the result of the appointment of Poligars by the rulers of Madura," remarks Bishop Caldwell, "it can hardly be said that the idea of governing the country by means of an order of rude, rapacious, feudal nobles, such as the Poligars generally were,

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turned out to be a happy one, for down to the period of their final subjection and submission to British authority in 1801, whenever they were not at war with the central authority, they were at war with one another, and it was rarely possible to collect from them the tribute or revenue due to the central authority without a display of military force, which added greatly both to the unpopularity and the expense of the collection."

This remark would, however, apply with equal force to feudal institutions in Europe in the middle ages, and as these served their purpose in the age of the world in which they flourished, it is perhaps reasonable to suppose that protection from foreign foes and internal order and progress, though frequently accompanied by oppression and misrule, was secured by this means to an extent which would have been otherwise impossible.

The Nayaka kingdom, 1559–1736.

Fifteen rulers of the Nayaka race are enumerated by Mr. Nelson in his Manual of Madura as having borne sway over Madura and Tinnevelly between 1559 and 1736.

"By far the most distinguished of these," says Bishop Caldwell, "was Thirumala Naika, from 1623 to 1659, a prince whose magnificent tastes are attested by the buildings he erected at Madura, especially his palace, a Saracenic structure which is the grandest building of its kind in Southern India. What is now a palace was originally little more than the hall of audience. He erected another palace of much smaller dimensions, but in the same style of architecture at Strivilliputur in Tinnevelly, where, it is said, he liked to reside occasionally." (The remains of this palace are now utilized as the Tahsildar's cutcherry.) "The greater part of Thirumala Naika's reign, however, was disfigured by exhausting and impolitic wars."

"The next most noticeable personage in the Nayaka line was the queen regent Mangammal (from 1689 to 1704), who ruled as regent during the minority of her grandson. She eschewed wars and cultivated the arts of peace; and all through Tinnevelly as well as in Madura and the adjacent districts she achieved a reputation which survives to the present day, as the greatest maker of roads, planter of avenues, digger of wells, and builder of choultries, the royal houses of Madura ever produced.

"The ordinary name by which the Nayaka rulers of Madura are styled in the Tamil country, at least in the South, is the Karthákkal; people speak of such and such an event as happening in the days of the Karthákkal. This is the Tamil plural of the Sanskrit Karta, a doer, an agent, a representative. They assumed all the state and wielded all the powers of kings, but seem to have been deterred by some feeling of hereditary loyalty to the Vijayanagar dynasty from assuming the name."

The last of Nayakas died in 1731, and shortly after the kingdom fell into the hands of the Mahomedans.

We must now go back again almost as far as the Mahomedan interregnum to describe the rise of the Portuguese power in Southern India.

Vasco-de-Gama arrived at Calicut in 1498, the first mariner who had succeeded in doubling the Cape of Good Hope and reaching India by that route.

The Portuguese, 1502.

The first settlement of the Portuguese was Cochin, where they established themselves in 1502, and erected a fort and made themselves masters of the seacoast.

In 1517 they established a fort at Colombo in Ceylon, and in 1522 sent a commission to Mailapúr, or St. Thomas' Mount, to search for the body of St. Thomas.

In 1532 they fitted out an expedition from Cochin to assist the Paravars or fishermen caste on the Tinnevelly coast against the Mahomedans. Xavier says the chiefs of the Mahomedans were slain and their power completely broken. Father Vaz, who accompanied the expedition, is said to have laid the foundation of the Christian Roman Catholic Mission on this coast by the baptism of 20,000 people.

Xavier visits Tinnevelly, 1542.

By 1542, when Xavier visited the coast, the pearl fishery had fallen entirely into the hands of the Portuguese. They had established themselves at Manapádú, Punnei Kayal, Tuticorin and Vembár, Punnei Kayal being at that time their principal settlement.

About this time they began to have to contend against the "Badagas," no doubt the Vadúgás or Nayakas, who were at this time rising to power in Madura. The letters of Xavier are filled with complaints of their rapacity and violence.

It appears clear that the extreme hostility of the Badagas or Nayakas to the poor Parava Christians was due to the fact that the Portuguese had established complete civil and criminal jurisdiction over the seacoast, and had besides taken possession of the pearl fishery which had till now belonged solely to the crown of Madura; hence the Nayakas' desire to expel or destroy the Christians on the coast, while tolerating Father P. DeNobili and others at Madura itself.

"For the following items of interest respecting Punnei Kayal subsequent to Xavier's time," says Bishop Caldwell, "I am indebted to the kindness of Dr. Burnell, who has taken them from early Portuguese writers, especially DeSousa:"—

1551.—Two hospitals and a seminary founded at Punicale.

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1552.—At Punicale, the chief place on the coast, there was a mud fort. This fort was taken by the Badagas, Countinho, captain of the fishery, being defeated.

1553.—Punicale retaken by the fleet from Calicut.

1556.—There was a garrison at Punicale of fifty men only.

1563.—Shortly after 1563, when Cæsar Frederic visited the coast, the fishers for pearls still continued to pay for permission to the representative of the King of Portugal; the Madura Nayakas had therefore not yet succeeded in gaining supreme power.

1570.—Great famine on the fishery coast. Father Henriquez established famine relief-houses, in some of which 50 persons were fed daily. Don Sebastian limits to the Christian fishermen the tithes on pearls.

Cæsar Frederic was a Venetian merchant, a fellow-countryman of Marco Polo, who spent eighteen years in India between 1563 and 1581. He has left an interesting description of the pearl fishery, but as a more complete description by a Jesuit missionary will be given further on, I omit this.

The first appearance of the Portuguese in Tuticorin was in 1532, when, as above related, 20,000 people in thirty villages, of which Tuticorin was one, were said to have been baptized. In 1543, when Xavier arrived, Tuticorin had a Portuguese governor. The Portuguese made Tuticorin their chief settlement from about 1580.

In September 1544, as appears from a letter of Xavier, Tuticorin was taken by the Badagas and the governor compelled to fly to the islands off the coast. The conquest was, however, only temporary.

The Dutch, 1602–1825.

The first mercantile expedition despatched by the Dutch to the East was in 1595. In 1602 the first Dutch ship was seen in Ceylon, from which period till 1658, when the Portuguese were expelled from Ceylon and the Coromandel Coast, the Dutch and Portuguese were incessantly at war. Colombo was taken by the Dutch in 1655, three years before the capture of Tuticorin.

The Dutch had factories and residents at Vambar, Vypar, Punnei Kayal, Old Kayal, Manapar and Cape Comorin. They had several trading out-stations also in places in the interior, as at Alwar-Tirunagari and Vadukankulam near the Arambuly pass; they did not, like the Portuguese, claim authority over the Paravas, the caste of fishermen along the coast, but they professed themselves to be their patrons and protectors, and it was to the interest of the Paravas to keep on terms of amity with their Dutch neighbours, as they thereby gained protection from the exactions and oppressions of the Hindu and Mahomedan rulers of the interior.

The Dutch obtained from the King of Madura the monopoly of the fishery of the Tinnevelly coast, and drew a considerable revenue from licenses to fish, which they granted to all applicants at the rate of 60 ecus (300 francs), and occasionally more, for each vessel employed, the number of licensed vessels amounting often to as many as six or seven hundred.

The conch shell fishery was also theirs within the same limits as the pearl fishery, and yielded a considerable profit.

Their ordinary trade was in cloths manufactured at Madura, for which they gave in exchange Japan leather and Malacca spices. The Jesuit missionary, from whose letters these particulars have been obtained, furnishes an account of the manner in which the pearl fishery was carried on by the Dutch in 1700. It is as follows:—

The pearl fishery.

"In the early part of the year the Dutch sent out ten or twelve vessels in different directions to test the localities in which it appeared desirable that the fishery of the year should be carried on, and from each vessel a few divers were let down, who brought up each a few thousand oysters, which were heaped upon the shore in separate heaps of one thousand each, and opened and examined. If the pearls found in each heap were found by the appraisers to be worth an ecu or more, the beds from which the oysters were taken were held to be capable of yielding a rich harvest; if they were worth no more than thirty sous, the beds were considered unlikely to yield a profit over and above the expense of working them. As soon as the testing was completed, it was publicly announced either that there would, or that there would not, be a fishery that year. In the former case enormous crowds of people assembled on the coast on the day appointed for the commencement of the fishery; traders came there with wares of all kinds; the roadstead was crowded with shipping; drums were beaten and muskets fired; and everywhere the greatest excitement prevailed, until the Dutch Commissioner arrived from Colombo with great pomp and ordered the proceedings to be opened with a salute of cannon. Immediately afterwards the fishing vessels all weighed anchor and stood out to sea, preceded by two large Dutch sloops, which, in due time, drew off to the right and left and marked the limits of the fishery; and when each vessel reached its place, half its complement of divers plunging into the sea, each with a heavy stone tied to his feet to make him sink rapidly, and furnished with a sack (net) in which to put his oysters, and having a rope tied round his body, the end of which was passed round a pulley and held by some of the boatmen; thus equipped, the diver plunged in, and on reaching the bottom filled his sack with oysters until his breath failed, when he pulled a string with which he was provided, and the signal being perceived by the boatmen above, he was forthwith hauled up by the rope, together with his sack of oysters. No artificial appliances of any kind were used to enable the men to stay under water for long periods. They were accustomed to the work from infancy almost, and consequently did it easily and well.

"Some were much more skilful and lasting than others, and it was usual to pay them in proportion to their powers, a practice which led to much emulation and occasionally to fatal results. Anxious to outdo all his fellows, a diver would sometimes persist in collecting until he was too weak to pull the string, and would be drawn up at last half or quite drowned, and very often a greedy man would attack and rob a successful neighbour under water; and instances were known in which divers who had been thus treated took down knives and murdered their plunderers at the bottom of the sea. As soon as all the first set of divers had come up, and their takings had been examined and thrown into the hold, the second set went down. After an interval the first set dived again, and after them the second, and so on turn by turn. The work was very exhausting, and the strongest man could not dive oftener than seven or eight times in a day, so that the day's diving was finished always before noon.

"The diving over, the vessels returned to the coast and discharged their cargoes, and the oysters were all thrown into a kind of park and left for two or three days, at the end of which time they opened and discharged their treasures. The pearls having been extracted from the shells and carefully washed, were placed in a metal receptacle containing some five or six colanders of graduated sizes, which were fitted one into another so as to leave a place between the bottoms of every two, and were pierced with varying sizes, that which had the largest holes being the topmost colander, and that which had the smallest the undermost. When dropped into colander No. 1, all but the very finest pearls fell through to No. 2, and most of them passed to Nos. 3, 4 and 5, whilst the smallest of all the seeds were strained off into the receptacle at the bottom. When all had staid in their proper colanders, they were classified and valued accordingly. The largest or those of the first class were the most valuable, and it is expressly stated in the letter from which this information is extracted, that the value of any given pearl was appraised almost exclusively with reference to its size, and was held to be affected but little by its shape and lustre.

"The valuation over, the Dutch bought the finest pearls—they considered that they had a right of pre-emption;—at the same time they did not compel individuals to sell if unwilling. All the pearls taken on the first day belonged by express reservation to the King or to the Setupatti, according as the place of their taking lay off the coasts of the one or the other. The Dutch did not, as was often asserted, claim the pearls taken on the second day. They had other and more certain modes of making profit, of which the very best was to bring plenty of cash into a market where cash was not plentiful, and so enable themselves to purchase at very easy prices.

"The amount of oysters found in different years varied infinitely: some years the divers had only to pick up as fast as they were able, and as long as they could keep under water; in others they could only find a few here and there. In 1700 the testing was most encouraging, and an unusually large number of boat-owners took

out licenses to fish. But the season proved most disastrous. Only a few thousands were taken on the first day by all the divers together, and a day or two afterwards not a single oyster could be found. It was supposed by many that strong under-currents had suddenly set in owing to some unknown cause, and covered the oysters with layers of sand. Whatever the cause, the results were most ruinous. Several merchants had advanced large sums of money to boat-owners on speculation, which were of course lost. The boat-owners had, in like manner, advanced money to the divers and others, and they also lost their money; and the Dutch did not make anything like their usual profit."

The system pursued in fishing for pearls continues to the present day in all points as above described.

The Poligars received frequent assistance from the Dutch in their wars with the English. Orme states that at the capture of Panjalamkurichi by Colonel Fullarton in 1783, the original treaty between the Dutch Government of Colombo and Kattaboma Nayakan was found in his fort.

Tuticorin.

The following principal epochs in the history of the occupation of Tuticorin are given by Bishop Caldwell and are of interest :—

1. The Dutch took Tuticorin from the Portuguese 1658.
2. It was taken from the Dutch by the English in 1782.
3. It was restored to the Dutch in 1785 in consequence of the treaty of 2nd September 1783.
4. It was taken again by the English in 1795.
5. And was again given back to the Dutch on 9th February 1818.
6. It was finally ceded peacefully by the Dutch to the English on the 1st June 1825.

During the last Poligar war Tuticorin was captured and held for a short time by the Poligar of Panjalamkurichi. This was in the beginning of 1801.

At the end of 1801 General, then Captain, Welch describes Tuticorin as having a large fortified factory washed by the sea, and as a neat little town, the front street of which, on the seashore, had some good houses in it. The native inhabitants were about 5,000 in number. The population of Tuticorin at the census of 1871 was 11,000.

The Nayakas, Mahomedans, and Mahrattas, 1731.

Returning again to the history of the Nayakas, we find that towards the end of their rule their capital was removed from Madura to Trichinopoly.

In 1731 the last of the Nayaka kings, Viziarangachola Natha, died and a disputed succession followed. Hearing of their disputes the Nawab of Arcot sent an army under the command of his son Safdar Ali, and his relation and dewan Chanda Saheb, nominally

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for the purpose of collecting tribute, but really to seize any opportunity that might offer for getting possession of Trichinopoly.

Chanda Saheb by treachery made himself master of Trichinopoly, and then of Madura, with the countries dependent upon those places. One of the displaced Nayaka princes then applied to the Mahrattas, and in 1739 Raghuji Bhonslai and Futteh Singh, Mahratta generals, marched southwards, defeated the Nawab of Arcot, and got possession of Trichinopoly and Madura, taking Chanda Saheb away as a prisoner to Sattara.

In 1743 the Nizam himself entered the Carnatic with a great army, whereupon Trichinopoly and Madura were at once surrendered to him, the Mahrattas being unable to cope with so formidable an antagonist. From this time the Madura country appears to have been held by officers commissioned by Anwar-ud-din, who had been appointed Nawab of Arcot by the Nizam in 1744, and by his son Mahomed Ali, who succeeded him in 1749.

The French and English, 1748.

In 1748 Chanda Saheb regained his liberty and was recognized by the French as the Nawab of Arcot, while the cause of Mahomed Ali was espoused by the English, and in every district to the south the rival claims of these two princes led to conflict and confusion.

The countries between the Coleroon and the extreme south of the peninsula did not openly throw off their allegiance to Mahomed Ali, but were lukewarm in his cause. He therefore sent an expedition, consisting of 2,500 horses and 300 peons, with a detachment of 90 Europeans under Lieutenant Innis (probably the first Englishman ever seen in Tinnevelly,) to settle the government. The chiefs of the expedition met with no opposition, but had great difficulty in keeping down the spirit of revolt and treason among their own troops.

Loss of Madura.

Meantime one Alum Khan, an able soldier of fortune, contrived to obtain great influence over the garrison of Madura. The troops made him their governor, and he determined to maintain the city under his authority for Chanda Saheb.

The loss of this place, by cutting off communication between Trichinopoly and the countries of Tinnevelly, deprived Mahomed Ali of more than half his possessions.

In 1751 Captain Cope made an effort to retake Madura, but was unsuccessful.

Colonel Heron's expedition, 1755.

At the request of the Nawab a force of 500 Europeans and 2,000 sepoys was ordered to proceed to the countries of Madura and Tinnevelly in 1755, in order to reduce them to obedience. The whole force was commanded by Colonel Heron, while Makphuz Khan, the Nawab's elder brother, was appointed to be the

Nawab's representative in these countries. Mahomed Issoof (Usuf) Khan, who afterwards rose to be commander-in-chief of the native forces, was in command of the sepoys.

The force took Madura without opposition, and a treaty was entered into with the Setupatti or Poligar of Ramnad, by which he ceded two seaports in his territory to the English.

After taking Kovilguddi, a fortified pagoda near Madura, Colonel Heron marched on south to Tinnevelly.

The renters, both of the capital and of the open country, acknowledged the Nawab without hesitation, but many of the neighbouring Poligars made pretences to evade the payment of tribute due by them. The most considerable of these was Kattaboma Nayakan, Poligar of Panjalamkurichi, about fifty miles north-east of Tinnevelly, near the present town of Ootapidaram. An expedition was sent to reduce him, but had to be recalled as the whole force was obliged to return to Trichinopoly.

On the way back a Poligar fort at Nelikotah is said to have been stormed and taken, and almost all the garrison put to the sword in the heat of the attack. Bishop Caldwell doubts this story, as Nelikotah cannot be identified.

While returning, Colonel Heron was induced to turn aside and attack the fort of Nellitangaville, now Nikkatansevval, a small estate, but held by a chief known as the Puli Devar, whose influence over all the western Poligars was great, and who gave the English much trouble. For want of cannon and of supplies and pay, the attack had to be abandoned, and the force retired to Madura, having collected but 70,000 rupees less than was required to pay the troops, and after making a very disadvantageous treaty with Makphuz Khan to rent the country for the inadequate sum of 15,00,000 rupees.

Colonel Heron recalled.

Colonel Heron, who had himself accepted large presents, was soon after recalled to Madras, tried by court-martial, and dismissed the service.

Poligars again in arms.

On the recall of Colonel Heron the western Poligars, assisted by three Patan soldiers of fortune and by the King of Travancore, at once began to give trouble, twice defeating Makphuz Khan and cutting off several of his parties. Encouraged by these successes and under the chieftainship of the Puli Devar, they formed a league with the western Poligars of Madura (from which the eastern Poligars of Tinnevelly, headed by Kattaboma Nayakan, were only withheld by the fact that they had given hostages to Colonel Heron,) for the capture of Madura and the complete subversion of the Nawab's authority.

Battle of Tinnevelly.

Having assembled a large army of 25,000 men, they determined first to destroy Makphuz Khan, who was loitering about near

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Tinnevelly. He however, by means of cessions of territory, persuaded the Poligar of Ettiapuram and Kattaboma Nayakan of Panjalamkurichi to assist him, and a great battle was fought about seven miles north of Tinnevelly, where the Puli Devar and his allies were completely defeated and fled each to his stronghold.

Mahomed Yusuf's expedition

In the meantime the Madras Government, alarmed at the dimensions assumed by this conspiracy, had organized a force which was placed under the command of Mahomed Yusuf and despatched from Trichinopoly into Tinnevelly. He took by storm the fort of Golarpatti, a stronghold on the high road, recovered Srivilliputtur, which had fallen into the hands of the Poligars, and drove out the Poligar of Kollamgundam, a few miles north-east of Srivilliputtur, upon which the Poligars, including the Puli Devar himself, made proposals of submission.

The Poligars

At this time there were thirty-two Poligars in Tinnevelly, each of whom had entrenched himself in a fort and surrounded himself with a large body of armed retainers. The constant endeavour of each was to encroach on the domains of his neighbours, and especially to swallow up any revenue or right that still remained in the possession of the central government.

Their armed retainers were either Maravars or Nayakas, the latter chiefly in the eastern villages, the former in the western country. These are described by Orme as tall, well made and well featured.

"Their arms are lances and pikes, bows and arrows, rockets and matchlocks; but whether with or without other weapons every man constantly wears a sword and shield. In battle the different arms move in distinct bodies, but the lance-men are rated the most eminent and lead all attacks. This weapon is eighteen feet long: they tie under the point a tuft of scarlet horse hair, and when they attack horse add a small bell.

"Without previous exercise they assemble in a deep column, pressing close together, and advance at a long steady step, in some degree of time, their lances inclining forward but aloft, of which the elasticity and vibration, with the jingle and dazzle, scare the cavalry, and their approach is scarcely less formidable to infantry not disciplined with fire-arms."

Poligar rebellions, 1753–1763

From 1756 to 1763 the Poligars of Tinnevelly, aided frequently by the Rajah of Travancore, were in a constant state of rebellion against the authority of the Nawab, who was supported, but never with sufficient force, by the English, who kept a small force of sepoys and cavalry in the district under the command of Mahomed Yusuf. With very inferior resources this able officer managed to hold his own and to make progress in the suppression of various Poligars from time to time, but as often as he was successful he was called away or deprived of his forces by the needs of the

Madras Government, then at war with the French, and sometimes with the Mahrattas and with Hyder Ali. Madura was lost and regained during this interval, and every part of Tinnevelly underwent similar fortunes. The taking of Pondicherry by the English in January 1761 served to awe the rebellious Poligars into something like submission, and Mahomed Yusuf contrived to make himself master of all the Poligars both of Madura and Tinnevelly. But this success brought no profit to the Company's Government. Either the expenses of his administration were too great, or he thought he might make himself independent and delayed remitting tribute, until in 1762 a considerable force had to be sent against him, and he was besieged in his capital, Madura, by an army of Englishmen; he defended himself with great skill for ten months, but was at last betrayed by a confidential servant, and taken and hanged.

From this time Madura has always been commanded by British officers. The country remained tolerably quiet and was administered on behalf of the Nawab by a succession of officers, some of them Mahomedans, some Mahrattas, and some Brahmins, but without events of any importance until 1783, when it again became necessary to send an expedition into Tinnevelly.

Colonel Fullarton's expedition, 1783.

Encouraged by the Dutch, who were at this time in possession of Colombo and Tuticorin, and with whom Kattaboma Nayaka had made a treaty, all the Poligars of Tinnevelly were now in rebellion, ravaging the Government lands as well as fighting one with another. Colonel Fullarton, to whom the command of the expedition was entrusted, determined to strike a sudden blow, and marched in four days over seventy miles, from Shivaganga to Panjalamkurichi, the fort of Kattaboma Nayaka, which he at once stormed. It was well defended and the attack repulsed, and before it could be renewed the enemy evacuated the fort, which was garrisoned by the English. The original treaty with the Dutch was found in the fort, as well as 40,000 star pagodas and a considerable quantity of arms and ammunition. The Poligar himself was absent engaged in the siege of Chokkampatti fort, belonging to another Poligar and situated seventy miles away to the west.

Colonel Fullarton's next step was the taking of Sevagiri, a few miles south of Srivilliputtur, where he engaged and defeated the combined forces of all the Poligars, and, after cutting a road three miles long through the jungle, obtained possession of the fort. After these successes, and when the Poligars were about to submit, news came of Tippu Sultan's descent upon Mangalore, and, as usual, the force was obliged to retire to meet other requirements at Dindigul and elsewhere. The captured forts were restored to their former owners on certain terms.

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The war with Tippu, by distracting attention, gave the Poligars the opportunity they desired of evading payments of their tribute, and of creating the usual disturbances. Thus, although the management of the country had been from 1781 made over under treaty by the Nawab to the English, little or no progress was made until after the fall of Seringapatam and the death of Tippu, which took place in 1799. Various treaties succeeded one another during this interval, whereby the relations of the English to the Nawab were from time to time altered and defined; all were unsatisfactory as leaving the sovereignty in the hands of the Nawab, and thereby preventing the English from tranquilising the country. What the nature of this government was, may be gathered from the following description of the "Renter," through whose agency it was carried on by the Nawabs.

Fall of Seringapatam, 1799.

After giving an account of the Poligars, Bishop Caldwell proceeds:—

The Renter.

"It will be unfair however even to the Poligar if I allowed his rival in oppression, the "Renter," to pass unnoticed, and here I must avail myself again of Colonel Fullarton's graphic and vigorous description.

"The Poligar survives to our time, though only in his peaceful descendant the Zemindar, but the "Renter," who in Colonel Fullarton's time, as through all the period of the Nawab's government, was such a formidable reality, has left behind him no representative, and has passed entirely into oblivion.

"It was not possible for the English Government entirely to repress the misconduct of inferior instruments, who are eager to perpetuate oppression and to enforce unusual measures by unprecedented means. The situation of the country rendered it necessary to continue the practice of renting extensive districts to the highest bidder. Although every precaution was adopted to prevent the abuse of power, still the collections could not be enforced unless an unrestrained authority were vested in the renter. His object too frequently is to ransack and embezzle, that he may go off at least enriched with the spoils of his province. The fact is that in every part of India where the renters are established, not only the ryot and the husbandman, but the manufacturer, the artificer, and every other Indian inhabitant is wholly at the mercy of these ministers of public exaction.

"The established practice throughout this part of the peninsula has for ages been to allow the farmer one-half of the produce of his crop for the maintenance of his family and the re-cultivation of the land, while the other is appropriated to the circar. In the richest soils under the cowle of Hyder, producing three annual crops, it is hardly known that less than forty per cent. of the crop produced has been allotted to the husbandman.

"Yet renters on the coast have not scrupled to imprison reputable farmers, and to inflict on them extreme severities of punishment for refusing to accept of sixteen in the hundred as the proportion out of

which they were to maintain a family, to furnish stock and implements of husbandry, cattle, seed, and all the expenses incident to the cultivation of their lands. But should the unfortunate ryot be forced to submit to such conditions, he has still a long list of cruel impositions to endure. He must labor week after week at the repair of watercourses, tanks, and embankments of rivers. His cattle, sheep, and every other portion of his property is at the disposal of the renter, and his life might pay the forfeit of refusal. Should he presume to reap his harvest when ripe without a mandate from the renter, whose peons, conocopolies and retainers attend on the occasion, nothing short of bodily torture and a confiscation of the little that is left him could expiate the offence.

"Would he sell any part of his scanty portion, he cannot be permitted, while the circar has any to dispose of. Would he convey anything to a distant market, he is stopped at every village by the collectors of Sungam or Gabella (transit duties), who exact a duty for every article exported, imported or disposed of. So unsupportable is this evil that between Negapatam and Palghatcherry, not more than three hundred miles, there are about thirty places of collection, or, in other words, a tax is levied every ten miles upon the produce of the country. Thus manufactures and commerce are exposed to disasters hardly less severe than those which have occasioned the decline of cultivation.

"But these form only a small portion of the powers with which the renter is invested; he may sink or raise the exchange of specie at his own discretion. He may prevent the sale of grain, or sell it at the most exorbitant rates. Thus at any time he may and frequently does occasion general famine. Besides maintaining a useless rabble, whom he employs under the appellation of peons, at the public expense, he may require any military force he finds necessary for the business of oppression, and few inferior officers would have weight enough to justify their refusal of such aid. Should any one however dispute their powers; should the military officers refuse to prostitute military service to the distress of wretched individuals, or should the civil superintendent (the Collector of that time) remonstrate against such abuse, nothing could be more pleasing to the renter; he derives from thence innumerable arguments for non-performance of engagements and for a long list of defalcations. But there are still some other not less extraordinary constituents in the complex endowments of a renter. He unites in his own person all the branches of judicial and civil authority, and if he happens to be a Brahmin, he may also be termed the representative of ecclesiastical jurisdiction. I will not enlarge upon the consequences of thus huddling into the person of one wretched mercenary those powers that ought to constitute the dignity and lustre of supreme executive authority."

Government assumed by the English, 1801.

At the fall of Seringapatam treasonable correspondence was found in the fort between Mahomed Ali and his son and Tippu Sultan; and thereupon the English Government resolved to assume the entire government of the Carnatic, making a pecuniary

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provision for the family of the Nawab. This was carried out by the Treaty of 1801.

Previous to the fall of Seringapatam, the Tinnevelly Poligars had for several years been growing more and more rebellious.

The first Poligar war, 1799.

The chief of them, Kattaboma Nayaka of Panjalamkurichi, when summoned to attend the cutcherry of Mr. Jackson, Collector in 1798, had rushed out on pretence of alarm, and is believed with his own hand to have stabbed Lieutenant Clarke, who was on guard outside. He and the other Poligars paid no attention to orders received from Mr. Jackson and Mr. Lushington, who succeeded to the office of Collector in 1798; but employed themselves in committing depredations and disturbing the tranquillity of the country by murdering the peaceable inhabitants. Their mutinous conduct was passed over by the Government until the fall of Seringapatam in 1799 set free sufficient troops to make sure of success. An expedition was then organized and placed under the command of Major Bannerman, and the first Poligar war, as it is called, followed.

The principal Poligars who took Kattaboma Nayaka's side against the Government were those of Nagalapuram, Gollarpatti, Elayerampannei, Kadalguddi, and Kulattur, also the Puli Devar of the day, the Poligar of Avudayapuram, whose fort was Orme's Nellatangavilli (Nikkatansevval), these on the eastern side of the district. To the west the focus was Sevagiri, whose son was attempting to put him aside with the aid of a member of the family named Mapillai Vannia, a daring and popular leader possessed of great local influence.

The sympathy and advice of the Poligar of Shivaganga in the Madura District was also upon the same side.

The strongest supporter of the Government was the Poligar of Ettiapuram, and the same side was taken by those of Uttumalai, Chokkampatti, Thalavankottai to the west, and Maniachi and Melmandai on the east. The only real help, however, was rendered by the Poligar of Ettiapuram.

The campaign lasted but two months, from 19th August 1799 to 21st October.

On the 5th September Major Bannerman arrived at Panjalamkurichi and attempted to take the fort the same day by storm without waiting for the European troops; the assault was unsuccessful owing to a panic having seized the attacking troops. Four European officers and but one Native officer killed, sufficiently proved the want of energy on the part of the natives.

The Poligar did not wait for a renewal of the attack, but evacuated the fort with all his party. The Ettiapuram Poligar started in pursuit and came up with him at Gollarpatti, where

some fighting took place, but Kattaboma Nayaka escaped first to Shivaganga and then to the Tondiman Rajah. Thirty-four of his principal adherents, especially his principal manager Subramania Pillai, were however taken, and the latter was at once hanged and his head exposed at Panjalamkurichi. Sundara Pandya Nayaka, brother of the Poligar of Nagalapuram, who had headed a plundering and murdering expedition into Ramnad, was also hanged at Gopulapuram, and Kattaboma Nayaka himself captured by the Tondiman Rajah, was sent to Major Bannerman, by whom he was tried by court-martial and hanged at Kaitar in presence of the Poligars of Tinnevelly assembled for the purpose.

The Poligars of Elayerampannei, Nagalapuram, Gollarpatti, Kadalguddi, and Kulattur, as well as Panjalamkurichi, were then dispossessed of their estates, and all the Poligars were ordered to level their forts and give up their arms.

The remaining Poligars immediately submitted, dismantled their own forts, and gave up a considerable quantity of arms, reserving, however, as will be seen further on, a sufficient supply for future use.

The Poligars of Elayerampannei and Nagalapuram were banished to Madras, where they died. Several other ring-leaders in the previous disturbances were taken and kept in confinement in the fort at Palamcottah. Major Bannerman then left for Europe on furlough with the cordial thanks of all the authorities.

The second Poligar war, 1801.

The late Poligar of Panjalamkurichi, who had been executed at Kaitar in September 1799, left two brothers, both kept in confinement in the Palamcottah jail. The elder is described as a feeble person, but was regarded by his sympathising adherents and the natives generally as the true heir to the confiscated estate, and called by the family title Kattaboma Nayaka. The younger, though dumb and a mere boy, was a person of great energy and full of resources, and was regarded by the natives almost as a divinity. In addition to the two brothers there were some other persons confined with them who had been implicated in the outbreak of 1799. The most intriguing and dangerous member of the deposed family, Sivataya, a near relation, who had escaped the vigilance of the authorities and was still at large, was the leader of a party of sympathisers, who were waiting for an opportunity to effect the escape of the prisoners and help them to commence the struggle afresh.

"On the 2nd February 1801 says General (then Captain) Welsh, while our force was cantoned at Sankaraninarkoil and the whole of the remaining community, about twenty ladies and gentlemen, were dining at Major Macaulay's garden house at Palamcottah, a number of Poligar prisoners confined in the fort made their escape by overpowering their own guard.

"Before morning they reached Panjalamkurichi, a distance of thirty miles, having surprised and disarmed nearly one hundred men at different stages on the road.

"Major Macaulay at once collected the available forces, consisting of 900 firelocks, all native except a detachment of Bengal artillery, with two 6 and two 4-pounders, and a party of Nawab's cavalry, and marched on Panjalamkurichi, sustaining several vigorous attacks on the way. Arrived before the place, to their great astonishment they found that the walls which had been entirely levelled by Major Bannerman were now rebuilt and fully manned by about 1,500 Poligars. The population of the sequestered pollams seemed to be delighted with the opportunity afforded them of trying their strength with the English once more, being thoroughly discontented no doubt with the peaceable life now required of them.

"Meantime the numbers of the enemy continually increased till a body of 5,000 were preparing to attack the camp. It was decided that prudence required a retreat, which was effected in safety by a long forced march to Palamcottah, a night attack by a large body of the enemy having been repulsed with much gallantry by Captain Vesey and the first battalion of the 3rd Regiment.

"An unsuccessful attempt was shortly afterwards made on Kadalguddi; and several of the smaller forts belonging to the Government fell into the hands of the Poligars, together with about 1,000 muskets with their ammunition. At this time also the enemy seized on Tuticorin. After some delay reinforcements arrived from Trichinopoly, which raised the force to about 3,000 men, concentrated at Kaitar, whence they marched on Panjalamkurichi, losing Lieutenant Grant, a very gallant young officer, in a cavalry action on the way.

"The wall of the fort was found to be twelve feet high, with small square bastions and very short curtains. A few old guns were mounted in the bastions, and the whole was surrounded by a thick hedge of thorns but no ditch.

"After some battering of the walls an assault was made and most bravely persevered in, but such was the stubborn bravery of the enemy and the skill with which they had constructed their walls, that though only 46 out of 120 Europeans on the storming party remained unhurt, the attack had to be abandoned and a new camp formed at a distance of 1,500 paces from the fort, where the force was obliged to remain continually harassed by the attacks of the enemy and await further reinforcements and a heavier battery.

"This time a large force was despatched, Her Majesty's 77th was called round from the Malabar Coast, a corps of cavalry put in motion, and a powerful train of artillery despatched from Trichinopoly, the whole under the command of Colonel P Agnew.

"Two months however elapsed before the force could reach the scene of action. Then a breach was speedily effected and the fort taken by storm, though after a most stubborn resistance, which lasted about three-quarters of an hour.

"Of the enemy 450 were found dead and about 2,000 succeeded in effecting their escape, while 600 were cut off by the cavalry. Four officers were killed and 5 wounded, 19 Europeans and 24 Natives were killed, 76 Europeans and 96 Natives wounded.

"At Ootapidaram and Panjalamkurichi may be seen the tombs of the gallant officers who fell in this extraordinary siege.

"The fugitive phalanx made good its retreat to Sherevela in the Shivaganga country, and was then joined by 20,000 men of the Mardús or people of Shivaganga.

"The Poligar himself and his dumb brother had escaped, and were received with open arms by the Poligar of Shivaganga in the Madura District. This man was a usurper, being a retainer of the old Maravar family to whom the polliam of right belonged, but an able and active man, who had established himself firmly in power. Well knowing that he had no right to the estate, and having reason to think that Mr. Lushington, then Collector, was aware of this and did not favour his usurpation, this man, the Mardú as he was called, joined the Panjalamkurichi rebels with all his forces. A campaign of several months' duration followed, in which the Mardús burnt their own village Sherevela to prevent its falling into the hands of the English, and retired to a strong fort surrounded with dense woods named Kalayarkoil. An attempt was made to reach this place by cutting a road some three miles long through the jungle, but was abandoned when three parts were accomplished owing to ill-health in the camp and to harassing attacks by the enemy, which made it very difficult to obtain supplies.

"Eventually, on the 1st October, the place was attacked from a different direction, while a party was secretly sent round by the road cut through the jungle, whence they found the paths by which the enemy had opposed the work, and, following them, took the fort in rear by surprise. A panic ensued and the place fell almost without a blow.

"Mr. Lushington had meantime found the true heir to the Shivaganga Polliam. He was installed with much state and publicity in the camp, a measure which was of great service in detaching many from the cause of the rebels.

"Shortly afterwards the Mardú and his brother, Kattaboma Nayaka, Dalavoya Pillai, and the dumb brother, with their principal adherents, were taken in the jungles to which they had retired, and all hung except two, who, being of less consequence, were transported

to the Prince of Wales' Island with seventy of their devoted followers. Kattaboma Nayaka and the dumb brother were hanged at Panjalamkurichi.

"The fort of Panjalamkurichi was levelled to the ground and the site ploughed over and cultivated. Nothing now remains to mark the spot but a few traces of the mound erected as a breaching battery on which the Poligar and his dumb brother were hanged, and the enclosure in the neighbourhood containing the tombs of the officers and men who fell in the last two assaults.

"The remains of those who fell in the first assault are just outside Ootapidaram."

Thus ended the second and last Poligar war. The two southern Marganis of Panjalamkurichi were conferred on the Maniachi Poligar, while to Melmandai was presented a portion of the lands of the deposed Poligars of Kadalguddi and Kulattûr.

The Ettiapuram Poligar received four out of the six divisions into which the forfeited estates had been divided.

The following remarks by Bishop Caldwell are but a few among many to be found throughout the interesting work which he is about to publish, and which will well repay perusal not only by those interested in the Tinnevelly District, but also by the student of Indian history, archæology and philology.

"The first reflection that arises in one's mind on reading the foregoing sketch of the history of the district, is that war seems to have been the normal condition of Tinnevelly, as of the rest of the old Pandyan country, and doubtless also it may be said as of the rest of Southern India from the beginning of man's abode in these regions till A.D. 1801. A district that never from the beginning knew peace for seventy-six months together—probably never even for seventy-six weeks—has now enjoyed profound, uninterrupted peace for seventy-six years; and in consequence of this all the arts of peace have had time to be developed and to approach something like perfection. Another conclusion which we seem to be entitled to form is, that prior to the cession of the district to the English, the administration of public affairs and the condition of the country and people, instead of improving as time went on, in virtue of the lessons taught by the accumulated experience of the past, were steadily getting worse and worse. Things were worse under the Nayakas than under the Pandyas, worse still under the rule of the Nawab, and worst of all, as the night is darkest just before the dawn, during that deplorable period immediately before the interference of the English, when the Nawab's power had become merely nominal, and the only real power that survived was that of fierce Poligars and avaricious renters."

At this point, 1801, Bishop Caldwell's history closes, though he adds an account of the war with Travancore in 1809, an abstract of which will be given further on.

Recent history.

The subsequent history of Tinnevelly may be given in a few lines. It has been the quiet and steady progress in material wealth, the rapid spread of agriculture, and the clearing away of vast areas of jungle to make way for cotton and other useful products; the rise and progress by rapid strides of a sea-borne trade, chiefly with England, in the export of raw produce and the import of manufactured goods; the gradual settling down to peaceful agricultural employment of the hordes of banditti who harassed the cultivator throughout the past century; the construction of roads and bridges, and the repair of tanks, anicuts, channels and sluices throughout the district; the establishment of a postal system; and finally, the revision and equalisation of the land assessment.

In the Zemindaries there has been a good deal of litigation, tending to bring to a settlement the numerous questions arising between landlord and tenant, and while on the whole prosperous, some of the ancient Poligar estates since converted into Zemindaries have come to the hammer through the improvidence and misfortunes of their proprietors. Notably was this the case with the large and ancient estate of Chokkampatti, which, broken up into a number of separate smaller estates, is held on similar zemindari tenure by purchasers at the court sales. Some of these are Nattukotai Chetties from Madura and other persons who have acquired wealth in Tinnevelly.

For other circumstances connected with the more modern history of the district I may refer to the chapters on Revenue History and Administration, where all points of interest have been noted.

Travancore war, 1809

I now return to give a brief note on the Travancore war of 1809, premising that here as well as throughout this history of Tinnevelly the reader will find a much fuller and more interesting account in Bishop Caldwell's book which is to be published.

The commotions out of which the war arose commenced in 1808. The management of affairs in Travancore had for some time been corrupt, whereupon the British Resident interfered. The Dewan was irritated and dragged his master into hostility to the English. He intrigued with the Dewan of Cochin and with the French. A vessel with thirty-one privates and a surgeon, belonging to the 12th Regiment, put into Allepie. The men were decoyed on shore, tied in couples back to back, and with stones tied round their necks were thrown into the backwater.

This massacre was perpetrated by the Dewan's brother. The Resident's house at Quilon was attacked and he escaped with difficulty. Sir George Barlow was then Governor of Madras, and took prompt measures to suppress the rebellion and restore the authority of the English Government. A considerable force was sent to enforce obedience, while the armies of the Travancore

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State were assembled for the purpose of preventing their entrance into the country. The Travancore army defended the fortified lines of the Aramboly Pass leading from South Tinnevelly into Travancore. The works consisted of small but well-built bastions of two or three guns, joined at intervals by strong curtains, the whole cannon proof and protected by a thick hedge of thorn bushes, the approach to which was difficult from the wildness of the country.

The southern fortified hill was escaladed during the night, and, though defended by 50 pieces of cannon and 10,000 men, the whole lines were in possession of the English by 8 o'clock A.M

The approach was so difficult that it took six hours' scrambling to reach the foot of the walls, but the troops had escaladed the southern redoubt before their approach was suspected. As soon as Major Welsh, who led the escalade, had secured a footing in that commanding position, a detachment was sent to his aid, and he stormed and carried the main lines including the fortified gate. The Travancore troops then fled in every direction, leaving the English in possession of the lines, arsenal and stores.

The troops then advanced on the capital, meeting but once with slight opposition on the way, which was quickly overcome, and before reaching Trevandrum an armistice was proclaimed.

One hundred and forty pieces of serviceable cannon and 14,000 stand-of-arms, with abundance of ammunitions, were found in the Rajah's capital.

The late Dewan committed suicide, and his brother and six accomplices were taken and hanged.

Meantime the subsidiary force at Quilon was shut up in the heart of a difficult country with the inhabitants all in arms against them ; they had had several severe actions, in which they were invariably victorious. Nevertheless their situation was daily becoming more critical, until the news of the capture of the Aramboly lines reached the masses by which they were surrounded, when, giving up every hope of further success, they dispersed in all directions.

The Rajah was obliged to pay the expenses of the expedition, and a brigade was left at Quilon as a subsidiary force agreeably to the treaty concluded in November 1795. Thus ended the last attempt made to defy the British Government in Southern India.

ROMAN CATHOLIC MISSIONS.

Roman Catholic Missions, 1532.

The Roman Catholic Missions in Tinnevelly date from 1532. Michael Vaz, afterwards Archbishop of Goa, with a Portuguese force assisted the Paravars along the coast of Tinnevelly against the Mahomedans, and subsequently baptized almost the entire

caste. They numbered about 20,000 souls and inhabited thirty villages along the coast.

In 1542 the celebrated Missionary Xavier commenced his labours among these converts, teaching and preaching from village to village. Nothing could exceed the devoted zeal with which he laboured for their welfare, and his mantle seems to have descended to some of his successors, for it is said that his immediate successor, Antonio Criminalis, when his people were attacked by the Badagas, threw himself into their midst, covered his people's flight, and perished under the darts of the enemy. There is a tradition still current, says Bishop Caldwell, from whose work these particulars are taken, that this event took place at Panneikayal, where the Portuguese suffered a defeat in 1552, eight years after Xavier left the coast.

Bishop Caldwell has found nothing further immediately connected with Tinnevelly on record, though much relating to the Roman Catholic Missions in Madura, until the year 1640, or ninety-six years after Xavier left, when a notice appears in the letters of the Jesuits of a congregation established at Kaitar. Next comes the record of a congregation at Ramayanayakkampatti in 1660. In the same year Baldæus, a Dutch Missionary, records that the Paravars along the coast continued firmly attached to the religion taught them by Xavier.

A letter of Father Martin, dated 1700, speaks of the persecution of the Paravar Christians by the Dutch, and from other sources it appears that the priests of Goa were expelled from Negapatam and Tuticorin.

Later on the Dutch became more tolerant, and erected the church now used by the English in Tuticorin in the year 1750.

1710 is the probable date of the commencement of the missionary labour in Tinnevelly of Father Besche, celebrated both as a Missionary and a Tamil scholar. Bishop Caldwell says of him: "His prose style in the colloquial dialect, though good, is not of pre-eminent excellence, but his poems in the classical dialect, especially his great poem the Tembavani, a long and highly wrought religious epic in the style of the Chintamani, are so excellent from the point of view of Hindu excellence, that is, they are so elaborately correct, so highly ornamented, and so invariably harmonious, that I have no doubt he may fairly claim to be placed, by the votes of impartial native critics themselves, in the very first rank of the Tamil poets of the second class; and when it is remembered that the first class comprises only three, or at the utmost four works—the Kúral, the Chintámani, the Rámyanam, the Náladiyar,—it seems to me the more I think of it the more wonderful that a foreigner should have achieved so distinguished a position."

Besche was stationed at Ramayanayakkampatti in the Ettiapuram Zemindari in 1714, 1715, and 1716, whence he often visited

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Kaitár. Subsequently he went to Madura and Trichinopoly, where he became for some years Dewan to Chanda Saheb. At his overthrow he fled into the Maravar country, Ramnad, and settled at Manapárai in Tinnevelly, where in 1746 he died.

Some years after Besche's death troubles began to gather round the missions of the Jesuits all over the world. In 1755 the support of the Missionaries from Europe ceased. In 1760 the Jesuits at Goa were deported to Lisbon by Pombal's orders. Those Jesuits that remained in Tinnevelly, at Vadakankulam, Talai, Manapar, Virapandiun-pattanam, &c., died one by one, and their places were supplied by native priests from Goa.

In 1773 the Society of Jesus was formally suppressed by the then Pope, Clement XIV.

In 1814 the society was restored by Pope Pius VII, and in 1838 two Jesuit Missionaries, Fathers Martin and Duranquet, arrived in Palamcottah to recommence their mission in Tinnevelly.

Tinnevelly has always been attached to the Madura Mission, the history of which, associated with the names of Fathers Robert deNobili, deBrito, Banchet, Arland, from 1616 to 1748 is of much interest. At the latter date it was estimated that there were 385,000 Christians in the eastern part of India; then, as above stated, there followed the suppression of the Jesuits, by which the Madura Mission was for the time destroyed.

About the year 1831 the restoration and return of the Jesuits to Madura took place and the Mission recommenced afresh.

One branch of this Mission is that of Palamcottah, and is now divided into two districts, viz, Palamcottah with five residences: Palamcottah, Anakarai, Vadakankulam, Andipatti, Kannunaikerpatti; and the fishery coast with six residences: Tuticorin, Panneikayál, Adeikalapuram, Virapandiun-pattanam, Manapad, and Obary.

The superior is Father Verdier; the total number of Catholic converts in 1864 is given as 51,000.

The staff consisted of—

11 European Missionaries.
4 Native do.
1 Lay Brother.
12 European Nuns.
17 Native do.

The Mission had—

99 Churches.
50 Chapels.
A Convent and a School at Tuticorin.
A Convent and Orphanage at Adeikalapuram.
A Convent for Native Nuns at Vadakankulam.
Two Boys' Schools.
One Girls' School.

The Mission continues to the present time nearly as above described.

Such is the arduous nature of the duties performed by the Missionaries and the life of self-denial they lead, that the Mission has lost by death no less than forty-five European Missionaries between the years 1840 and 1863

MISSIONS OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

Missions of the Church of England, 1771.

For the following particulars I am again indebted to Bishop Caldwell's forthcoming volume on Tinnevelly, as well as to lectures delivered by him in 1857 and 1869.

A mission had been commenced in Tinnevelly before the close of the eighteenth century, but at first it was merely an offshoot of that in Tanjore.

In 1771 the celebrated Swartz, described by Bishop Caldwell as a man of apostolical simplicity and zeal, mentions in his journal that a small Christian congregation existed in Palamcottah. Swartz visited Palamcottah in 1780, when a Brahmin woman named Clorinda was baptized; the congregation at that time consisted of thirty-nine persons. Clorinda soon after set herself to erect a small church in the fort, and this she succeeded in doing through the help of two English gentlemen. This was the first church connected with the Church of England erected south of Trichinopoly.

In 1784 Swartz sent an able catechist named Satyanaden to take care of this church. The congregation continuing to increase, in 1791 Swartz sent Jaenicke, a German Missionary of the Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge (the precursor in India of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel); by that time the number of Christians in Palamcottah and its neighbourhood had increased to 403.

From the time of Swartz's visit in 1784, as they have done ever since, the congregation and school went hand in hand.

Jaenicke unfortunately soon after his arrival contracted a fever of a severe type, but continued his labours in Tinnevelly for many months notwithstanding, founding congregations at Tuticorin and Manapar. At the end of 1792 he was obliged to leave Tinnevelly and settled in Tanjore and Ramnad, whence he occasionally visited Palamcottah and kept up a correspondence with Satyanaden, who had since been ordained and was the first native minister of the Church of England.

In 1797 commenced the movement towards Christianity amongst the Shanars in Tinnevelly, which has directly and indirectly contributed so largely to the improvement of the district, and

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which has been the precursor of so many similar movements in different parts of the country.

A certain Sundaram, *alias* David, was the first Shanar catechist. He was born at Kallanguddi, a village near Sultankulam in the Nanguneri Taluk : in his youth he wandered off as far as Tanjore, where he became a Christian. Subsequently he was sent to the neighbourhood of his native village to work as a catechist, and through his means in 1797 four families of Shanars were brought to Christianity. Two years after, being subjected to persecution in their own villages, the rising congregation built a village for themselves, which they called Mudalur or first town ; its population then was 28 souls. It now contains upwards of 1,200.

After years of neglect, and chiefly owing to the exertions of Reverend J. Hough, Chaplain of Palamcottah, from 1815 to 1820, Jaenicke's mission was revived by the arrival of a Missionary of the Church Missionary Society.

The further progress of the Mission is thus described by Bishop Caldwell in a lecture delivered in 1857 :—

"In 1820 Rhenius, one of the ablest, most clear-sighted and practical, and most zealous Missionaries that India has ever seen, was sent by the Church Missionary Society to carry on the mission which Hough had recently founded, and ere long his energetic labours produced abundant fruit. The old Mission also was placed under his general superintendence, but the new Mission far outstripped the old ; and at the close of Rhenius's connection with the Church Missionary Society, after sixteen years of labour, the number of souls rescued by him from heathenism (or by the various agencies set on foot by him) and enrolled under his pastoral care, amounted to more than ten thousand.

"Though Rhenius was by birth and education a Lutheran, the views of church government and worship which he adopted were, in general, those of the English Dissenters ; in consequence of which, some years before his death, his connection with the Church Missionary Society was dissolved, and it became necessary to reorganize the Mission he founded in some important particulars. Notwithstanding this, his system of working was, as a whole, greatly superior to that of the older Missionaries, Swartz himself not excepted ; and the Tinnevelly Missions are, in a great measure, indebted to him for the progressive element apparent in their history. He was, so far as I am aware, the first Missionary connected with Church of England Missions in India by whom caste was in any degree practically repressed, female education systematically promoted, or societies established amongst Native Christians for religious and charitable purposes. It is also remarkable that the practice of assembling the people of every Christian village morning and evening for united prayer in church—a practice which universally prevails in the missionary congregations of the Church of England in Tinnevelly, and which

has now extended itself to Tanjore and other localities—was first introduced by Rhenius.

"It was not until after Rhenius's labours and successes had awakened general attention in England, that the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel (which had inherited the Indian Missions of Christian Knowledge Society, and which about that time began to participate in the missionary zeal of the present century) bethought itself of its Missions in Tinnevelly, and resolved to attempt to revive and strengthen them if they were still found to exist.

"From 1792 till 1835 those Missions had remained as sheep without a shepherd. The only superintendence of any real value which they had received had been bestowed upon them by Missionaries of other Societies or by Government Chaplains; and they had passed through seasons of great trial. In 1811 a pestilence swept away in many places a sixth of the community, and about that time many of the Shanar Christians, especially in that part of Tinnevelly which now constitutes my own district, fell back, through fear, to their ancient heathenism. Many persons would suppose that a community of Hindu Christians, like that which had been planted in Tinnevelly—poor, undisciplined, uneducated, left to itself, surrounded by heathen influences—would soon have ceased to exist. On the contrary, in 1835, when the first Missionary of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel reached Tinnevelly and began to inquire about the sheep that had been left to their fate in the wilderness, more than 3,000 persons were found to have stedfastly retained the profession of Christianity and the rites of Christian worship through an entire generation of neglect. The first two Missionaries, both Germans, who were sent into Tinnevelly by the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, laboured there for a short period only; their place, however, was immediately supplied by others. Other missionary labourers followed from year to year, for the Church at home had awoke, the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel had awoke, the Madras Diocesan Committee of that Society had awoke; and when I look around in Tinnevelly, instead of the two districts that existed when I arrived, I am rejoiced to see seven in addition to a new Mission in the Ramnad country, each of which is provided not only with pastoral superintendence, but also, in a greater or less degree, with the means of extension and advancement. The Church Missionary Society also has continually been lengthening its cords and strengthening its stakes, so that it has now thirteen or fourteen missionary districts where it only had six when I arrived, and has established besides an organized system of missionary itineration in the northern and Christianized part of the province.

"The Society for the Propagation of the Gospel has reason to be thankful that its ancient Mission in Tinnevelly was found to be capable of a revival; for the revival of an old neglected Mission is in some respects more difficult than the establishment of a new one. Some of the evils, however, of foregone neglect have clung to a revived Mission; and another consequence is that, as the Church Missionary Society has obtained possession of the greater part of the field, the labours of the

older Society are now confined within a very limited compass. When I arrived in Tinnevelly the spheres of labour of the two Societies had not been defined by territorial boundaries; but it was felt to be desirable that each Missionary should have a district or missionary parish of manageable extent to labour in, that so the possibility of collision or of mutual interference might be precluded, and ere long an arrangement of this nature was carried into effect. The field of labour was divided in a fair and friendly spirit, with regard to the actual progress each Society had made; but the consequence is, that the proportion of the area of the province which has fallen to the share of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel, and for the cultivation of which in future it alone is responsible, amounts now to less than two-fifths of the whole. Notwithstanding this restriction within narrower limits, the introduction of the parochial system, with its peaceful adjustments of rights and its definite apportionment of duties and responsibilities, has, I believe, been attended with the greatest advantages to each Society and to the common cause; and, on looking back upon the past, I attribute to this arrangement a considerable proportion of the prosperity, as well as of the harmony, by which the Missions have been characterized. In the warfare which each Missionary is appointed to carry on, he is now provided with a basis of operations—a centre from which Christian influences may radiate. His labours, cares, and responsibilities being defined by territorial boundaries, he is not so liable, as he otherwise would be, to become disheartened by the vastness of his work and perplexed by the multiplicity of his cares. The exertions which, if scattered broadcast over the surface of a province, would probably end in failure and disappointment, are confined within moderate and practicable limits. The Missionary is able not only to preach the Gospel again and again in the same village, and to instruct the people systematically in the knowledge of God's word, but also to commend to their reception the religion he teaches by his personal influence, and to watch over and to water the good seed which he has sown.

"I shall here give a general idea of the results that have been accomplished in Tinnevelly, without some acquaintance with which a description of the work would be comparatively uninteresting; and, in doing so, I make use of the latest statistics that I have been able to obtain:—

"1. The province has been divided into twenty districts or missionary parishes, each with its parochial organization, and each under pastoral care.

"2. Christian congregations have been formed in 684 villages, besides a still larger number of villages that are regularly visited by Missionaries or Native Teachers.

"3. Forty-three thousand souls have been induced to abandon their idols or their devils, and to place themselves under Christian instruction, of whom 27,000 have been baptized.

"4. The number of communicants amounts to 5,000, which gives a proportion of 18 communicants for every 100 baptized persons.

"5. Ten thousand Christians, of whom 7,000 are children of Christian parents (nearly 4,000 of them boys and upwards of 3,000 girls) are receiving the benefits of a Christian education in our mission schools.

"6. Boarding schools, training schools, and educational institutions of various kinds have also been set in operation for the training up of native schoolmasters and catechists, and eventually, it is hoped, for the raising up an indigenous ministry; and already 11 Hindus, 10 of whom are natives of the province, have been admitted by ordination to the ministry of the Church of England in Tinnevelly.

"7. Progress has also been made towards self-support towards the support of the Christian institutions of the province by the zeal and liberality of the natives of the province themselves. Much, it is true, remains to be done in this direction before our native congregations can stand alone without foreign aid, and possibly some things remain to be undone; but, undoubtedly, real progress has been made, for, if the funds which are now contributed by our Native Christians to the various religious and charitable societies that have been established amongst them were all directed into the one channel of the sustentation of ordinary parochial institutions, they would amply suffice for the support of one native clergyman and four native schoolmasters for each of the twenty districts into which the province has been divided."

In 1869, in another lecture, Bishop Caldwell gives the number of converts at 58,000, residing in 900 villages, some having congregations of 1,000 to 1,200, and some of less than 30 souls.

Summary.

History.—Tinnevelly has then its stone age, of which only a few traces have yet been discovered at Shermadevi, but there is here a field for interesting research.

It has also a later but still pre-historic record in the curious discoveries made at Srivaikuntham and in several other places where remains of great interest have been abundantly discovered. They prove the existence of a race whose habit was to bury their dead in earthen urns varying in size from a foot to six feet in height. The skulls and bones are often found in almost perfect preservation, placed in the urn in a sitting or bent posture; or when the urns are small, still more forcibly fitted to its size. Pottery having a peculiar glaze now unknown, of elegant form, and much variety of shape and size, is found either within or near the urns, and containing articles in iron apparently for ornament, as well as weapons. In one instance the perfectly preserved outer husk of a small grain like ragi was found in a vessel of this description. These urns and pottery are generally found buried in the side of the red gravel hills which abound in different parts of the district.

This subject awaits systematic working out by a competent explorer, and unquestionably will amply reward the student, and result in the discovery of many interesting facts about a race

CHAPTER III. POLITICAL HISTORY.

whose habits as regards sepulture at all events were so thoroughly different from any now existing in this country.

About the 7th century before Christ appears the first written trace of Tinnevelly history, showing a race of kings called Pandyans, having a capital at Korkai, near the mouth of the Támrapúrni, and, as territory, the present district of Tinnevelly and the greater part of Madura. The earliest notices show that the pearl fishery, so celebrated in the first years of this century, was in existence then, and was carried on in precisely the same manner as at the present day.

The Pandyan kingdom lasted from B.C. 600 to the early part of the 16th century of our era, during which time the early capital, Korkai, a seaport known to the Greeks, was gradually abandoned by the sea, and gave place in consequence to Kayal, which became a celebrated port during the middle ages and was visited by Marco Polo and other travellers, who have left accounts showing a considerable degree of prosperity and splendour possessed by the Pandyan dynasty then ruling in Madura. The retiring sea has since left Kayal, as previously Korkai, stranded several miles above highwater, and brought about its gradual decay, so that only a small fishing village remains of a once important harbour and place of trade. About the middle of the 14th century the Mahomedans first broke in upon this remote kingdom, and held possession for about forty years, but were expelled by the Pandyans aided from Vijayanugger, to which kingdom the Pandyan continued to be dependent until subverted by the Nayakas in the 16th century.

The Nayakas were Hindus from the north, probably driven southwards by the increasing pressure of the Mahomedans. They ruled Tinnevelly from Madura during the 16th, 17th and early year of the 18th centuries. The Poligars or feudal lords owe to this dynasty their establishment and the foundation of their power.

The last two centuries of Pandyan rule and the two centuries of the Nayakas, the 14th, 15th, 16th and 17th centuries probably saw the erection of most of the principal temples in Tinnevelly, as well as of its elaborate and admirable system of irrigation works, anicuts, channels and tanks. The Nayakas at last fell before the Mahrattas, and they immediately afterwards to the Mahomedans from the north, whose power, rendered little more than nominal by the incessant rebellion of the Poligars, lasted from 1730 to 1805, in which year Tinnevelly was finally assumed by the English. The earliest political connexion of the English with these countries arose in 1748 by their espousing the cause of Mahomed Ali against the French and Chunda Saib, a rival claimant for the throne of the Nawab of the Carnatic, to which Tinnevelly and Madura then belonged.

Expeditions in which English troops or sepoys took part were led into Tinnevelly in 1755 by Colonel Heron and in 1783 by Colonel Fullarton, and throughout the latter half of the 18th century the East India Company carried on a desultory warfare with the Poligars on behalf of the Nawab in Tinnevelly and Madura.

The fall of Seringapatam in 1799, by setting free a large body of troops, at last enabled the English finally to suppress the Poligars; but not until the first Poligar war of 1799 and the second Poligar war of 1801 had been fought, including two sieges of Panjalamkurichi, the fort of the principal rebel Poligar Kattaboma Nayakan, now a cultivated field near Ootapidaram, belonging to the Zemindar of Ettiapuram.

From 1805, when full sovereignty over Tinnevelly was assumed by the English, and the Nawab of the Carnatic reduced to the position of a pensioner, the district has been without disturbance or political event of any importance, but quietly progressing in wealth, civilization, and the arts of peace.

Looking back from our present stand-point, we see first about eighty years of peace, rest and progress; beyond that a period of confusion, war, extortion, tyranny, and misgovernment of every sort for three-quarters of a century; still earlier we come to the four last centuries of Hindu rule, which can be shown to be of at least twenty-three centuries' duration, and how much more we do not know. All we know is that its last four centuries produced the temples and the irrigation works of Tinnevelly.

A Government whose wealth and whose tastes are manifested by the temples and statues of Tinnevelly, and whose readiness to employ all its resources for the benefit of its people, as proved by the number and nature of the irrigation works which it completed, implies a contented and prosperous people; while a high state of the arts and of knowledge is abundantly testified by the exquisite design and workmanship discoverable in many of the temples and statues, as well as by the grasp and mastery of the principles of irrigation, a complicated and difficult branch of the engineering art displayed in their irrigation system.

CHAPTER IV.

LAND REVENUE.

CHAPTER IV. LAND REVENUE.

TINNEVELLY belonged during the first thirty-five years of the last century to the Madura Nayak kingdom. Being comparatively open and fertile it was not, as was usual, assigned to chieftains for tribute, but managed directly by the rajahs from their capital at Madura. One of their measures most pregnant in after-consequences was the removal of the indigenous cultivators from the rich portions of the Támrapúrni valley to make way for colonies of Brahmins from the north. These remain to the present day owners of much of the best land, and perhaps the most influential, intelligent, and cultivated section of Hindu society in Tinnevelly.

Nayaka management.

Brahmin colonies.

In the numerous pagodas and forts of Trichinopoly, Madura, Palamcottah, the palaces at Trichinopoly, Ramnad, and Madura, the square tank at Madura, &c., we may see, remarks one of the early Collectors of Tinnevelly, the appropriation of the surplus wealth of the Indian rajahs.

Wealth of Hindu dynasties.

Tinnevelly contains, he continues, thirty-six pagodas of note, and near four hundred receiving endowments, exclusive of village pagodas. This gives some idea of the wealth and civilization of the province at a very early period.

It is usually supposed that the Hindu government was content with one-sixth of the gross produce; but Wilks says that one-third was the usual proportion taken from the dry lands. There can be no doubt the assessment was light compared to that of the Mahomedan government of the Nawabs of the Carnatic which followed.

Hindu assessments.

The Hindu government was subverted by the Mahomedans in 1736 to 1739. A succession of governors or managers were deputed to administer the revenues of Tinnevelly, of whom fifteen were Mahomedans, nine Hindus, and two Officers of the East India Company between the years 1739 to 1800.

Mahomedan conquest.

Up to 1770 grain rents prevailed. The river-fed rice-lands usually known as, and hereafter to be called, "wet lands" had to pay from seven to eight kotahs per kotah (acre 1·62), and tank-irrigated lands half of this, besides a money-cess at Rupees 4-8-0 per kotah from 1748 to 1758; at Rupees 8-2-0 from that date up to 1810, when the cess was abolished, as well as other petty imposts

Mahomedan assessments.

in money which varied from time to time. From 1770 to 1780 the Government took 60 per cent. of the gross outturn of the wet land; and from 1780 to the end of the century 50 per cent., after deducting before the division some small cultivation expenses, besides ready-money cesses of varying amounts. This division of the crops was called the Amani system, and will be described further on.

The dry lands were rented by villages to their inhabitants or to renters for the highest sum that could be got for them. The land revenue collected varied from sixteen to thirty lakhs of rupees.

In 1745	it was	about Rupees	24,33,842
,, 1755	,,	,,	17,85,388
,, 1765	,,	,,	30,68,237
,, 1775	,,	,,	20,46,036
,, 1785	,,	,,	20,48,286
,, 1795	,,	,,	19,38,130
,, 1800	,,	,,	19,24,430

The fluctuations were due chiefly to internal disturbances, and to weakness of the central government when payments were always withheld.

English administration.

In 1801 Mr. Lushington took charge of the district on behalf of the East India Company, and commenced operations with the measurement of all the lands, both wet and dry, and an attempt at classification of the dry lands. In the wet villages the Amani system was continued, the Government share being 50 per cent. with the usual fees.

In 1803 the Government share was increased to 60 per cent., the other demands continuing as before.

In the year 1802 the whole management of the revenues of Tinnevelly was made over by the Nawab to the English by treaty, and the revenue history of the district as administered by the East India Company dates from this year.

The system found in force in the irrigated Government villages, and which was in the main followed for the next seven years, was briefly as follows:—

System followed.

It was called the Amani system (*vide* Report by Mr. Collector Hepburn, dated 14th September 1809).

Car crop.

An army of Government servants was employed to measure out the three months' crop harvested in September, and to divide it equally between the Government and the ryots. The Government share was stored in granaries in different villages and kept until rise of prices made it profitable to the Government to dispose of it.

Peshanum crop.

As the five months' crop ripened in January, its extent was ascertained by inspection, and its probable outturn estimated by persons employed for that purpose; when the whole was estimated

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a price was fixed at the jamabundy with reference to the total quantity produced, and the Government share, or three-fifths of the whole, was sold to the ryots at that price. Whatever remained at that time in the Government granaries of the previous car crop was at the same time sold to the ryots at the same price, and the whole of this money demand became then payable.

The peshanum crop was reaped in January and February; March and April were spent in settling the prices or shares, and there remained only May and June for the ryots to pay the whole money demand against them. They were thus often obliged to sell at once, sometimes at a less price than that at which they had contracted to pay the Government for their three-fifths share of the grain; middlemen, chetties and grain-dealers were the gainers by these transactions.

Dry lands.

The dry lands had a ready-money assessment imposed upon them, which was founded upon the amount for which the villages were rented out to their inhabitants by the Nawab's government. The distribution of the total sum among the cultivators was left to the mirasidars and curnams, and by them was roughly assessed upon the different kinds of land in the village.

Average revenue

The total land revenue so raised was on the average of the first six years from 1802 to 1808, Rupees 16,80,966.

Three years' lease, 1808

The evils of the above system of management of wet lands having been brought prominently to notice, a three years' village lease, by which the lands were rented by villages for money rents to their inhabitants for that period, was introduced. The demand was fixed on the average collections of the previous period. The sum of Rupees 2,34,804 was struck off the demand as it was found to be an oppressive exaction, originated by the servants of the Nawab's government for their own private benefit, which had been incorporated with the land revenue in the early years of our administration, while in its place Rupees 32,650 were added to pay for tank repairs, and a system of fees introduced to pay the village curnams.

The demand thus settled amounted to Rupees 18,32,077, for the payment of which a system of monthly kists was introduced, and the demand distributed over the eight months from December to September.

Decennial lease, 1812

In 1811 the three years' lease came to an end; it had not been satisfactory owing to various causes, chiefly a fall in the price of paddy consequent upon the breaking up of the Government monopoly in grain; latterly also to bad season. 1811-12 was so bad a season that a temporary settlement had to be made; but in the next and following years the decennial settlement, consisting of a joint lease to the principal villagers of each village based on the average

collections of the previous seven years, and conditioned to last for ten years, was introduced into the irrigated villages of the river valley by degrees; such villages as objected to these terms reverted to the Amani system.

In 1814 out of 1,177 villages in the river valley only 106 remained under Amani, the rest had accepted the money rents offered. The Collector reports, however, that this system was not then popular.

Low prices

The fall in prices which took place in these years was much against the success of these arrangements, but the general results were greater punctuality in realization of revenue and an extension of cultivation.

Land revenue.

The total land revenue of the district rose in 1815 to Rupees 19,19,189; in 1817 the land revenue amounted to Rupees 18,18,571; in 1818 to 19,21,902; in 1819 it stood at Rupees 19,24,497.

Besides the land revenue there were at this period the following customary collections; the figures given are for 1819.

	Rs.
Curnams' fees	1,775
Tank Repair cess	36,308
Chuttrams	7,476
Tirupany or Pagoda service cess ..	17,363
Fixed allowance to Pagodas	1,79,691
Total ..	2,53,013

These items have never been included in the amounts of the revenue of the district, and some of them have since fallen into disuse.

In 1820 land revenue stood at Rupees 19,20,552. In this year, the last of the decennial lease, the Collector recommended a reduction of 12 per cent. in the wet villages, informing the Board that the lease could not be renewed on the old terms, and that the rented villages would otherwise revert to Amani.

Olangu system, 1822.

The alteration actually made was the introduction of the Olangu system, which came into force in 1822 and lasted until 1859. The ryots of wet villages had their choice between this system and a reversion to the Amani or sharing system. Two-thirds of the villages which were held on money rents during the decennial period chose the Olangu, the rest reverted to Amani for a time, but gradually year by year came in and agreed to the Olangu system. This system was somewhat complicated. Briefly put it consisted of the commutation of an assumed or estimated quantity of produce at a standard or fixed price, modified by the current price of the day.

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The assumed produce of each village was calculated on the area cultivated and its outturn during the seven Amani years, 1802 to 1808.

The standard price was fixed on an average of nine years of the decennial lease, striking out the prices of the two highest and of the lowest years; in fact it amounted to Rupees 2-11-4⅓ per kotah. To this fixed standard price was applied the current rates of prices in the following manner:—The highest prices current in November, December and January were taken for the car outturn, and those of March and April for the peshanum crop. The average of these was compared with the standard price. If the current price was less than 10 per cent. higher than the standard, the standard was taken; if more, the excess only was added to the standard price to make the commutation rate for the year. On the other hand, if the current prices were below the standard but within 5 per cent., the standard price itself was taken; and if more than 5 per cent. lower, then the excess beyond 5 per cent. was deducted from the standard price and the remainder formed the commutation rate for the year.

Favourable to ryots.

This system was a great advantage to the ryots; it gave them a standard price based upon the prices of years that were notoriously low, and allowed them a range of 15 per cent., within which the standard remained the same—10 per cent. above and 5 per cent. below; 10 per cent. of increase in prices was to be entirely to their advantage, and only a rise beyond that figure was to benefit the Government; the consequence was that the Amani villages, which numbered 260 in 1829, were reduced to 30 in 1836 to 1850, and to 0 in 1861.

Land revenue, 1827 to 1873.

The land revenue however rose very gradually.

In	1825	it was ..	Rupees 19,68,106
,,	1830	,, ..	.. ,, 18,34,995
,,	1835	,, ..	.. ,, 20,07,417
,,	1840	,, ..	.. ,, 22,61,271
,,	1845	,, ..	.. ,, 21,12,651
,,	1850	,, ..	.. ,, 21,37,774
,,	1855	,, ..	.. ,, 24,59,924
,,	1860	,, ..	.. ,, 26,09,481
,,	1865	,, ..	.. ,, 24,93,893
,,	1870	,, ..	.. ,, 29,92,121
,,	1875	,, ..	.. ,, 30,20,699

During this period the peishcush of the Zemindaries remained fixed at or about Rupees 3,44,208. Fluctuations were considerable owing to fluctuations in prices and to bad seasons: 1832 was such a season, and the land revenue fell to Rupees 14,13,375 while the prices were as low as Rupees 2-15-3 per kotah.

The wet ayakut of 1802 was 230·119 acres. The area cultivated wet 82·036 acres, assessed at Rupees 15,01,012.

Extent of irrigated cultivation, 1806 to 1875.

In 1806 it was	75·141	acres,	assessed at	Rs.	14,79,635
„ 1820 „	114·332	„	„	„	11,93,473
„ 1830 „	131·866	„	„	„	8,81,358
„ 1840 „	181·860	„	„	„	11,61,980
„ 1850 „	173·612	„	„	„	12,43,682
„ 1860 „	176·339	„	„	„	13,26,654
„ 1865 „	203·470	„	„	„	15,33,971
„ 1870 „	221·473	„	„	„	16,25,852
„ 1875 „	237·872	„	„	„	16,12,710

Ryotwari system tried, fails 1834.

In 1834 an attempt was made to introduce the ryotwari system of individual puttahs and holdings as opposed to the joint village tenure in the wet villages. The villages of Srivaikuntham, Vélúr, Tentiruperi, Tenkarai, Shermadevy and Kilpidágai were chosen for the experiment, but it met with determined opposition from the ryots and fell through for the time. Attempts had from time to time been made to introduce this system since the year 1827, but they had not been successful. In 1837 only one-tenth of the wet villages were assessed fieldwar, and in 1855 only four villages were so assessed.

Motafysal system, 1859.

The next change was the introduction of the so-called Motafysal system. It took place in 1859, and was a modification of the Olangu system, the variations of the conversion rate according to the current prices being abandoned, and the standard Olangu price adopted once for all as an unchangeable conversion rate. The fixed standard yield of each village remained as before, and as prices soon after began to rise while the Olangu rate was low, this change was much in favor of the ryots and resulted in rapid increase of cultivation.

Assessment of dry villages.

The revenue history of the dry villages is different. During the Nawab's government the renters exacted an annual rent on dry lands which was distributed by the mirasidars. The dry lands were by them classified according to quality and class of soil into the following six classes:—

1. Karisal .. .. .. Best black loam.
2. Veppal .. .. .. Inferior do.
3. Pottal .. .. .. Worst do.
4. Sevval .. .. .. Red clay loam.
5. Mannal sevval .. .. Sandy red do.
6. Mannal .. .. .. Sandy loam.

Money rates were fixed on these classes in 1802 by Mr. Lushington, taking the average collections of former years as his standard, and alternate reduction and raising of these rates

CHAPTER IV. LAND REVENUE.

followed for some years. In 1808 they were permanently reduced to the following average:—

Rates fixed in 1808

			RS.	A.	P.	
Karisal ..	40	Fanams per chain or	2	5	0	per acre.
Veppal ..	35	,, ,,	2	0	7	,,
Pottal ..	30	,, ,,	1	12	0	,,
Sevval ..	20	,, ,,	1	4	0	,,
Mannal ..	10	,, ,,	0	10	0	,,

The dry assessment had remained, with few unimportant alterations, the same as in 1808; but the cultivation has gradually extended very much.

Individual puttahs, 1824.

Individual puttahs were first issued for dry villages in 1824, the demand on each man's puttah being then regulated by the amount of his cultivation.

B register waste lands charged, 1862.

The next important change affected both dry and wet lands alike, that by which waste lands came to be held on puttah and paid for though not cultivated. An account known as "The B Register" was prepared, showing each ryot's holding; an opportunity was given to the ryots to give up any portion of the waste which they did not wish to pay for, and their signatures were taken on the register. Whatever waste they retained was charged, and from 1862 all waste entered in a ryot's puttah has been paid for with the exception of the remission granted for wet lands left waste, or wet crops which failed for want of water, or other cause not in the power of the ryot to prevent. This was a change of very great importance, and has greatly enhanced at once the revenue from the land and the incidence of the land assessment on the cultivators. But it has been most effectual in throwing into the hands of those who have capital and ability to cultivate, waste lands which their owners are unable to bring into cultivation.

Effects.

Area of dry lands cultivated, 1802 to 1875.

The Ayacut of 1802 showed a total dry area of 1,256,630 acres excluding poramboke, of which 520,520 acres were cultivated, assessed at Rupees 2,15,069.

The cultivation and the revenue from this source was—

—	Cultivation	Assessment.
	ACRES.	RS.
In 1820	405,497	2,72,959
,, 1830	451,324	3,88,819
,, 1840	557,005	5,17,844
,, 1850	544,926	4,85,003
,, 1860	632,764	5,70,230
,, 1865	750,426	6,52,782
,, 1870	818,810	7,07,715
,, 1875	796,277	7,57,995

The assessment of both wet and dry lands is undergoing revision in the settlement now being carried out, as will be noticed further on.

EXTRA SOURCES OF REVENUE.

Extra sources of revenue.

These consisted of the following items, and the revenue from each for a series of years, so far as is ascertainable, is as follows :—

—	1805.	1817.	1819.	1828.	1830.	1840.	1855.	1861.	1874.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Salt	10,341		1,72,119	1,54,645	2,18,436	2,53,467	3,17,184	4,95,929	9,62,018
Sayer	27,048		1,29,685	2,03,957	2,16,230	1,96,305	32,585	53,098	...
Cheyroot			15,951	45,057	21,517	23,061	10,527	...	...
Chanks			28,291						
Abkari	1,62,000.	89,458.	12,763	21,713	19,933	21,491	23,064	40,350	2,06,552
Stamps			18,124	22,666	21,802	23,141	23,644	1,06,277	3,20,844
Pearl Fishery			..	..	99,683	..	..	...	...
Moturpha			...	82,857	98,094	1,05,403	75,311	91,872	...
Income-tax			...	...	...	...	...	86,348	...
Sea Customs			.	20,713	29,170	18,638	19,102	42,150	1,49,074
	1,62,000	89,458	3,76,936	5,51,755	7,74,867	6,41,509	5,03,559	9,16,026	16,38,586

These figures mark a steady progress from about one and a half to sixteen lakhs during the current century in revenue other than land revenue.

Salt has risen from about 2 to 10 lakhs; Stamps from Rupees 18,000 to over 3 lakhs; Sea Customs from nothing to 1½ lakhs nearly; Abkari from nothing to 2 lakhs; Sayer or inland transit duties on trade, which in 1830 stood at over 2 lakhs, and Moturpha, which amounted to 1 lakh in 1840, have disappeared altogether; and the Pearl fishery has produced nothing during the last eighteen years, notwithstanding which the revenue has increased from 1½ to upwards of 16 lakhs. No better indication of the prosperity of the district can be found than this large increase.

General prosperity.

The enormous increase in salt and abkari points to the prosperity of the lower classes, while the rise in stamps and sea customs is no doubt the result of the increasing prosperity of the upper and middle classes.

The total revenue of the district has risen from Rupees 18,79,377 in 1802 to Rupees 24,37,206 in 1820, Rupees 27,08,176 in 1840, Rupees 35,88,986 in 1860, Rupees 45,68,636 in 1875.

Prices—great rise since 1855.

The variations in prices during the century have been great. During the last twenty years the rise has been extraordinarily rapid, culminating in 1865 to 1868, after which a considerable fall took place, followed by a gradual rise again.

In 1801 a kotah of horse-gram cost Rupees 2; in 1876 it was Rupees 10½.

In 1802 the wage of a cooly was 9 pies; now it is seldom less than 3 annas.

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In 1807 salt was 82 rupees per garce, in 1875 it was Rupees 321.

2nd sort paddy in 1800 was Rs. 90 per garce or 56 Madras measures per rupee.

„	1810	„	75	„	68	„	„
„	1820	„	90	„	56	„	„
„	1830	„	72	„	60	„	„
„	1840	„	82	„	62	„	„
„	1850	„	74	„	67	„	„
„	1855	„	151	„	33	„	„
„	1860	„	185	„	27	„	„
„	1865	„	251	„	20	„	„
„	1870	„	184	„	28	„	„
„	1875	„	176	„	29	„	„

Rice is usually reckoned at double the price of paddy.

SPECIAL CULTIVATION.

Special cultivation. Cotton.

The growth of cotton is early noticed as a leading feature of the agriculture of Tinnevelly. In 1804 its quality was pronounced to be superior to that of Bengal or Surat by the East India Company's factors.

In the early years of the century little raw-cotton was exported, but a large quantity was made up by the looms of the district. The Company's investments in the produce of these looms were large.

Area under cotton, 1819 to 1875.

In 1819 the area cultivated with cotton is given at 34,000 cawnies, equivalent to 25,500 acres; at this time export to Madras for Europe and China had already attained a considerable development, and had raised the price of cleaned cotton from 68 rupees a candy at the commencement of the century to 112 rupees. Subsequent prices are not on record until 1865, when a candy of cleaned cotton sold for Rupees 193. In 1869 it stood at Rupees 159, and has since fallen by degrees to Rupees 107.

The following table shows the areas cultivated and the quantities exported in subsequent years so far as is ascertainable :—

—	Area Cultivated.	Value of Cotton exported.	Quantity exported.
	ACRES.	RS.	CWTS.
1830	67,475	About 9 lakhs.	3,726
1840	..	„ 15 „	94,697
1850	..	„ 11 „	71,917
1855	125,038	„ 7 „	..
1860	188,342	„ 19 „	129,153
1865	216,501	„ 136 „	..
1870	213,776	„ 52 „	178,839
1875	281,569	„ 46 „	194,179

Neither indigo nor sugarcane have ever been extensively cultivated in Tinnevelly. 1852 is the first year of which we have records on this point. Indigo was then only 233, and sugarcane 54 acres. In 1859 indigo rose to 553 acres, in 1871 to 771, and has since fallen to 245 in 1875. Sugarcane rose to 322 acres in 1864 and has since fallen to 199. Indigo and sugarcane.

The cultivation of this palm for the manufacture of sugar is peculiar to Tinnevelly, and, roughly speaking, to one caste—the Shánárs. They climb the tree morning and evening for the juice, of which they make molasses and a rough kind of sugar known as jaggery. Palmyras and fruit trees.

These as well as fruit trees, such as the tamarind, illupei, mango, and many others had always paid a tree-tax included in the land revenue. In the year 1851 the tree-tax on all kinds except palmyras, cocoanuts, illupei, tamarind, and mango trees was abolished by order of Government.

In 1833 the tope and palmyra tax amounted to Rupees 1,25,535.

In 1836 the total number of taxable fruit trees, exclusive of palmyras, was nearly four lakhs, of which about one lakh was actually taxed and produced 18,304 rupees, or about six trees to the rupee. The rest were inam, unproductive, &c.

The palmyras amounted to nearly sixty lakhs, about three lakhs of which were inam, twenty-two unproductive, and thirty-four taxed, producing 96,419 rupees, or about thirty trees to the rupee.

In 1855 the revenue from topes had risen to Rupees 22,011, and from palmyras to Rupees 1,16,301.

In 1865 the topes produced Rupees 20,422 and palmyras Rupees 1,32,537.

In 1875 tope revenue fell to Rupees 10,715 and palmyra revenue to Rupees 78,300, owing probably to the decrease in number of trees due to extension of other kinds of agriculture.

The custom of the district has been to count the trees once in three years, a laborious process carried out by the village curnums under the supervision of revenue inspectors and taluk officials.

Tope trees were taxed only when producing fruit; palmyras at different rates at the different stages of their growth, beginning with a small charge of 1 pie when the leaves are first regularly cut, and rising as high as 1 anna for a full grown tree in full bearing; the charge was different for the male and female tree.

The labour of frequent counting and the opportunities for fraud are evident, and are being gradually provided against in the new settlement now in progress, as will be noticed hereafter.

The attention of the Company was soon attracted to the slopes of the Western Ghauts as affording sites suitable to the growth of Spices, &c.

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cinnamon, cloves and other tropical products of value. In 1802 the following plants were put down at Courtallum in the Tenkasi Taluk:—

About 20,000 cinnamon.
,, 600 nutmegs.
,, 300 pepper vines.
,, 1,400 coffee trees.
,, 5 chocolate trees.
3 mangosteens and some cloves.

For some years the gardens were managed at the expense of the Company and returned enough to pay their expenses. Nutmegs and cloves succeeded best, but all were kept alive until in 1853 the estates were sold and passed into private hands. Except cinnamon which has disappeared, all these products are still to be found in small quantities, but flourishing in a satisfactory manner, in the coffee estates about Courtallum, especially in Paradise, the property of C. R. Cocq, Esq., where cloves and nutmegs are numerous, and are fine trees 20 to 30 feet high.

The mangosteen succeeds fairly and the chocolate tree produces well, but is difficult to guard from monkeys.

Coffee.

Coffee cultivation did not succeed at first, and its spread in Tinnevelly is of much more recent date. There are however now upwards of ten estates, averaging from 50 to 300 acres each, all in a flourishing condition. The Government however do not encourage coffee planting in Tinnevelly, being anxious to preserve the forests which clothe the ghauts for the sake of their influence upon the rainfall on the mountains upon which the rice cultivation of Tinnevelly entirely depends.

Cinchona.

Cinchona has recently been added to the list of exotics proved to succeed on these hills. A small plantation put down near Courtallum, and another above Papanassum in 1865 by Mr. McGregor when Sub-Collector of the district, are now in a flourishing condition, the trees being from 15 to 30 feet high.

TRADE.

Trade.

In the earliest years of the British occupation, trade either by land or sea was small. In 1808 there were but sixteen ships engaged in sea traffic.

They were employed chiefly in trade in jaggery with Madras and in cloths with Colombo.

The total export by land and sea in 1806 was estimated at 2 to 2½ lakhs of pagodas, or about 10 lakhs of rupees exclusive of the Company's investments, which amounted on the average to about 1½ lakhs of pagodas, making a total of about 3½ lakhs

of pagodas or 14 lakhs of rupees. The bulk of the trade was in cloths with Ceylon. The trade by land consisted chiefly of raw cotton valued at about 80,000 rupees, and tobacco valued at about 75,000 rupees.

Imports and exports, 1806 to 1876.

The imports were confined to pepper and betel-nut from Travancore in small quantity and occasionally rice.

The following table gives the particulars of export and import trade in the articles most in demand for a series of years and exclusive of treasure :—

Exports.

——	Jaggery	Cotton.	Cotton Goods.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.
1806	..	..	..	..	14,00,000
1810	..	..	..	..	..
1820	..	..	..	..	..
1830	1,15,699	8,48,220	10,18,470	1,37,763	21,20,152
1840-41	46,013	14,84,844	2,97,021	1,01,774	19,29,652
1850-51	..	11,27,653	2,47,193	88,208	14,63,054
1860-61	32,276	18,78,879	34,973	5,10,243	24,56,371
1865-66	57,994	136,44,286	2,07,199	7,20,813	146,30,292
1870-71	18,594	51,73,829	3,46,638	11,01,378	66,40,439
1875-76	2,17,267	43,82,225	5,93,423	2,34,820	74,97,735

Imports.

——	Betelnut.	Cotton Goods.	Paddy.	Rice.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1810	..	..	..	..	..	..
1820	..	..	..	..	..	..
1830	25,967	..	13,989	19,643	1,33,278	1,92,877
1840-41 . ..	38,182	..	..	..	1,63,800	2,01,982
1850-51	21,421	33,781	..	..	1,57,125	2,12,327
1860-61 . ..	6,952	1,71,445	30,999	11,135	3,00,611	5,21,142
1865-66	44,924	4,39,148	18	3,67,200	4,64,202	13,15,492
1870-71 . ..	56,591	18,07,537	..	..	3,90,625	22,54,753
1875-76 . ..	4,66,158	22,22,095	2,58,306	3,18,828	18,58.092	51,23,479

Steady increase in imports.

The total trade of the district treasure included has risen from a little over 14 lakhs in 1806 to 235 lakhs in 1865, from which point it declined to 103 lakhs in 1870, and has since risen again to 147 lakhs. Next to rapid progress, on the whole the most noticeable feature of the trade is the increasing proportion the value of imports bears to that of exports, showing, perhaps, that the people of Tinnevelly are by degrees getting more value for their exports as communication is made easier

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and the real value of exported goods becomes better known to the mass of people, or as competition induces merchants to give a larger equivalent for the cotton, &c., which they export. The export trade has risen from about 14 lakhs in 1807 to 146 lakhs in 1865, the year in which the American war gave so great an impetus to the cotton trade, after which it fell to 66 lakhs in 1870, and has risen again to 75 lakhs. By far the most important item is cotton; jaggery shows at a slowly declining figure; cotton goods of native manufacture are also declining, while a brisk trade in the re-export of European cotton is growing up.

Imports have risen more steadily from 2 lakhs in 1830 to 51 lakhs in 1875. Nearly half consists of cotton goods. Paddy and rice are only occasionally in demand.

SURVEY SETTLEMENT.

New settlement.

The assessment of the land revenue as above described having been left both in the dry and wet villages very much to the discretion of the mirasidars to distribute among the various holdings of the ryots, and the total sum demanded from each village having been fixed in dry villages upon the old Mahomedan rents, which were assessed upon no principle except that of getting as much as possible, and in wet villages upon the actual produce of the lands as "ascertained" by a host of ill-paid officials in the early years of the Company's administration, the Government resolved to re-settle the land revenue on the ryotwari principle as regards tenure, and upon a careful examination of the soils, including numerous experiments on the yield of each. The settlement was begun in 1865, and completed in 1878. It is to continue in force for thirty years. The division of the district into irrigated and unirrigated portions has been substantially maintained, a different series of soils and assessments being taken as standards in each.

Classification of soils and rates of assessment.

The following is the classification of soils for dry and wet villages of the different series of black, red, and sandy soils, together with the rates of assessment imposed or to be imposed:—

Table of Rates of Assessment per Acre.

NUNJAI.																												PUNJAI.			
Classification.		First Group.						Second Group.						Third Group.				Fourth Group.										Classification.			
		Single Crop.				Double Crop		Single Crop.				Double Crop.		Single Crop.		Double Crop.		Single Crop		Double Crop.											
Class	Sort.	Taram	Nunjai.		Yeravai.		Nunjai.		Yeravai.	Taram.	Nunjai.		Yeravai.		Nunjai.		Yeravai.	Taram.	Nunjai.		Yeravai.		Nunjai.		Yeravai.	Taram.	Nunjai.		Yeravai.		Class.	Sort.	Taram.	Rate per Acre.
			RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.		RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.	RS.	A.				RS. A.
4	1	1	12	0	6	0	20	0	10	0	2	10	8	5	4	17	8	8	12	3	9	0	4	8	13	8	6	12	4	7	8	3	12	10	0	5	0	2	1	1	5 0
4	2	2	10	8	5	4	17	8	8	12	3	9	0	4	8	13	8	6	12	4	7	8	3	12	10	0	5	0	5	6	0	3	0	7	8	3	12	2	2	2	3 8
7	1																																					2	3		
3	1																																					2	3	3	2 8
4	3																																					4	1		
5	1	3	9	0	4	8	13	8	6	12	4	7	8	3	12	10	0	5	0	5	6	0	3	0	7	8	3	12	6	4	8	2	4	5	10	2	13	3	1		
7	2																																					4	2	4	1 8
8	1																																					7	1		
3	2																																					3	2		
4	4																																					4	3		
5	2	4	7	8	3	12	10	0	5	0	5	6	0	3	0	7	8	3	12	6	4	8	2	4	5	10	2	13	7	3	8	1	12	4	6	2	3	5	1	5	1 0
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8	2																																					8	1		
3	3																																					3	3		
4	5																																					4	4		
5	3	5	6	0	3	0	7	8	3	12	6	4	8	2	4	5	10	2	13	7	3	8	1	12	4	6	2	3	8	3	0	1	8	3	12	1	14	5	2	6	0 12
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3	4																																					3	4		
5	4																																					4	5		
5	4	6	4	8	2	4	5	10	2	13	7	3	8	1	12	4	6	2	3	8	3	0	1	8	3	12	1	14	9	2	8	1	4	3	2	1	9	5	3	7	0 8
7	5																																					7	4		
8	4																																					8	3		
3	5																																					3	5		
5	5	7	3	8	1	12	4	6	2	3	8	3	0	1	8	3	12	1	14	9	2	8	1	4	3	2	1	9	10	2	0	1	0	2	8	1	4	5	4	8	0 6
8	5																																					7	5		
																																				8	4		
																																				5	5	9	0 4
																																				8	5		
																																				8	6	10	0 3

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Palmyras.

The palmyras have been dealt with, wherever possible, by consolidating the tax on the trees with the assessment on the land in one lump sum, to remain unaltered for thirty years. This has resulted in an increase of revenue, and has removed many causes of fraud and dispute. This reform, however, cannot be fully completed until the lands on which the trees stand in all cases fall into the hands of the owners of the trees, or *vice versâ*. The present settlement has added another to already existing causes tending to bring about this desirable result, but time only can complete it.

Village establishment.

A complete revision of the village establishment has been combined with the settlement.

Decline of joint cultivation.

The settlement has done much to break through the last ties that bound the ryots to their ancient practice of cultivating in common. This system had already fallen into decay before the advancing desire for individual ownership of property under a Government which gives a reasonable amount of security to individual property. It was therefore thought desirable that the remnants of an obsolete system should be got rid off. In many villages large areas, chiefly of waste lands, were held in common by numerous persons upon terms complicated and inconvenient, and which resulted in frequent disputes and law suits, often in the lands being left waste to avoid such quarrels. These have been amicably divided up, chiefly through the personal exertions of the officers conducting the settlement, to whom the villagers concerned will hereafter be duly grateful, if they are not so at present. It may however be safely stated that the malcontents even now are few, and that the villagers in general are satisfied with this reform.

Survey and demarcation.

A complete and thorough survey of all the lands of the district preceded the settlement, and the demarcation of the fields and larger divisions of the villages has been rendered permanent by means of stone boundary marks, which have been so laid down upon the village survey maps that they can never be more than temporarily lost.

Village memoirs.

A very complete memoir of each village, containing a sketch of its natural features, especially its irrigation sources, the whole list of fields with their assessments and owners, and all other particulars connected with the settlement, has been printed and placed on record.

Financial result of new settlement.

It will thus be seen that various important benefits have resulted from the new settlement, besides the revision and more equable distribution of the land assessment, which last is expected to result on the whole, from a financial point of view, neither in loss nor gain to the revenue; and from an administrative point of view in

equalizing the incidence of the land assessment and proportioning it more equitably to the productive powers of the lands.

Summary

The revenue history of the last century may be briefly summed up as the history of the exactions of the renter described in the last chapter, backed up occasionally by an armed force of English sepoys in support of the Nawabs of the Carnatic, and restrained only by the rebellions and evasions of the Poligars or the desertion of the cultivators. From 60 to 70 per cent. of the grain grown on the wet lands was taken when possible, while the dry lands were leased to the villagers at as high a figure as could be got from them. The revenue so obtained varied much owing to the disturbed state of the country. In 1765 as much as 30 lakhs was exported, while in 1755 not even 18 lakhs could be collected. The average was about 20 lakhs.

The system found in force when the district came under British management in 1802 was at first continued. The first or kar harvest was actually divided on the ground, and for several months the Government watched the grain markets, holding back or bringing out their share for sale when the prices were favourable. The monopoly caused by 60 per cent. of the grain harvested being in a single hand, ran up the prices between the first and second harvest, and so enabled the Government to make a large profit. The second harvest was too extensive to be actually divided, and was therefore only estimated and the share of the Government converted into a money-payment at the price current as fixed at jamabundy, which was before any large quantity of it came into the market, and was therefore unduly high. The stricter system inaugurated by the British officers rendering evasion of the demand more difficult, soon showed that the land revenue taken from the wet lands was too much, a lease for three years followed by a lease for ten years upon terms somewhat more favourable to the ryots, combined with the abolition of the Government monopoly trade in grain and followed by a system for the conversion of grain rent into money rent, which was very favourable to the ryots, served at once to lighten the burden on the ryots, and to reduce the land revenue from a rack rent which practically left the cultivator only a bare subsistence, to a more reasonable payment.

The relief so given, combined with the growing sense of security afforded by the stability of the British Government, and the confidence so established, began then to have its natural effect in extending cultivation, and the revenue from 1832 shows a gradual and steady increase from 14 lakhs in that year to 28½ lakhs in 1873, of which rather more than two-thirds is paid by the irrigated lands. The wet area under cultivation has trebled and the dry area more than doubled during the century, while an individual settlement

CHAPTER IV. LAND REVENUE.

of the revenue demand upon each separate ryot according to the lands held by him, their extent, quality and situation, without respect of persons, has resulted in a fair distribution of the burden.

Prices continued to decline from 1800 to 1850. Paddy, which sold at Rupees 90 per garce in the first, was only Rupees 74 in the last year; but in the second half of the century it advanced by leaps and bounds; in 1855 it was double the figure for 1850, in 1865 more than treble, since which date it has fallen, but is still 2½ times higher than in 1850.

The increase of the land revenue having been due almost wholly to increased cultivation, and little if at all to increase of assessment, almost the whole benefit of this prodigious rise in prices has gone into the pockets of the ryots. I say *almost* the whole, for there is one modification of the revenue system which has had practically the effect of raising the assessments payable by each ryot upon his holding to a higher figure than before, without corresponding return to him; it is the change introduced by the "B Register" of 1862, and the enforcing of the regulation then laid down, that whatever land, whether cultivated or waste, the ryot holds on patta, he must pay for. Doubtless the effect of this increase in the demand has been far more than counterbalanced by the extraordinary rise in prices, and it has produced advantages in other directions, besides an increase in the land revenue fully justified by the prosperity of the cultivator.

The prosperity resulting from the full benefit of the rise in prices is well seen by the rapid increase in the produce of indirect taxation, chiefly salt, stamp and abkari. Between 1805 and 1840 the income from sources other than land rose and fell between about 1 lakh and 6½ lakhs, but in 1874 it had risen to 16 lakhs, and this notwithstanding that inland transit duties and moturpha or trade tax, which in 1840 produced nearly 3 out of the total 6½ lakhs, have been since abolished and were entirely unrepresented by any similar impost in 1874.

Another illustration of the rapid advance in prosperity during the latter half of the century is to be found in the history of the cultivation and export of cotton. In 1830 the area cultivated was 67,000 acres, in 1855 125,000 acres, in 1875 282,000 acres, or in round numbers four times the area of 1830. In the same years the export of cotton stood at the value of 9 lakhs, 7 lakhs and 46 lakhs respectively, while in 1865 the American war resulted in the enormous export of cotton valued at 136 lakhs.

When it is remembered that Tinnevelly feeds its own population with no appreciable help from any source outside itself, it will readily be admitted that this enormous increase from 7 lakhs in 1855 to 136 lakhs in 1865, and to 46 lakhs in 1874, represents

surplus produce, and not the whole of the surplus produce, for there are many other articles of export the produce of the soil of Tinnevelly, and the fact stands out that Tinnevelly, independently of food, shelter, agricultural tools and stock, and to a large extent necessary as opposed to luxurious clothing, all of which she supplies herself with, has every year produce valued at the above heavy sums to give in exchange for silver and gold or articles of foreign manufacture; in other words, surplus wealth. It may fairly be asserted that the benefit recently conferred by the Government upon the district in the shape of the new settlement has confirmed to the people all the advantages above pointed out for another term of thirty years.

Prices are now double what they were at the beginning of the century, while the Government demand upon the land is, area for area, certainly not higher if so high as it was then.

The result is that whereas throughout the last century and in the early years of this century the payment to Government of 60 per cent. of the produce was no fable but a serious fact, whereby the people were so impoverished as to lead to the years of depression between 1800 and 1832, the present demand cannot be taken to exceed 30 per cent. of the crops, so that although there seems to be reason to look forward to a fall in prices in the early future, there need be no fear of a check in the prosperity of Tinnevelly.

CHAPTER V.

TALUK NOTICES.

TINNEVELLY TALUK.

CHAPTER V. TALUK NOTICES.

Tinnevelly Taluk.

TINNEVELLY Taluk, situated in the centre of the district, is about 347 square miles in extent and contains 171 inhabited villages. It consists, as respects soil and general features, of two distinct portions, viz., the valleys of the Tamrapurni and Chittar, and the high and dry lands which lie between these rivers and on either side of them.

Irrigation.

On either side of the Tamrapurni there is a broad belt a quarter to half a mile wide of irrigated land, which yearly bears two unfailing and magnificent crops of rice; plantains, betel gardens, cocoanuts also abound, and in the higher portions of the river alluvial fine topes of mangoes, illupei and other trees. The water-supply is from the Tamrapurni river by means of six channels, viz., the Kodagan, Palayan, Tinnevelly, Mardur-east, and Mardur-west channels, leading from the anicuts on the Tamrapurni river. These channels are supplemented by eighty-one tanks, which they supply in their course.

The Chittar supplies fifteen channels in the Tinnevelly Taluk, and these again twenty-three tanks scattered about over the north-eastern portion of the taluk, wherever there was found by the ancient rulers of the province a suitable site for such a reservoir.

The Pachéyâr, a stream of less importance draining a small area of mountains to the south, feeds four tanks in this taluk, but only in the peshanum or October monsoon season, and joins the Tamrapurni near the western boundary of the taluk. There are also 148 rain-fed tanks filled in the October rains and cultivated but once. The area anicut-irrigated in 1871-72 was 8,161 acres, while tanks more or less supplied with river water irrigated 15,924 acres.

Dry lands.

As regards the dry lands, those south of the Tamrapurni and Chittar rivers are of the red and sandy series, poor, and cultivated but once in the rainy season, yielding poor crops of gram or samei (dry rice). These lands are largely left fallow. There are a

considerable number of palmyra topes scattered about in this portion of the taluk, which may be considered the northern limit of the "palmyra forest."

Some of the villages of the north-eastern portion of the taluk belong to the black cotton series, being the southern edge of these extensive plains. Most of the garden cultivation under wells belongs to this group; cotton, cholum and gram are the staple crops of this soil, besides tobacco, chillies, and vegetables under wells.

Railway

The Tinnevelly Branch of the South Indian Railway enters the taluk at Gengaikundan by a fine bridge over the Chittar, and makes short work of the eight miles between that village and Tinnevelly Railway Station which lies half-way between the towns of Tinnevelly and Palamcottah on the left or northern bank of the river.

Population

The taluk contains 268 villages, of which 222 are Government, 17 Inam, and 29 Kattuguttakai or rented. The population numbers 180,219 souls, of whom 160,607 are Hindus, 18,966 Mahomedans, and 650 Christians. The castes most numerously represented are Vellalars or Pillais, 33,975; Vannians or Maravars, 47,945; Shanars, 13,313; Shepherds, 12,956; and Brahmins, 10,791. The Pariahs amount to 11,148.

The grown male population numbers 53,221. The cultivating class is the largest, amounting to 16,143, besides 11,616 labourers mostly agricultural. Traders in food number 4,568, and in dress 3,960, general traders 3,568; the minor professions number 2,114, personal servants 2,670, workers in metal 1,390, and on construction of houses, &c., 2,057. These latter figures give an idea of the prosperity and civilization attained in the towns of Tinnevelly and Palamcottah and in the principal villages.

The towns of Tinnevelly and Palamcottah, both municipalities, contain 20,885 and 17,885 inhabitants respectively. There are also two villages with a population exceeding 5,000; five villages between 3,000 and 5,000; and thirty-six villages between 1,000 and 3,000.

Cultivation

Of a total area amounting to 222,056 acres 128,401 is occupied and 76,695 cultivated; while 51,934 is fallow though occupied, 52,190 acres are dry, 8,161 wet cultivated by means of river channels, and 15,924 wet cultivated by means of tanks. The total area irrigated is thus 23,869: only 420 acres of dry land are cultivated under wells.

The land revenue amounts to 367,181, the average assessment per acre of wet being Rupees 12-7-3 and of dry land Rupees 0-6-10. The abkari yields Rupees 38,230 and stamps Rupees 1,29,646.

CHAPTER V. TALUK NOTICES.

The number of letters received in one year was 272,113 and despatched 222,167. There are five post offices, viz., Palamcottah, Gengaikundan, Mânur, Tinnevelly, Mélapoliem.

Post offices.

Rainfall.

The rainfall has varied from 9 inches in 1865 to 41 inches in 1871; in 1875 it was 17 inches.

Festivals.

There are no Zemindaries in this taluk. The principal festivals are the procession of the car in Tinnevelly in July, and a cattle fair at Sivalpuri in April; at the latter 5,000 visitors and 8,000 head of cattle are expected.

Fairs.

Weekly fairs are also held at Sivalpuri on Monday, Pillayarkulam on Wednesday, Tinnevelly on Thursday.

Chuttrams.

There are thirteen chuttrams, most of them in good order, viz., at 1, Pandarakulam; 2, Pudukulam; 3, Palamcottah; 4, Kailasapuram; 5, Tatchasamudram; 6, Kottúr; 7, Sivalpuri; 8, Vizia-raghavapuram; 9, Seidunganellur; 10, Alagiapandiapuram; 11, Suttumalai; 12, Kúrúkúthurai; and 13, Sundupandorai. Four of these, Nos. 3, 6, 10 and 13, belong to the Local Fund Board; the remainder are private property.

Temples.

Tinnevelly Taluk has no less than eighty-five endowed Siva pagodas with an annual income in cash of Rupees 30,661, besides endowments amounting to Rupees 7,328 per annum, and jewels valued at Rupees 1,10,783.

Vishnu pagodas are everywhere less numerous. The worshippers of Vishnu are comparatively few, chiefly in the northern taluks. The number of important temples dedicated to Vishnu in the whole district is only 106, with a cash income of Rupees 55,809; endowment amounts to Rupees 29,510 and jewels valued at Rupees 2,68,123.

Roads.

There are ten main roads in the Tinnevelly Taluk and upwards of twenty short branches. The main lines are as follows:—

1.	Tinnevelly	to Madura.
2.	Palamcottah	to Vaipar.
3.	Do.	to Tuticorin.
4.	Do.	to Koilpatam.
5.	Do.	to Travancore.
6.	Do.	to Ambasamudram.
7.	Do.	to Tenkasi.
8.	Tinnevelly	to Rajapoliem.
9.	Do.	to Pattalpudur.
10.	Do.	to Srivaikuntham.

Most of these have two or more short branches of one to five miles, connecting important villages with the main roads, and forming a complete net-work of communication: all are kept up by the Local Fund Board.

There is an anglo-vernacular school at Tinnevelly well attended and managed, another at Palamcottah, where there is also a good school for boys under the patronage of the Church Mission Society, a boarding school for poor Christian boys and girls, and a training institution for Christian girls under the same Society, all well managed and useful institutions. Schools.

The number of police stations is ten, viz., Tinnevelly, Palamcottah, Puthupettah, Mélapoliem, Tachanellore, Mânur, Morapanad, Seidunganellore, Situparapanellore and Sivalpuri. Police stations.

The Tahsildar Sub-Magistrate is stationed at Tinnevelly. There is also a Sub-Magistrate at Palamcottah, where is stationed a regiment of Native Infantry; most of the Civil Officers of the district also reside here. Tahsildar.

For so large a place the trade of Tinnevelly is comparatively small; the chief item is rice, which in favourable seasons is exported in large quantity to the dry taluks of Tinnevelly. A considerable import business in Europe cotton and other articles is also carried on in Tinnevelly; otherwise its trade is only local and for the convenience of its own inhabitants. Trade and manufactures.

Cloths of a superior description are woven in Mélapoliem, a village close to Tinnevelly. Metal utensils are made up in Tinnevelly for sale in the town and in other parts of the district, and these are the principal manufactures of the taluk.

In 1876-77 the average areas under the chief crops were rice 36,000 acres, cumbu 10,000, samei 23,000, pulses 11,000, cotton 18,000 acres.

There were 42,000 cattle and 133,000 sheep.

AMBASAMUDRAM TALUK.

This taluk lies north-west of Nanguneri, to the west of Tinnevelly, to the south of Tenkasi and Sankaranainarkoil, and to the east of the ghauts. Ambasamudram Taluk.

It contains the principal sources of the great river of Tinnevelly, the Tamrapurni, which rises on either side of a fine conical peak known from fabulous times as the "Agustiar Malai;" from the south of this mountain come various streams and torrents which form the Tamrapurni proper; from the north flows the river Sérviar and joins the Tamrapurni about four or five miles before its debouchure from the mountain range, which takes place at a very famous spot—Pâpanâssam—in five falls, where many thousand pilgrims annually wash away their sins. The range both north and south of this central spot shows lofty mountains thickly covered with forest containing valuable timbers of many kinds. To the north descend the Guttunanaddi and the Ramanaddi draining Rivers.

CHAPTER V TALUK NOTICES.

considerable areas of mountains; and the Mannimuttânaddi and the Pachéyár to the south, all mingling their waters with the Tamrapurni within the Ambasamudram Taluk.

Rice lands.

The valleys of these rivers furnish rich areas of rice cultivation, but especially that of the Tamrapurni itself, where two rich crops every year, over a broad belt on either side of the river, is reckoned a certainty and has never been known to fail.

In the south-west corner lies the Zemindari estate of Singampatti, well watered both by channels and tanks from the Manimúttar, which also supplies several Government villages further east. The Pachéyár fills a few tanks during the north-east monsoon. The southern portion of the taluk is rocky and poor, the soil sandy, producing very poor dry crops, samei and gram, and occasional palmyra topes.

Dry lands

North of the Tamrapurni, except near the ghaut range, the high dry lands have the same poor character, the soil being derived partly from decayed gneiss, but largely from overlying quartz, and being of a red sandy character frequently impregnated with soda.

At the foot of the ghauts and for five or six miles eastward red clays and loams of better quality are also found; palmyras are more abundant, as well as mangoes, tamarinds and other trees. This portion of the taluk is more broken up by the streams descending from the mountains, and is better wooded than the more eastern and southern portions, which are bare sandy slopes for many miles. The valleys of the above mentioned rivers and their tributaries have given their form and lie to the country rising gently to the north and south of the Tamrapurni, in the first case to the high quartz ridge which forms the water-shed between the rivers Tamrapurni and Chittâr, in the latter to the ghauts, which here make a bold sweep out of their general course of north and south and run east for ten to fifteen miles, enclosing in their circuit as in a deep bay about half of the taluk.

Irrigation.

The irrigation system of this taluk, which is very ancient, is also very complete; numerous anicuts cross the Tamrapurni and its affluents, and supply channels and tanks in a manner which reflects the highest credit upon the skill and energy of the ancient governments who constructed them.

Anicut irrigated lands extended to 22,542 acres in 1871-72, and 4,243 acres were irrigated by means of tanks.

The anicuts on the Tamrapurni, especially the Cannadian, the finest, are works well worthy of attentive study. They have recently been supplied with head sluices, a great improvement, bringing the channel-supply under proper control, and preventing the frequent damage usual in high floods.

Mountains.

The ghaut range is accessible only by mountain paths or bridle roads from Kadium, Alwarkurichi, Pâpanâssam and Singampatti, by all which ways timber, cardamoms, and other forest produce are brought down under the control of the Forest Department.

Climate.

The south-west monsoon extends for two to five miles east of the ghaut line from the 15th June, when it commences in slight showers and mist, cooling the air and making the climate both delightful and salubrious. The west winds blowing through the monsoon sweep over the district and cool the atmosphere most perceptibly further east even than Tinnevelly and Palamcottah.

The whole of the Tamrapurni valley and portions of those of the other affluents of that river get the benefit of this monsoon and obtain a first or car crop; while the north-east monsoon, commencing in October, supplies these lands again for a second crop.

Extent.

The Ambasamudram Taluk contains 303 square miles and 194,156 acres, of which 9,026 is Zemindari, 7,943 Inam, and the rest Government. There are 140 villages.

Population.

The population numbers 161,159, including 8,279 Mahomedans and a few Christians; the rest are Hindus. Brahmins number 13,824, Vellalars 23,087, Weavers 11,872, Maravars 30,337, Shanars 22,630, and Pariahs 16,282. There are 48,724 males of full age, of whom 13,628 are cultivators, 10,780 labourers; engaged in wholesale trade are 3,780, in retail trade and petty manufactures 9,256, on the useful arts 4,164.

Cultivation.

Of the whole area of Government land, 63,685 acres are under cultivation and 62,912 fallow; dry cultivation extends to 36,583 acres, anicut irrigation 22,542, and tank irrigation 4,243; under wells there are 317 acres.

Revenue.

The land revenue is Rupees 3,81,473, the average rates being Rupees 12-6-7 for wet and 0-6-1 for dry lands.

Miscellaneous land revenue amounts to Rupees 17,596, inam quit-rent to Rupees 16,126, and peishcush on estates to Rupees 20,919.

Abkari yields Rupees 15,200, miscellaneous items Rupees 13,050, stamps produce Rupees 39,521.

Rainfall.

The rainfall was only 4 inches in 1860 and 91 inches in 1866; in 1871 it was 42 inches.

Post offices.

There are three post offices, the number of letters received in one year being 55,345 and sent 43,762.

Fairs.

The principal weekly fairs are held at Ravuthapur on Monday, Mayilappapuram on Tuesday, Pottalpudur on Wednesday, Shermadevy on Thursday, Papagudi on Friday, and Ambasamudram on Saturday.

CHAPTER V. TALUK NOTICES.

There is a celebrated festival at Pâpanâssam in February.

Chuttrams.

The Local Fund Board of the Shermadevy Circle supports a chuttram at Sitaparapanellore, and there are private chuttrams at Alankulam, Shermadvey and Kadiem.

Temples.

Ambasamudram Taluk has fifty Siva temples, whose annual income in cash amounts to Rupees 16,478, endowments in land to Rupees 14,433, and jewels are valued at Rupees 43,019.

Roads.

The following are the principal Local Fund Board's roads in the Ambasamudram Taluk:—

Palamcottah	to Tenkasi *viâ* Alankulam.
Do.	to Ambasamudram *viâ* Shermadevy.
Tinnevelly	to Pottalpudur on north side of the river.
Ambasamudram	to Tenkasi.
Do.	to Padmanèri.

There are also several small branches connecting large villages with the above roads.

Police stations.

Police stations number six, in the following places: Ambasamudram, Kallidakurichi, Kadiem, Alankulam, Shermadevy, Viravanellore.

Trade and manufactures.

The wealthy villages of the river valley supply other parts of the taluk with rice. Money-lending is pursued to a great extent with the wealth obtained in this fertile valley.

Weaving, once largely pursued, has much declined before the supply of piece-goods from Europe; still there are many families in all the large villages of the valleys of the Tamrapurni and its chief tributaries engaged in this manufacture. Most of these are Hindus, but in Pottalpudur and other villages Mahomedan Lubbais are also thus engaged. The condition of the weaving classes in general is very poor; they are declining in numbers and prosperity. Pattamadai mats, made of fine rushes found on the river banks and in tank beds, is a manufacture of some importance in the taluk; the mats are much admired and in demand.

Zemindaries.

There are two Zemindaries, Singampatti and Úrkâd, in the Ambasamudram Taluk, the former 6,726 acres, the latter 2,237; both are favourably situated for irrigation, the former under the Mannimuttânaddi, the other in the Tamrapurni valley.

The peishcush of Singampatti is Rupees 8,008 and of Úrkâd Rupees 12,911: both Zemindars are minors under the Court of Wards.

Chief villages.

The valleys of the rivers of Ambasamudram abound in wealthy and populous villages; the following are some of them:—

Kaladakurichi, population 11,580, derives its importance from well watered rice lands; has a large population also engaged in trade and the minor arts.

Viravanellore, with 12,172, is a similar village further down the river.

Ambasamudram has 8,604 inhabitants, is well situated on the Tamrapurni, and is the head-quarters of the Tahsildar. A fine taluk cutcherry on the new plan has been lately constructed here.

Shermadevy, with 6,064 inhabitants, has long been the head-quarters of the Sub-Collector, now of the Head Assistant Collector, favourably situated on the south bank of the Tamrapurni, twelve miles west of Tinnevelly. It possesses some of the most fertile lands in the district and is wholly agricultural.

Alwarkurichi is an important village with fine irrigation from the Guttananaddi and Ramanaddi, affluents of the Tamrapurni. It has 6,015 inhabitants.

Kadiem-Valajasamudram is a similar village a few miles further north, and like Alwarkurichi, near the foot of the ghauts on the Ambasamudram and Tenkasi high road. It derives its wealth from the same sources as Alwarkurichi, and has a population of 4,166.

All these villages contain a large population of wealthy Brahmin land-owners, to whose enterprise and intelligence the prosperity of the village is mainly due.

With a population between 3,000 and 5,000 there are besides the above nine other villages, and between 1,000 and 3,000 are thirty-two villages.

Rice 49,000 acres, samei 18,000, pulses 13,000, gingelly 12,000, are the principal crops grown in the taluk. Crops.

There were 49,000 cattle and 69,000 sheep in the year 1876-77.

TENKASI TALUK.

The Tenkasi Taluk lies to the north of Ambasamudram, to the south of Sankaranainarkoil, to the west of Tinnevelly Taluk, and at the foot of the Western Ghauts. In almost every respect it resembles Ambasamudram Taluk, but on a smaller scale. Tenkasi Taluk.

Its river, the Chittar, with its various branches, drains an extent of mountains not much less than the basin of the Tamrapurni, though its sources do not extend so far into the heart of the mountains; it is therefore a much smaller river, nevertheless it irrigates a large area in many villages spread over a wide bay enclosed by a bend in the direction of the range, as well as along its course eastward to the limits of the taluk and beyond till it joins the Tamrapurni a few miles north-east of Tinnevelly town. The villages near the foot of the mountains obtain two crops, one from each monsoon; those further out only one in the north-east monsoon. River.

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Wet lands. The river and its affluents are crossed by numerous anicuts feeding irrigation channels and many tanks. In 1871-72 the area irrigated from anicuts was acres 14,960, and from wholly rain-fed tanks acres 476.

Dry lands. The dry lands are very similar to those of the Ambasamudram Taluk, red clays and loams to the west, sandy and poor soil to the east and south. At the northern boundary a few villages belong to the black cotton series, being outlying patches of the great black cotton plain of north-eastern Tinnevelly.

Courtallam. Courtallam, situated in the recess of the mountain-girt bay above described, about 450 feet above the sea, enjoys a delightful climate from the middle of June till September or October owing to the mists and light rains, which penetrate from the western to the eastern side of the range, and render the air ten degrees cooler here than it is ten miles further east. The officers and residents of the district resort to this delightful spot whenever able to do so at this season; there is a sufficient number of good houses and excellent roads in all directions. The falls of the Chittar at Courtallam are famous among natives for their virtue in cleansing from sin, and to Europeans for delightful bathing.

Travancore territory. Many of the richest villages in the bay formed by the mountains around Courtallam belong to the Travancore Government, which in ancient times, and when Tinnevelly was constantly plunged in war, temporarily possessed a considerable area here, as well as in the extreme south of the district.

Extent. Tenkasi has 337 square miles, containing 215,845 acres, viz., 123,387 of Zemindari, 6,641 of Inam, and the rest Government land, all in 130 villages.

Population. The population amounts to 122,744, of whom 11,276 are Mahomedans, a few Christians, and the rest Hindus, of whom 3,747 are Brahmins, 14,338 Vellalars, 32,776 Maravars, 22,730 Shanars, and 7,988 Pariahs. Out of 37,253 grown males 16,166 are cultivators, 6,029 labourers, 2,208 engaged in wholesale trade, 4,695 in retail trade, 4,272 on the useful arts.

Cultivation. The area of Government lands under cultivation is 51,254, and 11,980 is fallow. Dry cultivation amounts to 34,933, wet cultivation under anicuts and channels 14,997, under tanks 476, and under wells 848.

Revenue. The land revenue of Tenkasi Taluk is Rupees 1,58,602, the average rates of assessment are Rupees 7-2-0 for wet and 0-13-0 for dry land. Miscellaneous land revenue is Rupees 10,401, quit-rent on inams Rupees 10,245, and peishcush on estates Rupees 46,012.

Abkari produces Rupees 8,250, and stamps Rupees 7,076.

The rainfall has varied from 16 inches in 1860 to 70 inches in 1863; in 1871 it was 45 inches. Rainfall.

There are two post offices, at which were received 43,217 and sent 64,613 letters in one year. Post offices.

Weekly fairs are held at Kanakapillai Valasai on Sunday, Kulasekarapatti and Surandai on Monday, Melapuliur on Wednesday, Tippanamputti and Sivalarkulam on Thursday, Ninagaram and Virakeralampudur on Saturday. Fairs.

The chief religious festival takes place in August at Courtallam.

There is a chuttram kept up by the Local Fund Board, Shermadevy Circle, at Pâvur, and private chuttrams at Tenkasi, Courtallam, Vírakéralampudúr and Nagojirowpully. Chuttrams.

There are thirteen principal Siva temples in this taluk, having a cash income of Rupees 7,955, revenue from endowments Rupees 7,595, and jewels worth Rupees 1,70,703. Temples.

The principal roads in the Tenkasi Taluk are—

Tenkasi to Palamcottah.
Do. to Ambasamudram.
Do. to Madura.
Pâvur to Surandai.
Tenkasi to Vírakéralampudúr.
Do. to Courtallam.
Do. to Pumblypatam and Shenkotah.

There are also several short branches leading to large villages from the above roads.

The number of police stations is seven, at Tenkasi, Punpuli, Kadyanellûr, Santhamaram, Oothumalai, Surandai, Pâvur. Police stations

Weaving is carried on to a moderate extent in this taluk as in Ambasamudram, but is a declining employment. Manufacture.

Uttamalai is one of the most important Zemindaries in the district, consisting of forty-nine villages and 79,850 acres, and paying a peishcush of Rupees 26,971. It is situated about four miles east of Tenkasi, and contains a considerable area of well watered land under the Chittar river. Zemindaries.

The Zemindar belongs to the Maravar caste, and is a descendant of one of the ancient poligars or feudal chiefs of Tinnevelly.

Surandai is another small estate with 983 acres, paying 668 rupees peishcush.

The village of Tenkasi has 10,605 inhabitants, is the station of the Tahsildar, and has the best irrigated lands in the taluk whence its importance.

Kulasekarapatti with 6,596, Kadyanellûr with 7,016, and Chokkampatti with 5,379 inhabitants, are also favourably situated Principal villages.

CHAPTER V. TALUK NOTICES.

in respect of irrigation, having well watered lands near the sources of the principal tributaries of the Chittar.

With a population below 5,000 and above 3,000 there are only three other villages, and between 1,000 and 3,000 there are twenty-six villages.

Crops.

The principal crops grown in 1876-77 were—rice 24,000, cholum 15,000, samei 38,000, pulses 16,000, gingelly 11,000 acres.

There were 61,000 cattle and 53,000 sheep.

SANKARANAINARKOIL TALUK.

Sankaranainarkoil Taluk.

Sankaranainarkoil Taluk lies at the foot of the ghauts to the north of Tenkasi, Ambasamudram, and Tinnevelly Taluks, to the west of Ootapidaram, and south of Srívilliputtúr. It contains soil both of the red and black sorts.

The red country is broken into valleys and ridges by numerous small torrents and streams descending from the mountains, and is well supplied with channels leading from these streams and with tanks supplied by the channels; its principal wealth are its irrigated lands, as the dry cultivation is poor excepting under wells, where good crops of cholum and raggy are occasionally seen.

Government wet lands.

River-irrigated Government lands extend to 1,240 acres, while lands irrigated from tanks more or less supplied from river channels amounted to 8,837 acres in 1871-72.

The supply in the earlier or south-west monsoon is trifling and uncertain, and confined to a few villages quite at the foot of the range. The main supply is from the north-east monsoon, which breaks usually with considerable force on the range and fills all the streams, channels, and tanks generally two or three times, in which case a good crop is secured. Rice and occasionally plantain gardens and betel-vines are the products grown under irrigation.

Dry lands.

In the higher lands, much of which are of fair quality, cholum, cumbu and gram are sown in the north-east monsoon months, and large areas are generally left fallow. There are a few topes of palmyras and tamarinds, but in general the taluk is bare of trees.

The other portion of the taluk, the soil of which is black cotton, is almost one-fourth of the whole in extent, and is a portion of the great cotton plain which occupies the north and north-east portion of the district; the plains are broken only by a few scattered topes of poor tamarinds, and of the babool or acacia found in almost all the tank-beds throughout the cotton plains. The greater portion of the cotton soil of this taluk is poor.

The extent of the taluk is 390,255 acres or 609 square miles, of which 207,241 is Government, 46,842 Inam, and 136,172 Zemindari. The number of villages is ninety-seven. Extent.

The population numbers 181,172 persons, 178,858 of whom are Hindus, and only 2,309 Mahomedans. Of the castes the Brahmins number but 3,054, Chetties 3,933, Vellalars or Pillais 21,898, Shepherds 12,141, Maravars, the most numerous, 73,946, Shanars 13,768, and Pariahs 15,091. Out of 57,278 males of full age no less than 30,115 are cultivators and 11,217 labourers; 7,790 are employed in trade wholesale and retail, 2,336 in the useful arts, and 2,679 are servants. Population

Included in the above figures there are three large Zemindaries, viz., Sivagherry, with 76,970 acres and a population of 45,072 in twenty-six villages, peishcush Rupees 54,580, situated to the north-west of the taluk; Naduvakurichi, extent 8,032 acres and population 2,601 in ten villages, peishcush Rupees 3,029; and Avadyapuram, with 8,686 acres and 6,960 souls in three villages, peishcush Rupees 1,762. Zemindaries.

There are also seven minor Zemindaries as shown below:—

No	Name.	Population	Peishcush
			RS.
1	Dalavankotai	3,117	2,733
2	Virnuppu	462	458
3	Thiruvéttanellore .. .	3,873	1,645
4	Vellalankulam .. .	1,067	429
5	Kulaségaramungalam .	4,235	2,019
6	Ichchenda . ..	1,325	558
7	Thumalanaikanpuduguddy . .	1,658	2,059

The last six are portions of the ancient Zemindari of Chokkampatti sold by the Court in 1867. The Zemindari lands are cultivated by their tenants, who hold wet lands on condition of dividing the produce equally, and dry lands at money-rents often as high as Rupees 2-8-0 per acre for good qualities.

Of the whole taluk, in round numbers 200,000 acres are Government land and 182,000 Zemindari and forest lands.

Of the 200,000 about 100,000 are actually cultivated and 33,000 fallow; 90,000 are cultivated dry, under irrigation by means of channels are 1,240, and under tanks 8,807 acres. Cultivation.

The land revenue amounts to Rupees 1,71,164, and peishcush on estates to Rupees 72,506, the average rates of the Government assessment being Rupees 6-11-0 for wet and 14 Annas for dry lands. Revenue.

Abkari yields Rupees 14,500 and stamps Rupees 6,579.

The rainfall has varied from 7 inches in 1857 to 40 inches in 1859; in 1871 it was 16 inches. Rainfall.

CHAPTER V. TALUK NOTICES.

The number of letters received in a year is 19,980 and sent 16,536. There are only two post offices, viz., Sankaranainarkoil and Vâsadévanellore.

Post offices.

Fairs and festivals.

There are car procession festivals at Sankaranainarkoil in February and July, and a large fair for cattle at Kalugamalai, a great gneiss rock and a celebrated temple, in the month of February.

There is weekly fair at Thiruvengadum on Monday, Pambukoil on Tuesday, Vâsadévanellore on Wednesday, and Sankaranainarkoil on Thursday.

Chuttrams.

The following are the principal chuttrams, viz.: 1, Elaversanundal; 2, Sivagiri; 3 and 4, two at Sankaranainarkoil; 5, Pannavadali; 6, Vannikonandal. Nos. 3, 4, 5 and 6 belong to the Local Fund Board; the other two are kept up by the Zemindars of the places in which they are situated.

Temples.

The number of principal Siva temples is eleven, with an income of Rupees 6,789 in cash, Rupees 3,977 in endowments, and jewels valued at Rupees 23,198.

Forests.

The range of the Western Ghauts contains a large area of fine forest and much scrub-jungle and grass at lower elevations. The best portion of the forests is claimed by the Zemindar of Sivagiri.

The Government forests are chiefly above Vâsadévanellore.

Roads.

The following are the principal roads, all kept up by the Local Fund Board of the Tinnevelly Circle: 1, Tinnevelly to Rajapoliem *viâ* Sankaranainarkoil; 2, Tenkasi *viâ* Vâsadévanellore and Sivagiri to Madura frontier; 3, Kalugamalai to Kovilpatti (a station of the South Indian Railway), constructed by the Ettiapuram Zemindar.

Police stations.

There are six police stations, viz., Sankaranainarkoil, Pulienguddi, Sivagiri, Kurvanullûr, Kursulkulam, Kurukalpatti.

Principal villages.

The Taluk Sub-Magistrate has his head-quarters at Sankaranainarkoil, a large village containing 11,632 inhabitants, with 17,609 acres of land, and paying 10,859 rupees land revenue. Sivagiri is the chief town of the Zemindari of that name and contains 13,274 inhabitants. Thiruvengadum, Pulianguddi, Vâsadévanellore, are the only villages having a population exceeding 5,000. All owe their importance to their situation near the ghauts, from which they obtain water for wet cultivation.

With between 3,000 and 5,000 inhabitants there are ten villages, and above 1,000 and not less than 3,000 thirty-four villages.

Trade.

The trade of the taluk is trifling. Raw cotton is the only export, and rice and articles of European manufacture, chiefly cloth, the principal imports. There are no manufactures of any importance.

The principal crops cultivated in 1876-77 were 1,200 acres of rice, 15,000 of raggy, 28,000 of cumbu, 76,000 of samei, 7,000 of pulses, 16,000 of gingelly, 20,000 of cotton.

Crops.

Of cattle there were 71,000 and sheep 116,000.

OOTAPIDARAM TALUK.

Ootapidaram Taluk.

This extensive taluk occupies the north-eastern portion of the district, and includes the Zemindari of Ettiapuram, the largest in the district. Bounded on the east by the sea, on the west by the taluks of Sâtúr and Sankaranainarkoil, on the south by Tinnevelly and Tenkarai, and on the north by the Ramnad country of Madura District, it is almost wholly of a uniform character, a wide black cotton plain relieved by scanty and poor topes of tamarind here and there, and by thickets of the babool or acacia in every tank-bed. To the west and south however there is a considerable area of red sands and loams, amounting to nearly one-tenth of the area of the taluk. There are extensive areas of rich black loamy soil producing fine crops of cotton as well as of cumbu, cholum-fodder and Bengal-gram, and also a large area of poor gravelly soil impregnated with soda. Near the coast the white sea sands prevail, producing chiefly palmyras and babool thorns, the latter valued for making agricultural implements, being extremely hard, and for firewood; also for their seeds, which are excellent food for sheep. A few detached masses of gneiss rocks rising abruptly from the plains form conspicuous objects, but generally the country is almost level, rising and falling very slightly in long and broad slopes, which follow the drainage lines from north-west to south-east. There are numerous irrigation tanks, chiefly rain-fed, and almost every village has a small pond, locally called an "Urani," for the storage of drinking water for man and beast, collected during the north-east monsoon and subsequent showers, for use during the hot weather when water is scarce, wells frequently dry up, or are very generally impregnated with salt. Well cultivation by means of bullocks is much followed in parts of this taluk, and good crops of tobacco, cholum, chillies and vegetables, as well as betel leaf, are obtained. The dry lands are often cultivated with care and highly manured.

Many of the ryots are substantial and well-to-do, having made a considerable amount of property during the cotton years of the American war. The export of this staple produce of the taluk is very large; nearly the whole finds its way to the seaport of Tuticorin.

Railway.

The South Indian Railway enters the taluk from Madura a little south of Sâtúr and has stations at Koilpatti, Kadambur, the

CHAPTER V. TALUK NOTICES.

Tinnevelly branch junction at Maniachi, and the terminus at Tuticorin, one of the most flourishing ports of the Presidency.

By far the largest part of the taluk is Zemindari, the Government lands being less than one-third of the whole.

Extent. The taluk with the Ettiapuram Zemindari contains 1,165 square miles in 426 villages, of which 341 are Zemindari, 19 Inam, 66 Government.

There are 745,144 acres in the taluk, of which 205,231 are Government, 507,573 Zemindari, and 32,340 Inam.

Population. The population numbers 296,712, of whom only 4,273 are Mahomedans, a few Christians, and the rest Hindus. Brahmins are only 2,917 in number, Vellalars 88,841, Maravars 73,865, Shanars 40,864, and Pariahs 28,475. Of 98,088 males of full age, cultivators number 51,424 and labourers 21,950, wholesale traders 5,493, retail traders 6,595, while 3,624 are employed in the useful arts.

Cultivation. Out of the 205,231 acres of Government land 119,185 is under cultivation and 33,806 fallow, 115,542 cultivated with dry crops, 980 with wet crops under channels, and 1,823 under tanks. There are 3 river-fed and 117 rain-fed Government tanks, and 140 belonging to the Ettiapuram Zemindari.

Revenue. The Government land revenue demand is Rupees 1,38,441, with Rupees 13,046 miscellaneous items, the average rates being Rupees 5-7-4 for wet and 0-14-1 for dry lands; peishcush on estates is Rupees 1,26,545, abkari Rupees 25,210, stamps Rupees 13,649.

Ettiapuram Zemindari. The Ettiapuram Zemindari, most of which lies in this taluk, is the largest in the district, and contains a population of 126,660 in 349 villages. It has 12,782 acres of wet, 291,572 of dry, and 3,094 of garden land.

The revenue demand from the estate is Rupees 2,87,814 from land, while 9,330 is added for grass rents, topes, senna, &c. The peishcush is Rupees 88,825, and road-cess Rupees 11,750.

There are 70,000 palmyras in the estate, paying on the average Annas 1-10 each.

The assessment on wet lands varies from Rupees 10 to Rupees $4\frac{1}{2}$, on dry lands from Rupees $2\frac{1}{4}$ to Annas 6 per acre. The ryots are well-to-do.

Rainfall. The rainfall of Ootapidaram Taluk has varied from 13 inches in 1857 to 50 inches in 1862; in 1871 it was 33 inches.

Post offices. There are six post offices, the number of letters received and sent in a single year being respectively 115,769 and 177,171.

Fairs and festivals. Weekly fairs are held at Maduvapatti on Sundays, Melacheytalai on Mondays, Ootapidaram and Kulattur on Tuesdays, Kadam-

bur, Velatekulam, and Mungarai on Wednesdays, Kaittar, Nagalapuram, Pusanur on Thursdays, and Kadulguddi on Saturdays

The chief annual festival is held at Kalugamalai in January, February and March, at which time a large cattle fair is held. 8,000 cattle are estimated as brought for sale. There are also festivals of minor importance at the following temples: Gengaikundan, Pusuvantunai, Kaittar, and Vypar.

Chuttrams.

There are four chuttrams under the management of the Local Fund Board of the Tinnevelly Circle—in Vypar, Gengaikundan, Telayeral and Tuticorin, and sixteen private chuttrams in the following villages: Ootapidaram 2, Kombady, Puvani, Ettiapuram, Ammalmadam, Védanâtham, Mélmandai, Kallúranei, Kyttar 2, Gengaikundan, Kadambur, Sekkarakudi, Tuticorin 2.

Temples.

The principal Siva temples number six, with an income of Rupees 2,000, endowments of the annual value of Rupees 5,410, and jewels valued at Rupees 5,810.

Roads.

The most important roads kept up by the Local Fund Board, Tinnevelly Circle, are—

Palamcottah *vid* Sâtúr to Madras.
Palamcottah to Tuticorin.
Tuticorin to Vémbur.
Koilpatti to Tuticorin
Velátekulam to Kulattur.

Police stations.

Police stations number twenty-two, the principal of which are Ootapidaram, Tuticorin, Melatatuparai, Vedanatham, Velátekulam, Kadulguddi, Mélmandai, Epothuvendran, Idaisevval, Kalagumalai, Kytar, Koppanpattai, Ilavulengal, Tetal, Ettiapuram and Vypar.

Salt-pans.

There are three salt-pans, Tuticorin, Arasady and Vypar. The pans at Tuticorin are being extended, and the manufacture and sale increasing through the influence of the South Indian Railway, and at the same time falling off at Arasady and Vypar.

The quantities manufactured and sold in 1876 were—

Pans.	Sold	Revenue
	MDS.	RS
Tuticorin	254,402	5,11,877
Arasady	56,847	92,595
Vypar	6,622	13,244

Tuticorin.

This taluk contains the principal seaport of the district, Tuticorin, which is also a municipality and the terminus of the South Indian Railway. It has a population of 10,546.

CHAPTER V. TALUK NOTICES.

There is a fine harbour for boats, and a short public jetty, as well as several private ones. The anchorage for ships, about three miles out, is good and fairly well protected in both monsoons, especially the north-east. The steamers of the British India Steam Navigation Company call up and down the coast each way once a week, and numerous ships are loaded here or discharge cargo.

Trade.

The trade is chiefly in cotton, for which there are several steam cotton presses. The annual export is estimated at about 80,000 bales; coffee from the ghaut estates, salt, cotton goods and palmyra jaggery are other exports. Imports are chiefly English piece-goods and yarn, paddy, rice, metals, and betel-nuts.

The shipping which called at this port in 1875-76 was as follows:— 109 steamers, 648 sailing ships square rigged, 412 native craft, with a total tonnage of 208,674 tons.

The total value of exports from the district is Rupees 88,16,935, and of imports Rupees 58,94,008, making a total of Rupees 147,10,943. The whole of this trade, with the exception of about Rupees 4,00,000 belonging to Kayalpatam and Kulasekarapatam, centres in Tuticorin.

Manufactures.

Manufactures are not of importance, consisting of native cloths and palmyra jaggery. It is calculated that in this taluk about 4,000 persons are engaged in weaving. The manufacture of jaggery however employs a much larger number of people, especially Shanars, in the seacoast and southern villages.

Besides the Ettiapuram Zemindari above noticed, the taluk contains the following estates:—

Other Zemindaries.

Estates.	Number of Villages.	Extent in Acres.	Peishcush in Rupees.	Population.
Melmandai	1	21,947	1,881	4,460
Uttankarai	7	14,991	3,372	4,726
Kulattur	2	9,872	1,897	4,903
Kadambur	7	16,084	3,779	7,590
Nagalapuram	18	18,800	6,423	9,846
Pudur Mitta	15	20,478	6,414	9,021
Kadalgudy	14	23,049	4,403	6,822
Maniachi	6	8,081	..	3,190
Perurani Mitta	11	11,661	..	3,832
Karakurichi Mitta	11	13,593	..	5,486
Elayerampannei Vamdum ..	9	11,243	..	8,673

Ettiapuram.

The following is a brief outline of the history of the principal Zemindar, viz., Ettiapuram. The ancestors of this Zemindar, who belong to the Kambulatur caste, are said to have come from Chandragiri in North Arcot, and settled first in Madura under

the Pandyan kings, and subsequently close to their present capital, Ettiapuram, where they enjoyed a considerable estate and increased its area by degrees.

Towards the close of the last century Kattaboma Naik, then Zemindar of Panjalamkurichi, a large neighbouring estate, rose in rebellion against the British Government on two several occasions; in suppressing these rebellions the Ettiapuram Zemindar rendered services of value to the British, and was rewarded at the close of the second war, in 1803, with the estates of the Panjalamkurichi Zemindar. He subsequently obtained the forfeited estates of other rebels by purchase, and has since further added to his property by purchase.

The present Zemindar was for several years a minor, and his estate was managed by the Court of Wards; he came of age in 1878.

Principal villages.

Tuticorin above noticed is the only place in the taluk with a population over 5,000.

Ootapidaram, with 4,555 inhabitants, is the next in size and is the head-quarters of the Tahsildar.

There are Sub-Magistrates at Tuticorin, Velátekulam, Kaittar and Ettiapuram.

With a population between 3,000 and 4,000 there are but eight villages, and between 1,000 and 3,000 only forty-seven villages. This, out of a total of 427 villages in the taluk, is below the average of other parts of the district, and is due partly to the general backwardness of the Zemindaries and partly to the fact that there is but little irrigated land in the taluk.

Crops.

In Ootapidaram Taluk there were in 1876-77 rice 5,000 acres, cholum 57,000, cumbu 222,000, samei 24,000, cotton 101,000, pulses 13,000.

There were 98,000 cattle and 215,000 sheep.

NANGUNERI TALUK.

Nanguneri Taluk

This very large taluk occupies the whole of the extreme south of the district. Bounded on the east and south by the sea, on the west by the ghauts and by Travancore, and on the north by the taluks of Tenkarai, Tinnevelly, and Ambasamudram; it is composed of red clay, loams and sands, excepting for a strip parallel with the sea and extending some three to ten miles inland, where white sands and soil having an excess of sand as well as portions of the blown sand tracts called the Teri prevail. Here is the palmyra forest, including the whole taluk of Nanguneri and portions of the three taluks to the north. It is, however, to the east and south that the palmyra is pre-eminent, being most

The Teri

The palmyra forest

CHAPTER V TALUK NOTICES.

numerous in those parts, and being almost the sole produce of the soil and subsistence of the inhabitants. As we approach the centre of the taluk we find numerous tanks both rain-fed and supplied by channels from the mountain streams, innumerable wells under which small patches of two to three acres are cultivated, and dry cultivation, poor and interrupted by fallows sometimes for two years out of three. The well lands produce chillies, brinjals and other vegetables, and raggy and cholum; the dry lands samei or dry rice and horse-gram, the tank land rice and occasional gardens of plantains and betel-nuts.

The palmyra is climbed by the Shanars twice every day for six months from February to August, for the juice which flows from the flower spathe cut across. The juice, before it has time to ferment, is boiled down into molasses or a rough brown sugar. The Shanar families who live by this tree support themselves almost entirely upon the sweet juice during the season, and the profits of the sugar they make maintains them during the rest of the year.

Irrigation

The villages of Kâlakâd, Trickuranguddi, and Pannaguddi are well supplied during both monsoons with water from the mountains, and much of the irrigation is direct from the channels, which divert the waters of those streams almost as soon as they reach the plains.

Lower down the three small streams which rise in the above valleys numerous channels, one after another, lead off from ancient stone anicuts water for the supply of a very large and widespread system of tanks, which, while chiefly dependent upon the rainfall, are supplemented, sometimes wholly supplied by these river channels. The tanks at Nanguneri, Valliyur, and Vijianarayanam are the finest in the district.

In 1871-72 the area of land irrigated by means of anicuts and river or spring channels was 14,186 acres, while 5,565 acres were irrigated from tanks.

Near the mountains the country rises and falls in long easy slopes, following the drainage lines chiefly north-east and south-west. There are a good many topes of tamarind and mango trees, as well as good avenues along the main roads in this portion of the taluk. To the east and south the palmyra and the babool thorn abound, and occasional avenues or single specimens of the banian tree.

Mountains.

The great range bordering the taluk on the west is more striking and picturesque here than elsewhere. Where the taluk marches with Ambasamudram the range rises to 5,000 feet and is densely forested to the top. That portion is locally known as the Kulakâl hills, and produces valuable timber of several kinds at high elevations, and a large quantity of scrub-teak, very useful for

domestic and agricultural purposes, on the spurs and lower ranges, together with many miles of grass adapted at certain seasons for cattle pasture. All timbers of valuable sorts are conserved and a seigniorage levied at certain rates per cubic foot or per cart-load.

These mountains are accessible only by steep and ill-made paths, starting from Kulakâl village. Cardamoms, honey, and several sorts of dyes are collected in the hills and are subject also to tax and control by the Forest Department.

To the south the range breaks into several magnificent semi-detached mountains, some forested to the summit as Mahéndragiri, 5,430 feet, others bare or covered with short grass. At the southernmost part of the higher ranges the Sailor's Cape Comorin, locally known as "the Nose" or "Lord Brougham's Nose," presents one of the most magnificent masses of solid gneiss rock to be seen in the whole range, with a precipitous face turned towards the Tinnevelly District of many hundred feet clear fall, and is conspicuous on fine days as far away as Tinnevelly, a distance of 35 miles.

Several small coffee estates nestle in the more sheltered valleys of the higher elevations on the Tinnevelly side, and almost the whole of the western Travancore slopes of this range have been denuded of forest to make way for coffee between the elevations of 1,500 and 3,500 feet. A well-frequented bridle-path leads over into these estates from Trickuranguddi, and different points of the Tinnevelly side of the range are accessible by two other well-known paths starting from the same point. Another good path ascends the mountains from Pannaguddi, eight miles further south, leading to a large coffee estate, the property of Miranjimeah Saib, a wealthy and respectable Mahomedan gentleman living at Pannaguddi south of Mahéndragiri peak. Both sides of the range belong to Travancore; further north the water-shed has been recognized as the boundary, and recently explored and marked out.

Salt-pans.

There are salt-pans at Kuttankuly and Viziapatti, chiefly supplying the villages of this taluk and Ambasamudram.

The quantity sold in 1876 was Kuttankuly 24,054, Viziapatti 8,121; and the revenue derived by the same was Kuttankuly Rupees 48,110, Viziapatti 15,148.

Extent.

The Nanguneri Taluk is 604 square miles in extent and contains 386,538 acres, of which 32,492 is Inam and the rest Government; there are no Zemindaries. The number of villages is 237.

Population.

The population is 176,771, of whom 7,341 are returned as Mahomedans, 267—a figure much below the truth—as Christians, and the rest Hindus.

The principal castes are Brahmins 4,745, Vellalars 25,067, Shepherds 14,501, Maravars 9,615, Shanars 54,019, Pariahs 34,751,

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and Mahomedans 7,054. Of 51,333 grown males 16,112 are cultivators and 11,965 labourers; wholesale traders 2,793, retail traders 12,510, and artizans 1,743.

Cultivation. Of the area of Government land 135,967 acres are cultivated and 92,035 fallow; 112,719 acres are cultivated with dry crops, 14,186 irrigated by means of channels, 5,565 by means of tanks, and 3,497 with the aid of wells.

Revenue. The land revenue is 3,47,420 rupees, with miscellaneous items amounting to Rupees 29,206, and inam quit-rent Rupees 16,888. Average rates of assessment are Rupees 11-7-6 for wet and 0-6-4 for dry land.

Abkari produces Rupees 15,125 and stamps Rupees 7,952.

Rainfall. The rainfall was 11 inches in 1864 and 42 inches in 1862; in 1871 it was 22 inches.

Post offices. There are five post offices, in which 47,657 letters were received and 40,817 sent in one year.

Fairs. The chief weekly fairs are held at Trickuranguddy on Sunday, Nanguneri and Radapuram on Monday, Nambitalavanpattayam and Mudalúr on Tuesday, Pannaguddi on Wednesday, Kalakâd on Thursday, Thisayanvillai on Friday, and Singikulam on Saturday.

The procession of the car at Nanguneri takes place in April, and is the chief festival in the taluk.

Chuttrams. The Local Fund Board of the Shermadevy Circle maintains chuttrams in the following nine villages, viz., Pannaguddi, Nanguneri, Valliyur, Sivakamipuram, Padmaneri, Trickuranguddy, Kalakâl, Mulakaraputty, Urumangalam; and there are private chuttrams at Mundredappu, Nagaramadam, Dalapatisamudram, Singikulam, Kallikulam, Serukulam and Pannaguddi.

Temples. Important Siva temples number twenty, having an annual income of Rupees 15,821, endowments to the annual value of Rupees 4,971, and jewels valued at Rupees 24,594.

Schools. There are many missionary schools in this taluk, where a good education is given under the auspices of the C. M. and S. P. G. Societies. It is estimated that upwards of 10,000 children are receiving instruction in the missionary schools in the Tinnevelly District.

Roads. The roads of the taluk kept up by the Local Fund Board, Shermadevy Circle, are as follows:—

1. Palamcottah to Trickuranguddy *viâ* Nanguneri.
2. Shermadevy to Travancore frontier *viâ* Kalakâd and Pannaguddi.
3. Nanguneri to Kalakâd.
4. Do. to Edianguddi.
5. Do. to Vulliyur.
6. Do. to Mulakarapatti.
7. Do. to Vizianarayanam.

The number of police stations is fourteen, the principal of which are Nanguneri, Trickuranguddy, Vulliyur, Kalakâd, Pannaguddi, Vizianarayanam, Mulakarapatti, Radapuram, Viziaputty. Police stations.

There are no sea-ports along the Nanguneri coast. Kulasegarapatam and Kayalpatam of Tenkarai Taluk afford an outlet for jaggery manufactured in Nanguneri Taluk, and supply the taluk with paddy, rice, cocoanuts and betel.

The largest village in the taluk is Vulliyur, eight miles south of Nanguneri, with a population of 9,679, and a fine large tank well supplied from mountain sources. Large villages.

The population in general is sparse, only three other villages exceed 5,000, viz., Peranguddy, Radapuram and Nanguneri.

With between 3,000 and 5,000 inhabitants there are but nine villages, and from 1,000 to 3,000 twenty-seven villages.

Nanguneri is the head-quarters of the Tahsildar, and the chief place in the taluk. There is a Sub-Magistrate at Radapuram.

The chief crops grown in the Nanguneri Taluk are rice 23,000 acres, varagu 11,000, samei 38,000, cotton 18,000, pulses 31,000 acres. Crops.

80,000 cattle and 207,000 sheep are also kept.

SRÍVILLIPUTTÚR TALUK.

This is the north-west taluk of the district, bordering the Madura District on the north, the ghauts on the west, Sankaranainarkoil on the south, and Sâtúr on the east. Srívilliputtúr Taluk.

Rather more than half of the taluk, including the villages lying to the west, belongs to the red clay loam and sand series, while the easterly villages form a portion of the cotton plain, and have a black cotton soil or one of black soil mixed with gravel and salt earth.

The country to the west undulates considerably owing to the numerous streams which descend from the mountains. It contains many palmyras and a considerable number of topes of mango and tamarind trees. Western portion.

There are numerous tanks in this portion of the taluk, all supplied from the mountain streams.

The principal feature of this portion of the taluk is a deep bay in the mountains six miles north of Srívilliputtúr, in which is situated the large, fertile and well watered village of Wartrapp. From this village a mountain-pass leads over into the Cumbum valley of the Madura District, whence there is a road *vid* Peermaid into Travancore. Another pass leads from the Sâtúr Zemindari in the south-west angle of the taluk over mountains densely forested and over 4,000 feet in height, into a wide plateau many

CHAPTER V. TALUK NOTICES.

square miles of which are grass, through which flows the Perreyar river on its way to the sea in Travancore. A few miles north of this path is the proposed site of a dam, by which it is proposed to turn the waters of the Perreyar over a low ridge in the range into the Cumbum valley of the Madura District. The forests of the sources of this river are yearly searched for cardamoms by the Travancore Government, as well as formerly by the villagers of the Tinnevelly District. Peermaid and the low country of Travancore may be reached by this road also.

The mountains above Sâtúr, as well as above Srívilliputtúr and Wartrapp, contain valuable timber of several kinds.

Cumbu, gram and dholl are the products of the dry lands, and rice, plantains, and cocoanuts of the wet in this portion of the taluk.

Eastern portion.

The eastern half of the taluk resembles the black cotton country, has few trees, occasional poor topes of tamarinds, and thickets of the babool thorn usually in the tank and river-beds.

Cotton, cumbu and gram are grown on the dry lands. The irrigated lands, which are few, grow rice, and with the aid of wells, tobacco and chillies. The lofty tower of the Srívilliputtúr pagoda is a landmark from almost every part of the taluk.

Irrigation.

Irrigation has been carefully attended to in early times in the western villages of this taluk, and the streams which descend from the ghauts at Wartrapp, Srívilliputtúr, Rajapoliem, and Sâtúr have been made the most of by anicuts and channels and tanks to store the water in.

There are 38 anicuts, 25 principal river channels, and 253 tanks, of which about one-half are partially supplied by river channels. The total area irrigated is 19,071 acres.

Extent.

Srívilliputtúr Taluk contains 533 square miles or 341,343 acres, of which 18,777 is Inam and 60,432 Zemindari; the remainder is Government land. There are 154 villages in the taluk.

Population.

The population numbers 180,973, all Hindus, except 3,427 Mahomedans. Brahmins number 7,779, Vellalars 32,232, Shepherds 8,739, Weavers 8,629, Maravars 56,669, Shanars 16,353, and Pariahs 15,237. There are 57,042 males of full age, of whom 26,160 are cultivators, 11,213 labourers, 3,219 traders, 5,525 petty dealers in food and dress, 1,977 artizans, and 4,104 are engaged in personal service.

Cultivation.

Of Government land under actual cultivation there is an extent of 148,972 acres, and 18,577 acres lie fallow; 113,418 acres are cultivated with dry crops, 19,064 with wet crops under tanks, and 7 acres only under channel; while 16,420 acres are dry lands cultivated with garden crops by means of wells.

Revenue.

The land revenue is Rupees 3,14,524, with miscellaneous items Rupees 10,778. The average rates of assessment are Rupees 7-1-8 on wet and Rupees 1-5-4 on dry lands. Inam quit-rent amounts to Rupees 5,313 and peishcush on estates to Rupees 43,399.

Abkari yields Rupees 12,100 and stamps Rupees 31,909.

Rainfall.

The rainfall was as low as 4 inches in 1857 and as high as 72 inches in the following year; in 1871 it was 42 inches.

Post offices.

There are two post offices in Srívilliputtúr; 33,554 letters were received and 31,818 sent in a recent year.

Fairs.

Weekly fairs are held at Matamputti on Wednesdays and Solapuram on Thursdays.

The car procession at Srívilliputtúr, which takes place in August, is the principal festival; about 10,000 people attend it. There is another festival for bathing in January.

Chuttrams.

The principal chuttrams are Solapuram, under the Local Fund Board, Tinnevelly Circle, Madavanvilagam 2, Trikaloor, Mattampatti, Shumputtur, Nachiarmanthanei, Viravannian, Hoyinlavi, owned by private individuals.

Temples.

There are five principal Siva temples, with an income in cash of 36 rupees, endowments of the annual value of Rupees 3,273, and jewels valued at Rupees 1,215.

Roads.

The roads, all Local Fund Board's, are—

1. Srívilliputtúr to Sâtúr.
2. Do. to Madura frontier.
3. Do. to Tenkasi.
4. Wartrapp to Madura High Road.
5. Rajapoliem to Tinnevelly.

There are also numerous cart tracts passable in dry weather.

Police stations.

There are six police stations at Srívilliputtúr, Rajapoliem, Solapuram, Vadaguputty, Wartrapp, Achandavilathan.

Large villages.

The largest village is Srívilliputtúr, otherwise called Nachiyarkoil, with 14,136 inhabitants; its prosperity is the result of a good supply of water from the mountains near which it is situated. It is the head-quarters of the Tahsildar and the centre of the local traffic of the taluk.

Madavarvilâgom has 9,955 inhabitants.

Wattarayirappu, commonly known as Wartrapp, is a very extensive and well watered village, situated in a recess or bay in the mountain range six miles north of Srívilliputtúr, and has a population entirely agricultural of 14,892.

Sundarapandyan has 9,290, and Sâtúr, the chief village of the Sâtúr Zemindari, 7,155 inhabitants.

CHAPTER V. TALUK NOTICES.

With more than 3,000 and less than the above number of inhabitants are ten villages, while between 1,000 and 3,000 there are thirty-two villages.

There are eight Inam villages and five Kattuguttakai or rented villages, as well as five Zemindari villages, three of which belong to the Sâtúr Zemindari, one to Kollangundan, and one to Sivagiri of Sankaranainarkoil Taluk.

Zemindari.

The Sâtúr Zemin pays Rupees 12,441 peishcush, has an area of 57,662 acres, and a population amounting to 11,916.

The Zemindar is of the Maravar caste, and is of ancient descent from one of the poligar family who ruled Tinnevelly as feudal chiefs dependent upon the Madura kingdom.

The estate is situated at the south-west corner of the taluk, and is well irrigated from the mountains, a portion of which, including fine forest, is claimed by the Zemindar.

Crops.

The principal crops, with their areas in round numbers for 1876-77, were rice 13,000 acres, cholum 25,000, cumbu 28,000, raggy 22,000, samei 24,000, cotton 20,000 acres.

The taluk contains 76,000 cattle and 104,000 sheep.

TENKARAI TALUK.

Tenkarai Taluk.

What Tinnevelly District is to the Madras Presidency, that the Tenkarai Taluk is to the Tinnevelly District, an epitome of the whole. In this taluk is found the black cotton soil to the north; the red-sand and red-clay villages to the south and west; the "Teri" or blown sand founded upon the sandstone and claystone ridges which run parallel with the coast, with its ooze or spring cultivation; the palmyra forest spreading over all the extreme southern villages; the white sands of the seacoast; and last, but most important of all, the Tamrapurni river valley, with its magnificent alluvial belts of rich and well watered lands on either side. There are also rocky ridges both of quartz and of gneiss and quarries of the finest stone to be found in the district, the clay stones of the "Teri" formation.

Cotton, cholum and Bengal-gram are the products of the cotton soil, rice only of the river belt; palmyras, samei or dry rice and horse-gram of the sandy uplands to the south; and plantains, chillies, cocoanuts and vegetables of the ooze or spring irrigated lands which skirt the "Teri" ridge. The northern and the north-eastern villages above the river are bare, except for a few thickets of the babool or acacia. To the south the country while bare for miles, is on the whole so covered with the palmyra palm as to deserve being included in the palmyra forest. The coast

villages also abound with the babool or acacia. The river valley here as elsewhere abounds in its higher lands with topes of mangoes, illupei, cocoanut and other trees.

Irrigation

Four main channels, two on either bank of the river, from the Maradur and Srivaikuntham anicuts, irrigate the rice-lands of the taluk, supplying 51 river-fed tanks besides a large area of channel-fed lands. There are also 175 rain-fed tanks.

River-irrigated lands extend to 24,738 acres, and watered from rain-fed tanks acres 1,536.

The Maradur anicut is an ancient work, Srivaikuntham recent, promoted by Mr. Puckle when Collector of the district, and carried out by Government at a cost of about eleven lakhs, including two head sluices, two main canals, and many minor channels, irrigation sluices, and other works. The people of the villages supplied contributed a large sum to this work.

The seacoast furnishes a large population engaged in fishing, chiefly Paravars and Roman Catholics, and a minor port of small importance, viz, Kulasekarapatam.

Salt-pan

There is an extensive salt-pan at Kayalpatam, whence salt is conveyed by cart to the inland villages of the taluk, as well as to Tinnevelly and thence to other places. The quantity sold in 1876 was 259,713 maunds, and the revenue derived Rupees 5,19,504.

Extent.

The Tenkarai Taluk contains 456 square miles or 291,636 acres, 11,199 only of which is Inam, and the rest Government. There are no Zemindaries. The number of villages is 172.

Population

The total population is 234,616, Hindus being 210,537, Mahomedans 24,038, and Christians returned at 41, much below the truth. Of the castes the principal are 8,551 Brahmins, 10,034 so-called Kshatrias, 28,155 Vellalars or Pillais, 9,857 Shepherds, 36,671 Maravars, 74,912 Shanars, and 14,241 Pariahs. Males of full age number 67,292; 18,716 being cultivators, with 13,736 labourers; 22,702 are engaged in trade wholesale and retail, and 2,448 on the useful arts.

Cultivation.

Of the whole extent of Government lands, viz, 280,437, 121,796 acres are under cultivation and 40,999 fallow; 24,738 acres are irrigated from the river, and 3,516 from tanks, 1,931 from wells, and 91,611 are cultivated dry.

Revenue

The land revenue amounts to Rupees 3,53,807, with Rupees 75,541 miscellaneous items and Rupees 8,150 Inam quit-rent.

The average assessment per acre of wet land is Rupees 10-6-0 and of dry 0-5-10. Abkari yields Rupees 18,781 and stamps Rupees 32,455.

CHAPTER V TALUK NOTICES

Rainfall.

The rainfall has varied from 10 inches in 1857 to 39 inches in 1859; in 1871 it was 33 inches.

Post offices.

There are thirteen post offices, the number of letters received and sent in one year being 128,836 and 155,672 respectively.

Fairs

The principal weekly fairs are held at Yeral on Monday, at Srivaikuntham, Arumuganeri, Mudalur on Tuesday, Mepenapuram, Seidanganellore on Wednesday, Paunavilai, Sathankulam, Perikulam on Thursday, and Arumuganeri on Saturdays.

The chief yearly festivals are at Atur in February and July, Alwâr Tirunageri in February and May, Srivaikuntham in April, and Trichendur in March; this last is also a celebrated cattle fair, where 10,000 cattle are brought for sale from Ramnad, Madura, Travancore, Ceylon, as well as from Tinnevelly District.

Chuttrams.

The taluk contains the following chuttrams, viz., Vageikulam, Pudugudi, Srivaikuntham, Trichendur, belonging to the Local Fund Board, Tinnevelly Circle; and Alwâr Tirunageri, Lutchmarar Tope, Manathi Angamangalam, Kurungoor, Srivaikuntham, Tenteriperi, Alathoor, the property of private individuals.

Temples.

There are thirty-three principal Siva temples in Tenkarai Taluk, with an income in cash amounting to Rupees 33,906, endowment to the annual value of Rupees 12,556, and jewels valued at Rupees 89,081.

Roads

The principal communications, all under the care of Local Fund Board, Tinnevelly Circle, are—

1. Palamcottah to Tuticorin
2. Do. to Kayalpatam
3. Tinnevelly to Srivaikuntham.
4. Nanguneri to do.
5. Srivaikuntham to Arumugamungalam.

There are also branches leading from the above roads to the villages of Nazareth, Alattoor, Yeral, Saivyapuram, Mangalakurichi, Makkani and Palayakoyal.

Police stations.

Police stations number twelve, viz., 1, Srivaikuntham; 2, Vageikulam; 3, Perungulam; 4, Palayakoyal; 5, Arumuganeri; 6, Trichendur; 7, Kulasekarapatam; 8, Alwâr Tirunageri; 9, Padukapad; 10, Pullaivillai; 11, Tharuvai; 12, Sârthankulam.

Seaports.

The taluk has two recognized seaports, viz., Kayalpatam and Kulasekarapatam; the customs duty collected at the former only amounts to Rupees 911, and at the latter to Rupees 2,288. Kayalpatam is a settlement of Mahomedans; its trade is valued at Rupees 2 lakhs, chiefly in pearls and precious stones; paddy, rice and cocoanuts from Ceylon; timber and betel-nuts from Travancore; and palmyra jaggery.

It contains a population amounting to 11,490.

Kulasekarapatam imports paddy to the value of Rupees 35,000, rice Rupees 15,000, and oil-cake Rupees 5,000; and exports jaggery valued at about Rupees 70,000. It has a population of 8,107 souls.

Principal villages.

Srivaikuntham, with 7,064 inhabitants, is the station of the Tahsildar and of the Munsif's Court, and is a wealthy village containing money-lenders estimated to deal to the extent of 30,000 rupees.

Trichendur, famous for a richly endowed temple with a lofty tower, a well known landmark at sea, contains 6,375 persons.

Kareichuttu, with 5,109 inhabitants, has a considerable trade in palmyra jaggery, paddy and rice.

Tiruthondanellore, with a similar trade estimated at 25,000 rupees a year, contains 5,797 people; while Sâthankulam, Tenkarai, Perunkulam and Tennatupuram are all places with over 5,000 inhabitants and important agricultural villages, with wealthy inhabitants engaged in money-lending.

With a population between 3,000 and 5,000 there are sixteen villages, and between 1,000 and 3,000 there are no less than forty-four villages.

Korkai, near the northern mouth of the Tamrapurni, is supposed to have been the ancient capital of the Pandyan kings and once a seaport of much trade, being known to the Greeks under the name of Colchoi. It is now several miles inland.

Manufacture.

There is but one manufacture of importance, jaggery or rough sugar obtained from the fresh unfermented juice of the palmyra palms by boiling.

Crops

Large number of Shanars inhabiting the southern and eastern villages of the taluk are engaged in this occupation. The following were, in round numbers, the areas in acres allotted to each in 1876-77: rice 55,000, babool or acacia 30,000, cumbu 16,000, cotton 14,000, pulses 27,000, samei or millet 13,000.

There were 60,000 cattle and 116,000 sheep.

SÂTÚR TALUK.

Sâtúr Taluk.

This taluk adjoins the Madura District on the north, Srivilliputtúr on the west, Otapidaram on the east and south-east, and Sankaranainarkoil on the south-west.

The northern and eastern villages are parts of the black cotton plain; the southern and south-western consist of red loam and sand; the latter or red-soil portion is a considerably larger area than the former. Of the black soil about half is fair, one-tenth is good, and the rest poor, gravelly and salt. Of the red, half is fair and the rest sandy

CHAPTER V. TALUK NOTICES.

The northern portion is flat or undulates very slightly; it includes a large part of the wide valley of the Sâtûr river which collects the water of many streams rising in the Srivilliputtûr Taluk and in South Madura under the high road and South Indian Railway by bridges 150 to 200 yards long close to the village of Sâtûr. It is full only in floods after the rains of the north-east monsoon, at which time it occasionally carries a heavy flood, but is too sudden and occasional to be of much use for irrigation.

This part of the country is bare for miles together, the only trees being the babool thorn and a few tope trees reared with difficulty near the villages. As in Ootapidaram, the water in the wells is brackish and apt to fail in the hot weather. Most of the villages have small tanks or uranies for storage of a supply of water for man and beast.

Cotton is the staple produce of this country, and cumbu and gram are also grown, as well as tobacco, chillies and vegetables under wells. To the south and west there is more variety: the country rises and is broken up by ridges of gneiss or quartz supporting large areas of high red-soil lands. The drainage flows partly south-east towards Ootapidaram and Tuticorin. Koilpatti, a station of the South Indian Railway, stands on the water-shed between.

The villages here are somewhat better provided with trees. The soil is mostly poor, the staple cultivation in dry lands being cumbu and gram under wells; raggy, chillies and vegetables, and, as usual, rice under tanks.

Irrigation. There are but five river-fed tanks and 59 rain-fed tanks in the Government villages of this taluk, the irrigated area being only 3,320 acres. There are 999 old wells and many new ones.

Railway. The South Indian Railway traverses this taluk, having three stations, viz., Virudupatti to the north, Sâtûr in the centre, and Koilpatti to the south on the borders of Ootapidaram.

Extent. The Sâtûr taluk is 463 square miles in extent, containing 296,463 acres. Of this 60,867 is Inam and 75,817 Zemindari, the remainder Government land. The villages are 288 in number.

Population. The population numbers 157,060, 3,872 being Mahomedans, a few Christians, and the rest Hindus. Of the Hindus, 2,659 are Brahmins, 46,740 Vellalars, 34,624 Maravars, 22,092 Shanars, and 13,610 Pariahs. Grown males number 50,161, 26,780 being cultivators, 11,532 labourers, 2,981 traders, 2,506 petty dealers in food and dress, and 1,516 are artizans.

Cultivation. Of the whole area of Government land 129,008 is actually cultivated, 6,860 is fallow, 124,175 is cultivated with dry crops, and only 3,320 with wet crops under tanks, while 1,513 are garden crops under wells.

The land revenue is Rupees 1,71,377, with miscellaneous items Rupees 3,500, the average rates of assessment being for wet lands Rupees 6-1-5 and for dry land 1-4-2. Quit-rent on Inams amounts to Rupees 9,487 and peishcush on estate to Rupees 27,054. Revenue.

Abkari produces Rupees 8,025 and stamps Rupees 1,054.

The rainfall was but 11 inches in 1857, it was 45 inches in 1863, and in 1871 it was 20 inches. Rainfall.

There are five post offices in Sâtúr Taluk; 68,648 letters were received and 97,977 despatched in a recent year. Post offices.

Weekly fairs are held at Gollapatti on Sundays, Koilpatti on Mondays, Sivakâsi on Tuesdays, Elayerampannei on Wednesdays, Virudupatti on Thursdays, and Kamusery and Valliyur on Fridays. Fairs.

There is no festival of particular importance in Sâtúr Taluk.

The chuttrams under the Local Fund Board of the Tinnevelly Circle are Virudupatti 3, and Sâtúr; and owned by private persons are Virudupatti, Vachakarapatti, Nullakoilpatti, Sivakâsi 2, and Sengadayapuram. Chuttrams.

The chief Siva temples are ten, having endowments of the annual value of Rupees 11,655, and jewels valued at Rupees 7,877. Temples.

Roads, all kept up from Local Funds, are as follows:— Roads.

Sâtúr to Srivilliputtur.
Do. to Sankaranainarkoil.
Do. to Virudupatti and Madura.
Do. to Koilpatti and Tinnevelly.

There are cart tracts passable in dry weather to almost every village.

The following are the nine police stations in the Sâtúr Taluk: Sâtúr, Virudupatti, Amathúr, Ettanaikanpatti, Sivakâsi, Vembukottai, Masarapatti, Koilpatti, and Elayerampannei. Police stations.

The largest village in the taluk is Sivakâsi, with 10,153 inhabitants, of whom 5,341 are Shanars largely engaged in trade as well as in cultivation, chiefly of tobacco and vegetables under numerous wells. Principal villages.

Virudupatti comes next, with 5,169 inhabitants, a place of considerable trade in cotton, tobacco and grain, also a railway station. A cotton press has recently been established here.

Vembukottai is a large village with a population of 5,619, and there are four other villages with more than 3,000 and less than 5,000 people, as well as 39 with more than 1,000 and less than 3,000.

Sâtúr, with 1,830 inhabitants, is the head-quarters of the Tahsildar, and there is a Sub-Magistrate at Virudupatti. Sâtúr contains

CHAPTER V. TALUK NOTICES.

twelve Kattukuttagai or rented and seventeen Inam villages, and the following Zemindari estates:—

Zemindaries.

Estates.	Number of Villages.	Extent in Acres.	Peishcush in Rupees.	Population.
Koilpatti	11	12,836	3,231	7,530
Sevvalpatti	28	22,383	6,166	11,226
Mânnarkôttai	19	13,139	5,071	8,589
Jennalakudi	6	7,377	4,502	3,532
Pavali	17	6,624	2,683	4,034
Vadi Mitta	27	14,277	5,439	8,234

Crops.

The areas allotted to the principal different kinds of crops in 1876-77 were in round numbers and in acres cholum 26,000, cumbu 66,000, and cotton 26,000.

There are 38,000 cattle and 78,000 sheep.

CHAPTER VI.

ADMINISTRATION AND PRESENT CONDITION OF THE DISTRICT.

THE administration of the district is carried on through the following departments, and will be noticed under corresponding heads. Its present condition will conveniently fall under the same heads :—

1. Finance.
2. Revenue and Settlement.
3. Magisterial.
4. Police.
5. Judicial.
6. Jails.
7. Public Works.
8. Medical.
9. Salt.
10. Sea Customs and Trade.
11. Post Office.
12. Registration.
13. Forests.
14. Local Funds.
15. Education.
16. Municipalities.
17. Fisheries.

FINANCE.

Finance. Revenue.

The revenues of the Tinnevelly District rose during the five years from 1871-72 to 1874-75 from Rupees 44,95,846 to Rupees 47,89,441. The following are the principal items of the revenue :—

Land revenue, including miscellaneous items, peishcush on estates, and Inam quit-rents, rose from Rupees 28,83,830 to Rupees 30,07,453.

Forest revenue fell off, having been Rupees 21,242 in the former and Rupees 16,597 in the latter year.

Excise or Abkári increased from Rupees 1,57,405 to Rupees 1,84,496.

The Income-tax produced Rupees 85,171 in the first year, but was abolished before the last. Sea Customs rose from Rupees 1,20,516 to Rupees 1,44,088.

In the latter year the duty on imports, Rupees 1,19,983, largely exceeded that on exports, Rupees 22,629.

Salt Revenue rose from Rupees 8,68,405 to Rupees 10,41,419.

Stamps from Rupees 2,83,468 to Rupees 3,25,543.

The Post Office showed an increase from Rupees 27,503 to Rupees 38,705.

Court fees, fines and other judicial receipts fell from Rupees 33,522 to Rupees 17,479.

CHAPTER VI. ADMINISTRATION AND CONDITION OF DISTRICT.

This however was due to the further extension of the stamp system by which a part of the receipts was transferred to the head Stamps.

Receipts from interest increased from Rupees 4,999 to Rupees 11,349.

The other items were small and do not call for particular notice.

Expenditure.

The expenditure of the district increased from Rupees 7,78,421 to Rupees 8,34,149.

On the expenditure side the principal items were as follows :—

Land revenue, including Collector's salary and establishments, miscellaneous charges, demarcation and settlement charges, both heavy items, fell from Rupees 2,80,494 to Rupees 2,51,685.

Forest charges, establishments, and working charges rose from Rupees 9,717 to Rupees 15,227.

Excise charges are *nil*.

The Income-tax cost Rupees 612 in 1870-71, Sea Customs charges rose slightly from Rupees 3,722 to Rupees 4,100.

Salt, including salaries, establishment, freight and cost of manufacture, rose from Rupees 46,322 to Rupees 1,10,878.

Charges on account of stamps, including discount on sale of Court Fees Stamps, fell from Rupees 8,117 to Rupees 7,018.

Post Office expenditure increased from Rupees 19,031 to Rupees 26,170.

Judicial charges, including Judges' salary and establishments, rose from Rupees 1,26,117 to Rupees 1,63,515.

Other charges for the two years were as follows :—

	1871-72.	1874-75.
	Rs.	Rs.
Ecclesiastical	849	931
Medical, including establishment	7,252	6,736
Pensions in lieu of resumed lands and charitable allowances	2,12,176	2,19,023
Superannuation pension and gratuities	13,323	15,702

The charges, it will be seen, amounted to nearly 17 per cent of the revenues.

Not included in the above statement are the following items :—

Imperial expenditure.

Imperial.

	Receipts for 1874-75.	Expenditure for 1874-75.
	Rs.	Rs.
Public Works Department ..	7991	3,67,775
Telegraph	15,358	16,488
Military	..	1,93,104

Provincial expenditure.

Provincial Services.

	Receipts for 1874-75.	Expenditure for 1874-75.
	RS.	RS.
Registration	42,597	22,290
Miscellaneous	19,464	25,015
Jails	..	21,873
Police	..	1,35,709
Education	..	20,859
Public Works	..	40,170
Medical	..	9,163

Local revenue and expenditure.

Local and Municipal.

	RS.	RS.
Rates and Taxes	2,34,098	..
Miscellaneous	2,95,645	..
Communications	..	2,42,946
Sanitations	..	31,374
Education	..	18,940
Miscellaneous	..	1,87,415

The total receipts from all sources amounted in 1874-75 to Rupees 52,49,635. The total expenditure in every department to Rupees 20,98,207. Leaving a net balance of Rupees 31,51,424.

Treasury Deputy Collector.

The finance department is managed, under the personal direction of the Collector, by the Treasury Deputy Collector, by whose orders all payments from the treasury are made, and by whom the accounts of the district are kept and submitted to the Accountant-General.

For this purpose he has a special establishment at head-quarters, and is specially authorized to look to the Taluk Sheristadar in every taluk for the punctual submission of the revenue accounts.

In this department also, for the most part, are made up the numerous statistical returns and periodical statements accompanying annual and monthly reports required for the information of the Board and Government. The currency department is in the charge of the Treasury Deputy Collector, whose duty it is to see that there is always a sufficient stock in hand of notes of various denominations as well as of cash in all forms, as well as to advise the Accountant-General of the progress of collection of revenue with a view to the suitable disposal of surplus cash by remittance to other presidencies or districts. Similar are his duties with regard to stamps and money orders, and he is generally the head of the registration department within the district.

CHAPTER VI. ADMINISTRATION AND CONDITION OF DISTRICT.

The periodical examination of the taluk treasuries and accounts has been recently added to his duties.

REVENUE.

Revenue.

Revenue system.

The administration of this department is conducted by the Collector, Sub-Collector, Head Assistant Collector, Assistant Collector, three Deputy Collectors, nine Tahsildars, and eight Deputy Tahsildars assisted by subordinate establishments.

The Collector usually has immediate charge of one of the taluks, Tinnevelly or Sankaranainarkoil, and the Assistant of the others. The Sub-Collector has Tenkarai and Ootapidaram with head-quarters at Tuticorin, the Head Assistant of Ambasamudram, Tenkasi, and Nanguneri; his head-quarters are at Shermadavy. The General Charge Deputy Collector at Sâtûr has Sâtûr and Srivilliputtur Taluks. A Special Deputy Collector has charge of the Salt Department; his head-quarters are at Tuticorin, and the Treasury Deputy Collector is at Palamcottah. The stations of the Tahsildars and Deputy Tahsildars or Sub-Magistrates have been given in the taluk notices. In each taluk there are from two to four Revenue Inspectors, each with a division of the taluk. Their duties are to inspect the crops and the accounts kept by the village curnums, to prevent or report fraud on the revenue, and generally to supervise the collection of revenue, as well as to inquire into disputes and complaints referred to them by the Tahsildars under whose immediate orders they are placed. These complaints have reference generally to distribution of water, questions of boundaries or of occupation, alterations of puttahs, disputes as to village sites, over-collections or embezzlement of revenue, and other matters.

The revenue demand on each village and ryot is annually fixed by the Collector or one of his Assistants at the jummabundy, and a puttah issued to each ryot showing the land revenue and Local Fund cess payable by him for the year. It is the duty of the Mirassidars, assisted by the Curnum, to collect, according to the kists or monthly instalments and to remit to treasury in the taluk head-quarters.

The kists at present in force are as follows:—December 2 annas, January 2 annas, February 4 annas, March 4 annas, April 4 annas.

The land revenue is permanently fixed upon each field subject to variation only after long periods; in the case of the settlement now being introduced the period has been fixed at thirty years. It is not subject to abatement for any cause whatever as long as the

field is held on puttah by the ryot; the only exception being in the case of wet land, on which there has been no crop either from excess or deficiency of water due to causes beyond the control of the ryot. Such cases are disposed of at the jummabundy.

The land revenue and the Local Funds land-cess are collected together, the latter being as 1 per rupee of the former.

Inam quit-rent is similarly collected. Zemindari peishcush is paid in direct to the taluk treasury, as are also the instalments as the kists fall due, of the sum for which the monopoly of the manufacture and sale of arrack and toddy are leased out in each taluk.

On failure to pay in any of the above the issue of a demand, followed by attachment and sale of movable or immovable property, is a part of the duties of the Tahsildar aided by Amins for the service of process and Revenue Inspectors for the sale of property.

The produce of trees on Government waste lands and the toppings of avenues are annually rented to the highest bidder, and the reeds from which excellent mats are manufactured, growing chiefly in tank-beds and on waste Government land are treated in the same way.

The fisheries of the tanks and channels were formerly rented out yearly, but are by the new settlement permanently leased to the villagers of the village concerned for a fixed sum for thirty years. The palmyras are in some cases held separately by one ryot and entered in his puttah at certain rates for trees of different ages and sexes, while the land upon which they stand is the property of another ryot and entered in his puttah.

It is the aim of the revenue administration to bring this inconvenient system of double proprietorship to an end, but many years must elapse before it can be completely accomplished. When both are in one hand the settlement has consolidated the charge for both into one demand not liable to change for thirty years, thus avoiding the frequent and arduous task of counting and reclassifying the trees which had formerly, and has still, when unconsolidated, to be done once in three years.

The preparation, collection, and compilation of the yearly village accounts and statistics of cultivation and revenue is an important branch of the duty of the Tahsildar and his establishment. As is also the management of the whole establishment of village officers, their appointment, punishment, dismissal, payment, &c.

CHAPTER VI. ADMINISTRATION AND CONDITION OF DISTRICT.

To the division officers fall the supervision of the Tahsildars and their subordinates, as well as the settlement of disputes between Zemindari tenants and their landlords.

The number of such suits for disposal in 1876 was 3,616, of which 1,321 were transferred to other Courts, 109 rejected, 59 dismissed for default, 42 withdrawn, 24 compromised, 42 disposed of *ex parte*, 1,351 disposed of on the merits, and 777 pending at the end of the year.

SETTLEMENT.

Settlement.

The resettlement of the assessment to the land revenue was commenced in 1866 and is now complete.

The district was divided into two portions—the river valley, comprising the taluks of Tinnevelly, Tenkarai, Ambasamudram, Tenkasi, and Nanguneri, and the dry taluks including the remainder of the district.

Combined with this settlement, which is to last for thirty years, is being carried out a revision of the village establishment. The following extract from a notice published by Mr. Puckle, the Director of Revenue Settlement, in the District Gazette, will give in sufficient detail the principles upon which the settlement has been conducted and approved by the Government:—

"3. The circumstances of the five river taluks were first carefully considered, and the villages comprised in these taluks were divided into four groups with reference to soil, situation, irrigation, abundance or scarcity of labour, distance from roads, market towns, &c. By this arrangement 64 of the best villages under the Kannadian channel in the Ambasamudram Taluk and under the Palienkul channel in the Tinnevelly Taluk possessing a deep rich soil, excellent irrigation, good made roads, and abundance of labour and within easy reach of the large market towns of Ambasamudram and Kalladakurichi in the one taluk, and of Tinnevelly and Palamcottah in the other, were taken to form the first group, 127 good villages under all the main channels from the Ramanadi, Gatina, Tambrapurni, Chittar, and Patchiar rivers, possessing fair advantages of soil, irrigation, situation, &c., were placed in the second group. One hundred and thirty-one inferior villages at the ends of these channels, or under the irrigation of jungle streams, or at the foot of the hills, or otherwise remotely situated, were placed in the third group.

"Nineteen villages exceptionally badly irrigated and inferior in all respects were placed in the fourth group

"Besides the foregoing 341 villages there are four villages which have not been placed in any group, as they contain only dry land,

which is so similarly circumstanced throughout these five taluks as to render grouping unnecessary.

"4. Having thus laid out the area to be operated on, the next step was to ascertain the prevailing soils in this area, and the relative value of these soils to each other and to the soils of the other districts for which settlement data had been already collected.

"The general feeling of the most experienced ryots, village officers, and others who were consulted on the subject was that all culturable soils might be divided into loam, sand, and clay, distinguished by their colors as black or red; that the best black loam was undoubtedly superior to any other soil whatever, while the next quality of black loam might be classed as equally productive with the best red loam, and that the third quality of black loam might be classed with the second quality of red loam and the best black and red sandy soils. Continuing this process for the lower qualities of the same soil the lands of these five taluks were classed in seven tarams for irrigated, and the same number for dry land with the addition of two separate tarams for gardens as under:—

Wet.

Soil.	Classification.		Assessment Class.
	Class.	Sort.	
Best black loam	4	1	1
Good black loam	4	2	2
Best red loam	7	1	
Best black clay	3	1	
Ordinary black loam	4	3	
Best black sand	5	1	3
Good red loam	7	2	
Best red sand	8	1	
Good black clay	3	2	
Inferior black loam	4	4	
Good black sand	5	2	4
Ordinary red loam	7	3	
Good red sand	8	2	
Ordinary black clay	3	3	
Worst black loam	4	5	
Ordinary black sand	5	3	5
Inferior red loam	7	4	
Ordinary red sand	8	3	
Inferior black clay	3	4	
Inferior black sand	5	4	6
Worst red loam	7	5	
Inferior red sand	8	4	
Worst black clay	3	5	
Worst black sand	5	5	7
Worst red sand	8	5	

Dry.

Soil.	Classification.		Assessment Class.
	Class.	Sort.	
Best permanently improved soil	2	1	1
Good do. do.	2	2	2
Inferior do. do.	2	3	3
Best black loam	4	1	
Best black clay	3	1	
Good black loam	4	2	4
Best red loam	7	1	
Good black clay	3	2	
Ordinary black loam	4	3	
Best black sand	5	1	5
Good red loam	7	2	
Best red sand	8	1	
Ordinary black clay	3	3	
Inferior black loam	4	4	
Good black sand	5	2	6
Ordinary red loam	7	3	
Good red sand	8	2	
Inferior black clay	3	4	
Worst black loam	4	5	
Ordinary black sand	5	3	7
Inferior red loam	7	4	
Ordinary red sand	8	3	
Worst black clay	3	5	
Inferior black sand	5	4	
Worst red loam	7	5	8
Inferior red sand	8	4	
Worst black sand	5	5	
Worst red sand	8	5	9

"5. The acreage to be included in these several tarams was determined by the Collector himself by sub-dividing each village into blocks of from ten to fifty acres according to soil, situation, irrigation, &c., and allotting a taram to each block. The result is that the greater portion of the irrigated lands of these taluks are classed in the first, second, third, and fourth tarams, while the bulk of the dry lands are classed in the lower tarams.

"6. Having thus laid out the taluks in groups, the villages in blocks, and the soils in classes, and having determined the classification of each particular block, it was necessary next to ascertain what the yield of each variety of soil might be; for this purpose experiments were made by threshing and measuring the grain in various localities at harvest time, and recourse was again had to the ryots whose valuation of the yield of their crops was recorded in each separate taluk. This valuation accorded so closely with the result of the experiments made that, as shown in the following table, it was only necessary to adjust the difference to arrive at a fair conclusion. The Harris cullum alluded to is the

Harris cullum of 24 Madras measures, each of 120 rupees weight of grain in use in the Cauvery valley.

Taram or Class.	Yield per Acre as estimated by the Ryots in Harris Cullum.	Yield per Acre as per Experiments made in Harris Cullum.	Settlement Valuation per Acre.	
			In Harris Cullum.	In Kottahs.
1	52	47	50	11
2	..	44	45	10
3	38	41	40	9
4	34	35	35	8
5	28	28	30	7
6	25	..	25	6
7	18	..	20	5

"7. This table of yield however applies only to irrigated land, the dry lands of these taluks being so poor that it was not thought worthwhile to collect separate data for them, as all that was needed had been already collected for similar soils in Salem and Trichinopoly.

"8. Having thus arrived at the yield of each quality of soil, the next step was to turn this yield into money to determine the money assessment of each taram. This was effected by striking an average on the market prices of twenty years from 1844 to 1863 inclusive, these being the twenty years immediately preceding the period of high prices which commenced in 1864 and has continued to the present day :—

Years.	Per Garce.	Per Kottah.	Per Harris Cullum.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1844	80 6 9	2 15 8	0 10 5
1845	103 0 5	3 8 8	0 12 4
1846	111 10 8	3 13 5	0 13 5
1847	105 7 3	3 10 0	0 12 8
1848	97 14 2	3 5 10	0 11 9
1849	80 14 5	2 12 6	0 9 8
1850	78 15 0	2 11 5	0 9 6
1851	87 3 9	3 0 0	0 10 6
1852	84 6 5	2 14 6	0 10 1
1853	112 0 6	3 13 9	0 13 6
1854	128 8 0	4 6 11	0 15 6
1855	155 8 0	4 12 7	1 0 8
1856	136 7 1	4 11 0	1 0 4
1857	159 15 3	5 8 0	1 3 2
1858	182 5 2	6 4 8	1 5 11
1859	135 15 9	4 10 7	1 0 3
1860	186 6 10	6 6 5	1 6 4
1861	176 10 1	6 1 2	1 5 2
1862	194 3 2	6 10 10	1 7 4
1863	185 0 0	6 5 9	1 6 1
Total ..	2,582 14 8	89 7 8	19 4 7
Average ..	129 2 4	4 6 9	0 15 5

"9. The average thus arrived at was 15 annas per Harris cullum or Rupees 4-6-9 per local kottah of 105 Madras measures. As this average however was struck on returns from the principal markets and bazaars in the district it somewhat over-estimated the price that the ryot obtained in his village; a deduction of 15 per cent. was accordingly made to cover the cost of conveyance to market, merchants' profits, &c., thus reducing the figures arrived at to 13 annas per Harris cullum, or Rupees 3-9-0 per kottah of grain: applying these rates to the yield set against each taram in paragraph 6 the following results were obtained. These figures represent the value of the gross produce of the soil, from which the expenses of cultivation have to be deducted to arrive at the value of the net produce, one half of which is the Government demand on the land; and these cultivation expenses were calculated at Rupees 15-4-0 per acre for the first taram and at 1 rupee less for each succeeding taram.

Taram.	Yield in Harris Cullum.	Value at 13 Annas a Cullum.	Deduct Cultivation Expenses.	Value of the Net Produce.
		RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1	50	40 10 0	15 4 0	25 6 0
2	45	36 9 0	14 4 0	22 5 0
3	40	32 8 0	13 4 0	19 4 0
4	35	28 7 0	12 4 0	16 3 0
5	30	24 6 0	11 4 0	13 2 0
6	25	20 5 0	10 4 0	10 1 0
7	20	16 4 0	91 4 0	7 0 0

"10. The rates thus arrived at apply to the first-group villages only, and are modified to suit the circumstances of the second, third, and fourth groups respectively; thus the first taram charge in a fourth-group village is more than the fourth taram charge in a first-group village, or the third taram charge in a second-group village, or the second taram charge in a third-group village, &c., as under:—

Irrigated.					Dry.	
Taram.	Rate per Acre.				Taram.	Rate per Acre.
	First Group.	Second Group.	Third Group.	Fourth Group.		
						RS. A.
1 ..	12	10½	9	7½	1 ..	5 0
2 ..	10½	9	7½	6½	2 ..	3 8
3 ..	9	7½	6	4½	3 ..	2 8
4 ..	7½	6	4½	3½	4 ..	1 8
5 ..	6	4½	3½	3	5 ..	1 0
6 ..	4½	3½	3	2¼	6 ..	0 12
7 ..	3½	3	2½	2	7 ..	0 8
					8 ..	0 6
					9 ..	0 4

" 11. These rates are for a single crop, which, as a general rule, must be considered to be peshanam cultivated between October and May. Those lands which grow a second crop have hitherto been charged full kar assessment as ayacut double crop, or half kar assessment as occasional second crop. These distinctions will now be abolished, and the second crop charge on each block will be fixed at two-thirds, or one-half, or one-third of the single crop charge according to circumstances, one uniform rate being charged for each particular block; thus the second crop charge in block A, the best land in the village, may be fixed at two-thirds; that in block B, further from the source of supply, at one-half; and that in block C, on a higher level indifferently irrigated, at one-third: lands compounded for as above will be classed as ' permanent double crop ' and will have to pay the assessment now fixed, whether one, two, or three crops are grown. Such lands as are not compounded for as above at the settlement will, if cultivated with a second crop hereafter, be charged fasaljasti at the rate of three quarters of the single crop charge.

" 12. Lands irrigated by baling from any Government source of supply, or from old wells, will be charged garden assessment at 5, 3½, and 2½ rupees per acre according to circumstances, but no charge will be made for second crop in such garden lands, except in special cases to be considered hereafter.

Rain-fed tanks.

" 13. The area under small rain-fed tanks, which only a few puttahdars cultivate, will, should these puttahdars agree among themselves, be made over as punjah on such terms as the Collector may fix in each particular case.

" 14. The palmyra trees in each field will be registered according to occupancy. Hitherto they have been classed as vadali, olei vettu, kai kattu, and paruvam; all (except the vadalies) have been assessed at different rates as each tree passed from any particular class to that immediately above it. Ryots cutting their trees have hitherto had to pay a fine of twenty years' assessment, while the trees have been reclassified every three years with much labour and trouble to the taluk and village officers, and much annoyance to the ryots, who could never be certain of the amount they might have to pay. This system will now cease, and the following will be substituted. Taking last year's accounts as they stand for those fields in which both land and trees are owned by the same individual, the Collector will add to the present assessment a trifle on account of growing seedlings, and will fix the nearest round figure as the annual kattuguttagei charge on the trees during the term of the assessment now about to be introduced as under:—

Survey No.	Puttahdar.	Area.	Land Assessment.	No. of Taxable Trees.	No. of Vadalies.	Present Tree-tax on the Fields.	Proposed Tree-tax on the Fields.
		ACS. CTS.	RS. A. P.	NO.	NO.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
52	Kumarasawmy Nadan	1 50	0 12 0	50	25	0 14 6	1 0 0

"Thus on the payment of 1 rupee per annum, the occupant of the above mentioned field will be able to cut and sell his trees, or plant any number he likes, and benefit by the vadalies and olei vettus becoming kai kattu or paruvam without any further charge or alteration in his puttah; when the charge on each field is settled, a remark will be entered against it in the settlement register thus, "Tree tax 1 rupee per annum."

"15. In those fields in which there are no palmyras, the puttahdar is at liberty to plant any number he likes free of all tree tax during the term of the settlement about to be introduced.

"16. In those fields in which the land is held by one puttahdar, and the trees by another, the existing system must continue, unless the land puttahdar buys the trees or the tree puttahdar buys the land, the only modification of the present system being to charge the trees at the uniform rates of 3 pies for olei vettu, 6 pies for kai kattu, and 1 anna for paruvam, instead of the various rates at present charged on these classes.

"17. The trees standing on Government culturable waste will be treated as in the case of Kumarasawmy Nadan mentioned above, should the trees stand so far separately and distinctly from others as to enable the Collector to demark them into topes and so hand over both land and trees to the present puttahdar; but where the trees of different puttahdars are so intermixed that they cannot be demarked as separate topes, the existing system must continue with the simple modification of rates mentioned above.

"18. Those trees that stand on Government Poramboke will be continued to their present occupants at the following rates:—

Olei vettu	..	..	3 pies.
Kai kattu	..	..	6 pies.
Paruvam	..	..	1 anna."

The principles upon which the northern taluks have been dealt with are similar to those above given. The settlement here also has now been completed and introduced.

The general results of the settlement have been the equalisation of the rates of assessment and abolition of anomalies, the assess-

ment being everywhere made as nearly as possible proportional to the quality of the soil, its situation with respect to irrigation, markets, roads, and other general circumstances affecting its value.

The revenue has been left nearly as it was, the alteration having been so made as to bring the total revenue to a figure which should entail no loss, while attempting no advance on the previous land revenue.

A cess for payment in future of the newly revised village establishment, calculated at Anna 1 per rupee has been included in the assessment. This, together with the rents or revenues of village service inam lands to be enfranchised at certain quit-rents, has been formed into a village service fund, already rapidly accumulating, from which the usual village establishments will be paid monthly or quarterly in cash from the treasury—an alteration of much political importance as removing the village officers to a great extent from the influence of the villagers and making them directly dependent upon the administration.

MAGISTERIAL.

Magisterial.

The trial of all offences which in the opinion of the Magistracy may be adequately punished with less than two years' imprisonment, as well as the inquiry into and committal to the Session Court grave offences, falls to the Magistrates.

The Magisterial staff is the same as the Revenue as above enumerated, each Revenue officer having Magisterial jurisdiction over the same area as his revenue jurisdiction.

The Taluk Magistrates are also in charge of the taluk subsidiary jails in which short-sentenced prisoners are confined.

There are 924 Village Magistrates with jurisdiction within their villages over petty thefts and assaults or abuse.

The number of cases disposed of by the Magistracy were as follows in 1875:—

	Cases.	Persons convicted.	Persons acquitted and discharged.
District and Division Magistrates ...	423	257	1,390
Taluk and Sub-Magistrates ...	4,792	4,130	9,752

The appeals in the year 1876 were :—

Disposed of by the Session Court 39, of which 7 were reversed and 14 modified.

By the District Magistrate 113, of which 23 were reversed and 5 modified.

By the Division Magistrate 899, of which 225 were reversed and 42 modified.

The number of cases tried by the Session Court in 1875 was 76 with 202 persons, of which 59 were convicted. Out of 202 persons sent up for trial 89 were convicted.

Further particulars as regards crimes will be given under Police.

POLICE

Police

There is one Superintendent of Police and an Assistant Superintendent, 19 Inspectors, and 1,031 men of all ranks.

The number of police stations is 95. There is one policeman for every five square miles and for every 1,613 inhabitants.

The following extracts from the Police Administration Report of 1876, by Captain Coningham, will give details of interest and enable the reader to obtain a good general idea of the state of the district as regards crime and police administration. The variations from year to year are now comparatively small.

"The year 1876 was no exception to previous years in regard to the difficulty in obtaining recruits for the educated classes. Natives of the lower classes, however, readily presented themselves for enlistment.

"Seventeen officers and 768 men can read and write, 198 are illiterate, 148 received instruction in the district and recruit school.

"Three hundred and thirteen men were treated in the police hospital, and 185 were treated by the medical subordinates in taluks.

"The salt depôts and pans were well guarded by the police. No cases of theft occurred; 16 cases of theft of spontaneous salt, valued at Rupees 46-8-4, were reported in them. 36 men were arrested and 29 were convicted.

"There were 25 fairs, at which 272 men were detached from the regular force for duty, 30 offences against property were committed, and 23 of them were detected. Rupees 496 were lost and 290 recovered.

"One thousand one hundred and sixty-nine warrants and 6,858 summonses in grave cognizable offences were issued by Magistrates and Courts during the year.

"In non-cognizable cases there were 176 warrants and 1,302 summonses.

"In petty cases 956 warrants and 14,760 summonses were issued. There were also 26 search warrants.

"The average number of convicts confined in the district jail during the year was 87 and in the camp jail 188. No escapes occurred.

"Six hundred and sixty-two short-sentenced prisoners were confined in subsidiary jails, of which there are 16 in the district.

The average duration of confinement is the same as last year—13 days. The prisoners were all well guarded and none escaped.

"One hundred and nineteen suicides were reported, of them 32 were male adults and 85 females; 2 were female children. Drowning was resorted to by 42 persons, 7 poisoned themselves, 69 resorted to hanging, and one man cut his throat.

"Three hundred and fifty-three cases of accidental deaths occurred; of these 231 were from drowning and 62 from snake-bites. One man was killed by tiger; and falls from trees, strokes of lightning, &c., caused the death of 59 persons.

"The number of deaths from drowning continues to be excessive. 2 persons were found dead, 2 died from want, 1 from exposure, and the cause of death of a fourth was not discovered.

"The number of fires, although less than that reported in 1875, still continues high: 432 occurred and 2,634 houses and 165 straw heaps were destroyed; 16 persons lost their lives. Fires are most prevalent in the months of July, August, and September, when the strong south-westerly winds, which blow almost incessantly during that period, convey the burning leaves rapidly from house to house and a whole village is soon reduced to ashes.

"Seven hundred and twenty-one known robbers, house-breakers and thieves were registered during the year; of these 716 are males and 6 are females. 34 persons are shown to be receivers of stolen goods, and there were 331 suspected persons.

"Thirty-one known depredators and 10 suspected persons were convicted by Magistrates and released during the year. Others who were likewise convicted are still in jail.

"Ninety-seven houses were registered as of bad repute, of which 21 are toddy-shops, 31 are houses where stolen goods are received, and 45 are gambling houses.

"Two thousand three hundred and eighty-five cognizable cases were investigated by the Police. Convictions were obtained in 908 cases (38 per cent.)

"The property stolen was valued at Rupees 66,438, of which Rupees 11,868 were recovered.

"Sixteen dacoities in houses were committed; 8 of these were by torch-light. This is greatly in excess of the previous year when only 2 cases occurred. The increase was in great measure due to the scarcity which prevailed towards the end of the year.

"Five dacoities were committed on highways and thoroughfares; there were 3 dacoities in fields. There have been thus 24 dacoity cases during the year under review, viz., 16 in houses, 5 on highways and 3 in fields.

"The total number of cases detected out of the 24 above mentioned was 11. The number of persons arrested was 233 and that convicted 71. The total value of property robbed was Rupees 3,515, and the recoveries amounted to Rupees 284.

"Twenty-three robberies were committed, being 9 in excess of those reported in 1875—9 were in houses, 2 on highways, and 11 were ordinary robberies. Convictions were obtained in 9 cases, and the number of persons punished was 16. The value of the property robbed was estimated at Rupees 833, that recovered at Rupees 155.

"Fifty-two cases of house-breaking by day occurred, 33 were detected. House-breaking by night, the most difficult of all crimes to detect, is greatly on the increase. In 1875 there were 357 cases, in 1876 the number amounted to 467, of which only 65 or 13 per cent. were detected.

"The property stolen was valued at Rupees 31,283, that recovered at Rupees 4,491.

"There has also been a remarkable increase in cattle thefts, and at the same time a falling off in detection in 1875; out of 158 cases 73 (46 per cent. were detected). In 1876 217 were reported and only 63 of them or 29 per cent. were detected.

"The number of ordinary thefts reported during the year was singularly enough the same as in 1875—739, of which 283 or 38 per cent. were detected.

"Out of 656 arrested persons 591 were convicted. The stolen property amounted to Rupees 19,263, and Rupees 2,636 were recovered.

"Twelve murders were reported; in 2 of these the murderers committed suicide, 4 were brought to conviction, and 4 persons sentenced to transportation for life.

"One case of kidnapping for immoral purposes was reported; 9 cases of cattle poisoning occurred, and 6 were detected.

"Two hundred and fifty-one cases were referred by Magistrates to the Police for inquiry, 226 were struck off as false, 25 were found true.

"The Police referred 886 cases as false, of which 868 were struck off by Magistrates. They consisted of 8 alleged murders, 15 dacoities, 15 robberies, 116 house-breakings, and 732 other offences.

"One hundred and forty cases with 441 persons, which were prosecuted by the Police, were dismissed as false by Criminal Courts."

The above extracts will give a clear view of the condition of the district in respect of crime and of the criminal administration.

The village police upon whom the regular police largely depend for success in dealing with crime are estimated at about 4,000, most of them Maravers; they belong to the same class which

furnishes the bulk of the criminals, and are the picked remnants of the Kavalgars who in old days constituted themselves at once the protectors and the despoilers of the agricultural and mercantile population. In this double capacity they at one time had great power and influence, the more so as they obtained both countenance and support from the principal poligars of the district who belonged to the same caste and whom they regarded as their regular chieftains. This system is now thoroughly broken up, and such village police as there are are paid by the State from the taluk treasuries and are under the direct orders of the Police Department.

Maraver criminals are bold, cunning, and skilful. Fortunately crime of a serious character is almost entirely put down, but their skill and cunning is shown by the clever manner in which they carry out the numerous house-breakings by night, and by the extent to which they evade justice. These crimes are rarely accompanied by the use of force or by other aggravating circumstances.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

Civil Justice.

The establishment for the administration of civil justice consists of a Civil Judge, 2 Subordinate Judges, 5 District Munsifs, and 924 Village Munsifs who have jurisdiction in petty civil cases generally, for sums less than Rupees 10.

The business is divided into ordinary suits and small causes.

The total number of ordinary suits disposed of in the year 1876 was 10,716, their value Rupees 12,47,532.

The number of small cause suits was 5,454, valued at Rupees 2,75,448. Of these—

3,163	were for less than	Rupees 5.		
6,182	for	20	,,	or less
4,472	for	100	,,	
1,831	for	500	,,	
231	for	1,000	,,	
92	for	2,500	,,	
40	for	5,000	,,	
13	for	10,000	,,	
9	for	1,00,000	,,	and
137	which it was not possible to estimate in money.			

Of ordinary suits—

6,032	were decided	by Village Munsifs.
1,518	do.	by Revenue Courts.
3,077	do.	by District Munsifs.
84	do.	by Sub-Judges.
5	do.	by the District Judge.

Of small cause suits—

3,954 were decided by District Munsifs.
1,500 do. by Sub-Judges.

The total number of suits pending and filed in 1876 was 21,190, of which—

1,466 were transferred to other Courts.
245 do. rejected.
1,527 do. dismissed for default.
207 withdrawn.
6,067 compromised.
767 decreed on confession.
2,227 do. *ex parte*.
5,375 contested.
3,554 remained pending at the end of the year.

The average duration of a contested suit in the Court of—

The Village Munsif was	.. ..	176 days.
Revenue Court	.. ..	273 ,,
District Munsif { Ordinary	.. ..	866 ,,
District Munsif { Small Cause	..	165 ,,
Sub-Judge { Ordinary	.. ..	509 ,,
Sub-Judge { Small Cause	.. ..	79 ,,
District Judge	.. ..	201 ,,

Three hundred and fifty-four Village Munsifs only exercised their civil jurisdiction during the year.

Civil appeals numbered 769, of which—

175 were transferred to other Courts.
473 do. to the District Court.
296 do. to the Sub-Courts.
11 were dismissed for default.
28 withdrawn or decreed on confession.
2 confirmed and 9 reversed uncontested.
225 confirmed.
61 modified.
150 reversed.

while 108 remained pending in 1876. Only one suit of 1874 remained on the file, 47 of 1875, and none of earlier date.

There were 7,702 applications for execution made in 1876.

4,599 decrees were completely executed.
1,647 do. partially, and
1,266 pending at the end of the year.

The processes issued were—

2,105 for imprisonment.
1,652 for attachment of movable property.
171 for sale of movable property.
1,984 for attachment of immovable property.
1,506 for sale of the same.

By far the largest number of suits, though of a petty nature, were brought up—

On unwritten promises of money, viz., ..	5,681
On written promises of money there were ..	1,031
On mortgage of immovable property	1,249
Suits in relation to rent due by tenants to Zamindar	1,267
Miscellaneous suits relating to real property ..	446
Suits on accounts stated	202

These were the principal subjects of litigation.

It will be seen that the civil business, though heavy, is well in hand, and that, with the exception of petty debts settled by Village Munsifs, the bulk of the litigation arises from interest in land, either disputes as regards rents or disputed mortgage claims; but little land passes directly by sale, nearly the whole indirectly by the foreclosure of mortgage. This arises from the extreme reluctance of the people to part with land.

JAILS.

The district jail at Palamcottah is under the charge of the Civil Surgeon. Jails.

The District Magistrate and Judge are Official Visitors.

The management of the jail is a matter of some difficulty owing to its being divided into two portions, three-fourths of a mile apart. The old jail is a portion of the old Palamcottah fort and is surrounded by a high wall. The new jail consists of lines of mud huts and has no surrounding wall. The site has been chosen and a part of the materials collected for the construction of a new district jail. This when completed will be a serious want supplied.

The convicts confined between 1872 and 1876 averaged 242 males and 12 females. The average number sick was only 5, and the average number of deaths 12.

The total expenditure varied from Rs. 16,153 to Rs. 18,697, being an average of 76 rupees per head per annum.

The convicts are employed either within the jail or in the jail garden just outside.

There were 16 subsidiary jails, in which 662 short-sentenced prisoners were confined for an average term of 13 days in the

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year 1876. These jails are at the Taluk Magistrate's or Sub-Magistrate's head-quarters and under the charge of those officers. There is also one at the district head-quarter cutcherry in charge of the District Magistrate.

PUBLIC WORKS.

Public Works.

For the public works of the district there is an establishment consisting of a District Engineer and two Assistants, both at present Executive Engineers, one Sub-Engineer, two Supervisors, and a staff of Clerks and Accountants as well as a number of Overseers and Maistries proportioned to the work in hand which varies from year to year.

This department is charged with the care of all the anicuts, channels, and tanks upon which the irrigation, the wealth of Tinnevelly, depends, as well as with the upkeep of all main roads and public buildings.

For these purposes funds are provided from various sources—Imperial, Provincial, and Local. The Striviguntam anicut project only is an extraordinary work constructed from loan funds. The upkeep and improvement of irrigation works are as a rule debited to the first, repairs and improvements of public buildings to the second, and roads, chuttrams, drinking-water tanks or teppakulams and other miscellaneous improvements of a sanitary character to the third head. Salt and harbour works, unless of petty character, are also carried out by the department.

The total sums laid out on public works up to 1860 varied much from year to year, having been as low as Rupees 863 in 1816 and as high as Rupees 1,33,072 in 1842.

From 1801 to 1810 the average outlay per annum was

		about	Rs.	18,000
1810 to 1820	do.	do.	,,	5,000
1820 to 1830	do.	do.	,,	38,800
1830 to 1840	do.	do.	,,	66,700
1840 to 1850	do.	do.	,,	74,200
1850 to 1860	do.	do.	,,	81,700

and in 1874 it was no less than Rs. 3,67,770.

The large increase in later years is due partly to the construction of the Striviguntam anicut from loan funds, partly to large grants for irrigation repairs, and partly to the sums raised in local taxes and expended on roads being large.

The irrigation works, all of which are under the care of the department, consist of anicuts, channels, river-fed tanks, and rain-fed tanks. Considering the numerous subsidiary works as

calingulas and sluices which are necessary to the proper working of channels and tanks some idea of the magnitude of the charge may be formed.

There are 849 miles of roads, most of them in the charge of this department.

The principal buildings are the Collector's cutcherry, the court, the jail (a new jail is now in process of construction), Taluk cutcherries and subsidiary jails in each of nine talûks, 5 District Munsifs' courts, 8 Sub-Magistrates' offices, 3 Sea Customs offices.

A light-house at Tuticorin and numerous police station-houses and constables' houses or huts.

The officers of the department prepare annual budgets of proposed expenditure under the different heads above mentioned for the expenditure in the following year as well as detailed estimates for every separate work.

These are countersigned by the Collector, or in the case of the Local Fund works by the Local Fund Board concerned, and transmitted to the Government in the Public Works Department, or to the Revenue Board, and by them to the Government. After such alterations as the Government see fit to make they are returned before the commencement of the year to which they refer for execution, funds to the amount sanctioned being placed at the disposal of the District Engineer at the same time.

At the close of the year accounts and vouchers for work done are submitted through the Examiner of Public Works Accounts and reports detailing the progress of the works to Government through the various departments by which the budgets were criticised and passed.

However liberal the grants it is found that such is the extent and number of works to be kept up, both irrigation and road works, that but little can be attempted in the way by new work. Several valuable works have notwithstanding been added to the list of public works during the last twenty years. The Striviguntam anicut at a cost of about 11 lakhs, head sluices to all the principal channels leading from the Tambrapurni, numerous new calingulas and sluices are among the improvements of recent date.

The roads from Tinnevelly *viâ* Sankernanairkovil to Rajapolliem, from Striviguntam to Kayalpatam, from Nanguneri to Kalakad, from Nanguneri to Eddyankuddy, and a large number of minor branch or village roads have been newly constructed from the local funds. It is probable that with the present rates of local taxation the limit of road works which the available funds are able to keep in order has now been reached, and on the whole the district may be considered very fairly supplied with communications.

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The chief items of expenditure on public works in 1876-77 were as follow:—

From Imperial Funds.

Rupees 30,556 on irrigation original works, ordinary.
„ 30,500 on do. extraordinary.
„ 85,818 on irrigation repairs.

From Provincial Funds.

„ 10,982 on original civil buildings.
„ 1,541 on repairs to do.

From Local and Special Funds.

„ 52,092 on communications, new.
„ 96,864 on do. repairs.
„ 31,290 on public works establishment.

MEDICAL.

Medical.

The Medical Department is under the supervision of the Civil Surgeon of the Palamcottah station, who is also in immediate charge of the hospitals and dispensaries at Palamcottah and at Tinnevelly, both well managed institutions under the care of the Municipalities. A Hospital Assistant is employed in each; there are also Hospital Assistants attached to the offices of the Collector and Sub-Collector, and hospitals and dispensaries at Strivilliputtur, Nanguneri, Eddiyankudy, Nazareth, Nagalapuram, Sawyerpuram, either wholly or partially supported by the Local Fund Boards.

A popular and growing hospital and dispensary exists also at Tuticorin supported by the Municipality under the immediate charge of an Apothecary.

There are two hospitals for the jail and one for the police also in the charge of the Civil Surgeon and provided with special Hospital Assistants.

For the year 1876 the birth-rate was returned at 22·1; the death-rate at 22·8; death from cholera at 3·6; fever 1·1; small-pox 4·7, and bowel-complaints 2·8 per thousand of the population.

The following note kindly furnished by Dr. J. W. Hastings, Civil Surgeon, describes the most common diseases and the practice of the native physicians:—

"The diseases most prevalent in the Tinnevelly District are—

"I. Madura foot, guinea-worm, leprosy, malarious fevers, bowel-complaints, cholera, dysentery, small-pox, measles, chicken-pox.

"Cattle diseases are foot-and-mouth disease and bloody flux. The causes are unknown. The assigned causes are as follow:—

"*Madura Foot.*—Fungus and guinea-worm conveyed by water to the skin, which it is said to penetrate.

"*Malarious Fevers.*—Malaria and water bowel-complaints, cholera, dysentery, bad water, air, and ventilation, unripe and unwholesome food, malaria, small-pox—specific germ.

"Foot-and-mouth disease and bloody flux, scarcity of water and pasturage, and excess in heat.

"There is nothing peculiar in the epidemics.

"The district yields no mineral.

"A list of indigenous medicinal plants with their botanical names is given in the appendix.

"The native practitioners who, as a general rule, are very illiterate, invariably follow the prescriptions and mode of treatment given, or said to be given, by a famous sage called Agustia, the father of Hindu medicine. The chief drugs that these practitioners use are crude preparations of mercury, arsenic, tin, lead, magnetic iron, and sulphur, the above being oxidized or calcined. They are quite ignorant of anatomy, physiology, and their collateral sciences.

"The system of treatment which they adopt is rigidly to adhere to a certain compound for a certain class of disease. The whole of the pharmacopœia may be embraced under the following heads:—

Calcined powder.
Oxide.
Sublimate.
Decoction.
Electuary.
Powder.
Medicated liquid ointment.
Medicinal herbs fried in ghee.
Pills.
Plaster.

"The above are generally prepared in the following way:—

"*Calcined Powder.*—The mineral intended to be calcined is first of all subjected to what is called a purifying process by immersion in cow-dung, lime-water, breast milk, or the juice of some plant. It is then placed between two layers of certain vegetables ground into a paste, and this again put between two circular pieces of tile cemented by a bandage of cloth and mud, which, after exposure to the sun for a fixed period, is then put between layers of bratties varying in height from a few inches to one cubic yard. In some cases the process is repeated a specific number of times according to the prescription. Another mode is that the metal is ground in the juice of certain plants and the same process is followed as above. The metal thus calcined is given in honey, butter, or other powder.

"*Oxide.*—With slight variation the same process as above is followed in the preparation of oxides.

"*Sublimate.*—A quantity of sand is placed in a chatty to one-fourth of its depth; over it is spread a layer of common salt, the metals intended for sublimation are powdered or made into a cake and placed in the middle of the chatty. Over this chatty is fitted another chatty of exactly the same size, the internal surface of which has previously been coated with a vegetable juice; the two are plastered with cloth in mud and placed over a fire for the time specified in the prescription. After cooling the upper chatty is removed and whatever adheres to the surface is scraped or removed with a brush made of the bristles of a hog.

"*Decoction.*—From one to several ingredients, consisting of herbs, roots, &c., are placed to boil in a chatty containing from one to several measures of water; the whole is boiled down to half, quarter, or one-eighth of the original quantity as the case may be and then strained. Sometimes it is used as an adjunct, at others as a principal.

"*Electuary.*—An almost infinite number of roots, herbs, flowers, seeds, and bark is separately pulverized and the whole mixed with treacle, ghee, and honey placed over a slow fire and worked up to the consistency of jelly.

"*Powder.*—Sometimes this contains one ingredient and sometimes more, and is generally taken with an equal quantity of sugar.

"*Liquid Ointment.*—Like the electuary a great number of ingredients prepared in special ways, some by boiling, others by grinding, &c., is mixed generally with gingelly or rape seed oil and boiled till the sediment at the bottom of the vessel assumes the consistency of jelly. It is then scented with certain odoriferous substances and is used as an unction.

"*Ghee.*—Certain herbs being previously ground in milk are fried in ghee, and then strained. This is intended to be kept for some time especially for the use of children.

"*Pills.*—In almost every preparation of pills, from an innocuous herb to an active poison, croton in some form or other invariably enters. As these pills are generally very hard they are rubbed on a slate or stone with some decoction or vegetable juice and administered.

"*Plasters*—Are always prepared of butter and occasionally of bees' wax combined with preparations of mercury, zinc, copper, lead, &c."

SALT.

Salt.

The establishment engaged in superintending the manufacture and sale of salt in the Tinnevelly District consists of 1 Deputy Collector, 5 Superintendents, 8 Assistant Superintendents, 14

Clerks, 1 Mechanic, and 73 servants. The annual cost of the above establishment is Rs. 16,692. The police employed specially to guard the pans and stores are 57 permanently and 33 temporarily; the latter employed during the manufacturing season only.

The salt-pans are situated in the following places, beginning with the most northerly:—(1) Vypar, (2) Arasady, (3) Tuticorin consisting of three separate pans, viz., Karapad, Levingepuram, and Sevandakulam; (4) Kayalpatam, (5) Kuttangkuli, (6) Viziaputty.

Vypar is 24 miles north of Tuticorin; the pans are situated on an excellent site within a banked and drained enclosure about a mile from the sea. The soil is an ochreous impermeable clay to a depth of 6 feet from the surface. Beneath it lies a stratum of sand containing a fair amount of brine averaging 12° Beaumé in density; the pans are supplied both from these and from channels dug round the pans and supplied by sea water. Each bed or pan as in all the other pans is 400 square feet or 25 × 15 feet.

The salt-pan is surrounded by extensive jungle of thorn trees conserved by Government to protect the pans from blown sand.

The quality of the salt is reported by Dr. Ratton to be large, clean, and pure from visible magnetic impurities.

Arasady.—These pans are 4 miles north of Tuticorin, laid out on a properly drained and protected enclosure half a mile from the sea and about 3 feet above its level. The surface soil is first rate clay to a depth of 2 or 3 feet except at the west end where some 300 new pans require artificial clay beds. The brine is obtained from the sea by a channel provided with a sluice gate and filled at the new and full moon tides. The brine here usually marks 6°. The salt is white and apparently pure, but comparatively small, light, and friable.

Tuticorin.—There are three salt divisions here—*Karapad* within 500 yards of the sea at the south end of the harbour. This pan is set aside for export of salt. Salt is also exported from Vypar and Arasady. To the south there is 3 feet of clay which thins off towards the north; here the pans are made with 6 inches of imported clay resting on a great depth of sand. The pans are filled from pits or wells as well as from the channel round the pans which is filled from the adjoining creek at high spring tides. The salt is small, clear, pure, and rather heavy.

Levingepuram and Sevandakulam lie a little to the south of Tuticorin town, with which they communicate both by a branch road and a short line of the South Indian Railway. The former salt-pan has a stratum of clay one foot in thickness, the latter a still deeper layer; below is sand.

Brine is supplied to the former by wells as well as by the surrounding channel; to the latter only by the channel. This

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station is worked by reservoirs and condensers for each salt-pan on a system introduced by Dr. Ratton.

Kayalpatam lies 18 miles south of Tuticorin. On a swamp 2 miles from the sea surrounded by a high embankment, a hedge, and a canal for the supply of brine.

The soil is sandy yielding brine at a depth 6 feet: the brine supply is usually derived from wells. The beds are prepared with imported clay. The salt is clean and popular, as it is light, is sold by weight and retailed by measure.

Kuttungkuli and Viziapatty, 4 miles apart, are the furthest south, being about 20 miles from Cape Comorin.

These pans are supplied from an inlet or creek which forms the mouth of a small stream in wet weather, but is dry during the hot seasons and filled with sea water by the overflow of the tide at new and full moon; the salt crystals are white and clean, but very small and light.

The manufacture is carried on by persons who are termed salt ryots, each of whom has 50 to 100 beds and works them by means of coolies. The total number of salt beds is 17,706, of salt ryots 376, and of the coolies employed by them 1,610.

Salt beds are in great demand and command high prices when sold by one ryot to another or by the Government.

The salt manufactured is delivered into the Government store on the spot and paid for at the rate of Rupees 10-10-0 per garce of 120 maunds. It is sold by the Government at Rupees 2 per maund or 240 rupees per garce.

The export price is Rupees 13 per garce.

The manufacturing season extends from January to October, and during this period the salt is scraped every day.

It is stored in heaps of 10 garce covered in with palmyra leaves and a foot of earth. The wastage or difference between the actual outturn and the recorded contents of the heaps is, on the average of ten years up to 1875, 4·23 per cent.

The pans at Tuticorin supply a portion of the Madura District as well as north Tinnevelly since the opening of the railway. The other salt stations supply traders and ryots of the taluks of Tinnevelly nearest to them Salt has been recently supplied at a low rate to fishermen for curing fish in yards close to the pans and under supervision. Advantage is beginning to be taken of this privilege, and the quality of the salt-fish cured in these yards is said to be decidedly superior to that in ordinary use.

The export trade in salt has varied much of late years.

In 1871 93,000 maunds were exported to Penang and 4,403 to Ceylon. In 1872 nothing was exported. In 1873 only 2,400 to Penang. In 1874 8,400 to Penang, 23,661 to Malabar, and

114,000 to Travancore. In 1875 114,600 to Travancore, 87,810 to Penang, 24,000 to Calcutta, and 24,480 to the Straits Settlements. In 1876 8,160 to the Straits Settlements and 3,000 to Penang.

The manufacture has risen from 543,651 maunds in 1860 to 1,105,335 in 1876; the sales from 539,618 to 609,759; and the revenue from 402,775 to 1,046,362 during the same period.

This great rise is mainly owing to increased consumption due to prosperity, but partly also to an increase in the monopoly price from Rupees 1-6-0 in 1861 to Rupees 2 now, and partly to the opening of new markets for Tinnevelly salt in the Madura District by the South Indian Railway.

The formation of spontaneous salt takes place in many inlets and creeks along the sea coast and gives some trouble owing to the difficultly of preventing it from being stolen. The principal creeks of this sort are—

Kollur.	
Muthukarupan Odai Madagherryar	near Vypar.
Othakan Odai Trichendur up Odai	near Kayalpatam.

TRADE AND SEA CUSTOMS.

Trade and Sea Customs.

Tinnevelly has three ports—Tuticorin, Kayalpatam, and Kulasegarapatam. The two latter are small and quite local in their influence. The first is the most important harbour and centre of trade in the Presidency south of Madras, being the terminus of the South Indian Railway and conveniently situated for shipping the large quantity of surplus cotton grown in the cotton plains of Northern Tinnevelly and Madura.

The trade has developed enormously during the present century.

In the year 1840 only 147 ships with a tonnage of 7,182 visited the port.

In 1875 these figures had risen to 1,169 ships with 208,674 tons.

The shipping consisted of 109 steamers, 648 square-rigged ships, and 412 native craft.

The latter craft are built and repaired in Tuticorin harbour, being docked in temporary docks dug by the edge of the harbour, and out of which they are floated at high tides.

A Master Attendant and a Sea Customs Superintendent with suitable establishments are charged with the duties of looking after the port, regulating the sanitary arrangements connected with the shipping, especially in connection with emigration to and from Ceylon, and collecting customs and harbour dues. The former officer has charge also of the pearl and chank fisheries elsewhere noticed.

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There is also a Sea Custom Superintendent at each of the two subordinate ports.

The earliest year for which reliable trade statistics are available is 1830 when the total value of the imports was Rupees 1,92,877—of the exports Rupees 21,20,152, and of the custom duty Rupees 28,552.

The import trade rose by degrees up to 1865-66, in which year it amounted to Rupees 88,18,685. In the following year it fell to Rupees 28,40,111, and has since risen again steadily to Rupees 58,94,008 in 1875.

The export trade in like manner rose to Rupees 146,85,292 in 1865-66, fell to Rupees 56,48,310 the next year, and rose again by degrees to Rupees 88,16,935. The customs duty in the last year amounted to Rupees 1,27,156.

The principal articles of import trade have been as follows in round figures:—Treasure rose from 1⅓ lakhs in 1845 to 75 lakhs in 1865-66; it has fallen steadily since, and was only 7 lakhs in 1875-76.

Cotton goods had only reached half a lakh in 1855-56. It has risen steadily since up to 1874-75, when it stood at 21 lakhs.

Paddy and rice have been very fluctuating items, having reached Rupees 1,80,668 in 1866-67, up to which year they were less than 1 lakh; subsequently up to 1874-75 there was little import, while in 1874-75 about 7 lakhs, and in the following year 5½ lakhs was the value of the import. The quantity imported depends upon the Tinnevelly harvest.

Metals reached 1 lakh in 1861-62 and have since with some fluctuations risen to 2 lakhs, while in 1875-76 they reached 3 lakhs.

Betel-nuts are a fluctuating item: they reached 1 lakh in 1861-62, falling afterwards till 1874-75, when they again reached 1 lakh, and rose suddenly in 1875-76 to 6 lakhs.

Railway materials have figured largely the last few years, but are now falling off as the South Indian Railway is completed.

The export trade is made up, like the import trade, of a very large variety of articles, most of them of small amount. The items of importance are:—cotton, wool, the trade in which was valued at about 9 lakhs in 1830 and rose to 136 lakhs in 1865-66, since which year it has fluctuated greatly, but fallen on the whole to 45 lakhs in 1875-76.

Cotton goods in 1830 figured at ten lakhs, a large portion being of native workmanship. This branch of trade fell by degrees up to 1865-66 when it was 2½ lakhs, and has subsequently risen again to 7½ lakhs; the rise is due to the re-export of European goods more than to any increase in native manufactures, which are falling off.

Sugar and jaggery was Rupees 1,15,699 in 1830 and has remained at between ½ and 2 lakhs with fair steadiness to the present time.

Coffee appears first in 1850, rose to one lakh in 1863-64, and to Rupees 3,85,962 in 1875-76.

Treasure has fluctuated greatly: up to 1866-67 it was mostly under one lakh, but in 1863-64 it rose suddenly to forty-two lakhs.

In 1867-68 it was eight lakhs, from which date it has varied between two lakhs in 1872-73 and thirteen lakhs in 1875-76.

The value of the import trade is rising in the following articles:—

Apparel, drugs, dyes, grains of sorts, gunnies and bags, machines, provisions, seeds, spices, spirits, wine, and miscellaneous articles.

And falling off in coral, cocoanuts, fruit, oils, and tobacco.

The export trade is increasing in the following articles:—

Living animals, gingelly oil, dyes, fruit and vegetables, rice, hides, skins, metals, oils, provisions, salt, spices, sugar and jaggery, and other miscellaneous articles.

It is falling off in chanks, drugs, and seeds, besides less important articles.

Export duties have always been small and levied only on a few articles as cotton goods, indigo, and dyes, grain and pulses, hides and skins, oils, seeds, spices at 3 per cent. and lac at 4 per cent. up to 1874-75, after which year all, except the duties on indigo and lac, have been abolished.

The import tariff between 1826 and 1857 was levied at 2½ per cent. on nearly all articles taxed when imported in British ships and at 5 per cent. when in foreign vessels.

Higher rates were imposed on hemp, wines, paddy, and rice.

From 1857 to 1874 the rate was raised to 7½ per cent. on all articles without distinction of nationality, with a few exceptions, the chief of which was cotton goods and manufactures and twist on which only 5 per cent. was levied; almost every important article of import has always been subject to duty.

In 1875-76 the 7½ per cent. duty was throughout reduced to 5 per cent.

Emigration to Ceylon has for many years been large. People of the lower classes pass over from Tuticorin in large numbers, remain absent for several years, and then return generally with considerable savings to invest in land in their own villages.

There is thus a constant outward and return flow of emigration. Between the years 1865-66 and 1875-76 the outward tide has averaged about 16,000, the homeward about 14,000; most of the emigrants now find employment in the coffee estates in Ceylon,

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which are numerous and give work at higher rates than are obtainable in Tinnevelly to men, women, and children. Emigrants usually go by families.

The railway returns of the year 1876 show 48,992 tons of goods of all sorts carried to and fro.

Tuticorin is the station that sent or received the largest quantity, viz., 20,575 tons; Tinnevelly comes next with 15,064 tons; and then Virudupáti with 7,623; no other station reaches 2,000.

The principal articles of traffic at present are grains and seeds of all sorts, salt, oil-cake, and cloth. Cotton gave only 1,657 tons of traffic, this article being still to a great extent carried by country carts from the villages to Tuticorin, where it is shipped; it is however a branch of traffic which is sure to extend in course of time. A cotton press recently established at Virudupati, a good central position in the cotton country, will probably materially assist the railway.

A very large number of passengers are carried almost entirely third class.

POSTAL.

Postal.

The cost of establishment including contingencies amounted to Rupees 31,966 in the year 1876-77.

The receipts from postage including service postage were Rupees 46,858.

The number of post offices was forty-three, and the letters received and delivered were respectively 850,533 and 785,119.

The business of this department is expanding rapidly and is met with enterprise and vigor by the department. A system of rural delivery is being tried by which every village of importance will be visited for the collection and distribution of letters twice in the week or oftener. The experiment has been tried in two taluks and promises to be successful.

REGISTRATION.

Registration.

This important department is managed by a Registrar—usually the Treasury Deputy Collector—and sixteen Sub-Registrars, one in every taluk, and extra officers at many of the Sub-Magistrates' stations.

The total expenditure in the year 1876-77 was Rupees 24,634. The returns in the shape of fees, &c., were Rupees 43,486.

The total number of deeds affecting immovable property registered in 1875-76 was 22,904; the value of the property about 75 lakhs.

Affecting movable property there were 1,434 deeds, the value of the property concerned being about 11½ lakhs.

The most numerous transactions were sales of immovable property, the number of deeds for which registered were 9,439, the property sold being valued at about 29 lakhs, and mortgages of immovable property, of which there were registered 12,679, the property being valued at 36 lakhs.

As regards movable property, out of 1,434 deeds 892 were obligations for the payment of money, about 2,62,839 Rupees.

The total value of property dealt with was over 86 lakhs, being a higher value than in any other district in the Presidency except Tanjore and Malabar—a striking proof of the wealth and civilization of Tinnevelly.

It is interesting to note the extent to which mortgages of immovable property are carried on as illustrating the fact that the ryots cling with so much tenacity to their lands as rarely to sell them until obliged by the foreclosure of a mortgage or to prevent such action.

The proportion of the value of the lands affected by registered deeds to that of property involved in deeds relating to trade or money dealings, viz., 75 lakhs to 11½ lakhs, demonstrates the agricultural nature of the people, and is due to the absence of manufactures, minerals, or property other than agricultural produce.

FORESTS.

Forests.

The forests of Tinnevelly are those which clothe the ghâts and are under the charge of the Forest Department, locally represented by an Assistant Conservator, four Overseers, and a number of Forest Peons and Watchers.

Of late years the acacia thorn thickets growing abundantly in the tank-beds in the cotton plains have also received attention from the department, and attempts have been made to conserve and improve many of them.

The average revenue derived from the forests during the five years ending 1876-77 was Rupees 17,352 and the charges Rupees 16,584. The latter sum is made up of Rupees 8,617 for establishments, Rupees 2,545 contingencies, Rupees 5,622 conservancy and working charges.

The revenues are obtained by the sale of timber and bamboos, or by licenses given to applicants to cut the same for themselves, from the minor produce, cardamoms, wild honey, dyes, gums, resins collected by the department and sold periodically, also by the sale of firewood in the fuel reserves above referred to in the plains.

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The ghâts are divided into ranges, each under an Overseer or Ranger with an establishment of Peons and Watchers whose duty it is to prevent smuggling of timber or damage to the forests, to control the operations of persons who cut on license, and to supervise the felling carried on by the department itself.

The chief men of many of the villages bordering the ghâts are employed to issue licenses for firewood or for timber, remitting the proceeds, of which they obtain a percentage, monthly to the taluk treasury.

Headloads of firewood for domestic use are free.

The following note on the forests and flora of the Tinnevelly District has been kindly prepared for me by Lieutenant-Colonel R. H. Beddome, Conservator of Forests:—

"The chain of ghâts which lie between the Tinnevelly District and Travancore are exceedingly interesting both to the forester and the botanist as they abound with valuable timbers and new and rare plants. They rise in several places to over 5,000 feet. About the base on the Tinnevelly side the climate is often very dry and the vegetation is somewhat stunted or consists of light deciduous forests, as the south-west monsoon seldom reaches the base of the mountains; but, as the ghâts are ascended, heavy evergreen forests are everywhere met with, or dense tracts of the Irul called elephant grass (*Beesha Travancorica*), a species of bamboo which does not occur north of the Tinnevelly District. Patches of real grass land are few and far between. These evergreen forests generally get the full force of the south-west monsoon as well as heavy showers during the north-east monsoon, so that they are exceedingly damp during the greater portion of the year, and seldom very dry during the cold and hot seasons, as rain often falls during the months of January and February as in Ceylon and heavy showers during April and May. Some portions of these evergreen forests (as some of the tracts above Sivagherry to the north and above Kalcad to the south) seem, however, to be almost beyond the influence of the south-west monsoon, and they are often very dry during June, July, and August.

"Until the Forest Department commenced operations in the district only some few years ago, the forests were quite unexplored; some of the early Missionary Botanists and Dr. Wight botanized and collected in the immediate vicinity of Courtallum, and the latter gentleman named and figured in his Icones many new plants collected in that neighbourhood and about Sivagherry, but the tracts to the south of Courtallum were never visited; since conservancy commenced the Conservator of Forests has visited most portions of the ghâts and he has named and figured many new trees and plants in the *Flora Sylvatica* and the *Icones Plantarum*,

but each trip he makes new trees and plants are found, and, as large tracts are still unvisited, there is probably very much to be discovered and a wide field for the botanist.

"The forests partake much of the character of the ghât forests in Malabar, and on the Anamalais, the greater number of trees and plants being the same, numerous species however exists which have not been found further north and a good sprinkling only before known to grow in Ceylon, such as *Mischodon Zeylanicus*, a fine timber tree (*Euphorbiaceæ*), *Xylopia parviflora* (a lofty Anonaceous tree), *Trichopodium Zeylanicum* (a Dioscoreaceous plant), *Trigonostemon nemoralis* (a Euphorbiaceous plant), and *Werhia Zeylanica*, &c.

"The dense tracts of the *Beesha Travancorica* which cover thousands of acres often to the exclusion of all other vegetation are quite characteristic of these mountains, and nothing like them are met with further north; these tracts are often so dense as to be quite impenetrable even to the wild elephants.

The occurrence of *Podocarpus latifolia*, the only *coniferous* tree found in Southern India, is a very interesting fact, as, although it grows in some portions of the Himalaya, it has never been detected in any of the ghât forests from Bombay down to Tinnevelly or in Ceylon, and, being a most striking tree, it could hardly have escaped detection; this tree is most abundant in some of the Tinnevelly forests at 2,000 or 4,000 feet elevation.

"The occurrence of a beautiful species of *Cypripedium* or slipper orchid is also of great interest, as the genus does not occur elsewhere in the Peninsula or in Ceylon.

"The orders of the vegetable kingdom chiefly represented in these heavy forests are as follows:—*Anonaceæ* amongst which are species of *Goniothalamus*, *Xylopia Orophea*, and *Milinsia* not occurring further north, *Guttiferæ* with *Garcinia Travancorica*, Wightii? and a third undescribed species and *Pœciloneuron pauciflorum* not found elsewhere, *G. Travancorica* is gregarious, and in some tracts between 4,000 and 5,000 feet elevation, forms about 50 per cent. of the vegetation, *Dipterocarpeæ* with two species of *Balanocarpus* (a new genus which also I believe occurs in Borneo) and two or three *Hopeas* not found elsewhere. *Meliaceæ* with a species of *Dysoxylon* and one of *Aglaia* not occurring elsewhere. *Anacardiaceæ* with a lately described species of *Gluta*, two species of *Semecarpus* and two of *Nothopegia* only found on these mountains. *Leguminosæ* amongst which are *Ormosia*, *Cynometra Travancorica*, *Hardwickia binata*, *Humboldtia unijuga*, and two undescribed species, and *Calliandra cynometroides* not met with elsewhere. *Myrtaceæ* with several lately-described species of *Eugenia* only found on these mountains. *Rubiaceæ* with *Acranthera grandiflora*, *Byrsophyllum tetrandrum*,

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two species of *Saprosma*, two of *Lasianthus*, several of *Hedyotis*, one of *Plectionia* and one of *Octotrepis* only lately discovered on these hills. *Sapotaceæ* with an undescribed species of *Dichopsis*. *Ebenaceæ* with *Diospyros foliolosa* peculiar to this range. *Styraceæ* with *Symplocos oligandra* only met with here. *Acanthaceæ* with two very fine plants of the new genus *Diotacanthus*. *Myristicaceæ* with *Myristica magnifica* peculiar to these hills—*Lauraceæ*—*Euphorbiaceæ* with *Mallotus distans*, an undescribed *Trigonostemon*, *Cœlodepas calycina* not found elsewhere. *Urticeæ* and *Filius* and other remarkable plants. Amongst orders not abundantly represented may be mentioned the following:—*Acrotrema Arnottianum* (in *Dillemaceæ*), *Sterculia alata* and *Heritiera Papilio* (in *Sterculiaceæ*), *Parinarium Travancoricum* (in *Rosaceæ*), *Homalium Travancoricum* (in *Samydaceæ*), *Begonia floccosa*, and several other species peculiar to these mountains (in *Begoniaceæ*), *Exacum Travancoricum* (in *Gentianeæ*), *Didymocarpus repens*, and several other species described by Dr. Wight (in *Gesneraceæ*), *Helicia robusta* (in *Proteaceæ*), nor must the beautiful balsams be excluded from special mention. *Impatiens grandis* and *Umbellata* (Heyne) and *Uncinata* (Wight), being all very beautiful plants peculiar to these ghâts and *Viridiflora* and *Auriculata* (Wight), most curious *Epiptytia* species.

"Teak is met with at the base of the mountains in several places, but always beyond the full influence of the south-west monsoon, and it is of very poor growth and hardly worthy of being entered as one of the timbers of the district, but the mountains produce many valuable timbers and what is not the case elsewhere on our Western Ghâts many of the most valuable timbers are peculiar to the heavy evergreen forests, amongst which may be particularly mentioned three species of *Mesua* (called *Nang*), the *Hopeas* and *Balanocarpus* (called *Kong*), *Pæciloneuron pauciflorum*. *Heritiera Papilio*, *Pterospermum rubiginosum*, *Gluta Travancorica*, *Ormosia Travancorica*, *Hardwickia binata*, *Hemicyclia elata*, and *Gironniera reticulata*.

"The following may be enumerated as the most valuable timbers as yet known in the district:—

Mesua, three species (called Nang).
Pæciloneuron pauciflorum (called Podungoli).
Hopea, several species called Kong.
Balanocarpus, two species called Kong.
Heritiera papilio.
Pterospermum rubiginosum.
Grewia tiliœfolia.
Chickrassia tabularis.
Cedrela toona.
Chloroxylon Swietenia

Schleichera trijuga.
Gluta Travancorica.
Ougeinia dalbergioides.
Ormosia Travancorica.
Pterocarpus marsupium.
Hardwickia binata.
Acrocarpus fraxinifolius.
Xylia dolabriformis.
Prosopis spicigera.
Acacia sundra.
Albizzia, several species.
Terminalia, several species.
Eugenia, several species.
Homalium Ceylanicum.
Lagerstrœmia reginæ.
Do. microcarpa.
Hymenodyction obovatum.
Diospyros ebenum.
Stereospermum suaveolens.
Gmelina arborea.
Vitex altissima.
Phyllanthus emblica.
Bischoffia Javanica.
Hemicyclia elata.
Briedelia retusa.
Gironniera reticulata.
Artocarpus hirsuta.
Do. integrifolia.

"Some of these timbers are scarcely known as yet except to the natives, and it is very probable that there are many valuable timbers quite unknown.

"Gums, resins, dyes, fibres, and such like hill products have as yet received little or no attention, but they will undoubtedly some day yield a fine revenue, as these forests are particularly rich in all these products; it may be here mentioned that the *Hardwickia binata* is known to yield a valuable balsam or *oleo-resin*, which could effectually substitute *copaiba balsam*; the resin yielded by *Ailanthus Malabarica* might also substitute Venice turpentine, but it is always much adulterated by the people who collect it.

"The *Dichopsis elliptica* (formerly known as *Bassia* or *Isonandra*) yields a kind of gutta which may prove of value, and a second species of *Dichopsis* has just been discovered; the fruit of the different species of *Semecarpus* which abound on these hills yield a valuable black dye, the *Mallotus, Philippinensis*, the powder from the capsules of which yield a valuable red dye, is most abundant, and myrabolans (*Terminalia chebula*), a valuable article of commerce, are very abundant. There are two species of wild plantain very

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plentiful, from which valuable fibres might be extracted, and cardamoms, ginger, and turmeric are abundant.

"A list of the trees and plants known to grow on these mountains will be found in the appendix; it must only be taken as a very incomplete one as the forests have as yet been only very superficially explored, and this exploration has been only during the rainy and cold seasons, the Conservator never having been in them between February and the end of June, when most of the trees would be in flower, and much attention has not as yet been given to herbaceous plants or orchids except where they were decidedly new."

LOCAL FUNDS.

Local Funds.

The principle of raising funds for local expenditure confined to the district was first distinctly recognized by law in 1866 and has been steadily developed from that date.

The revenues of Local Funds are derived from a cess now of one anna per rupee on the income from land, the assessment being taken as such in Government villages, while special calculations and special assessments are made for zemindaris and inam lands. There are other miscellaneous sources of revenue, the principal of which in Tinnevelly are surplus pound funds and fish rents.

For the collection and expenditure of this money the district is divided into two circles—the Tinnevelly Circle comprising the taluks of Tinnevelly, Sankaranainarkoil, Tenkarai, Ottaipidaram, Sattur, and Srivilliputtur; the Shermadevi Circle, the remaining taluks Ambasamudram, Tenkasi, and Nanguneri.

In each case the administration is in the hands of a Local Fund Board whose members are nominated by Government and whose duties comprise a meeting once a month for the consideration of all matters connected with the expenditure of the Local Funds. The collection is vested in the Collector and his subordinates in the Revenue Department.

An annual budget estimate of receipts and proposed expenditure for the ensuing year is prepared by each Board and submitted through the Board of Revenue to Government, and the expenditure is confined, with unimportant exceptions, to the budget as approved by Government; an annual report on the operations of the funds is also submitted.

The objects upon which the funds are expended are—

Maintenance and Construction of Roads.
Education.
Sanitary Improvements.
Miscellaneous Public Improvements.

The income of the fund, which was Rupees 92,119 in 1866-67, rose to Rupees 1,52,507 in 1870-71. Up to this year there was but one circle for the whole district. In the following year the Shermadevi Circle under the immediate charge of the Sub-Collector, now the Head Assistant, as Vice-President, was separated. The income of the Tinnevelly Circle in this year was Rupees 1,38,550; it has increased by degrees to Rupees 2,24,108 in 1875-76.

The income of the Shermadevi Circle was Rupees 74,384 in 1871, and in 1875-76 it had risen to Rupees 98,451.

In these latter sums are included grants and allotments made by Government from other sources amounting in the years mentioned for the Tinnevelly Circle to Rupees 51,837 and Rupees 62,865, and in the Shermadevi Circle to Rupees 17,284 and Rupees 34,948 respectively.

Expenditure in the year 1875-76 was as follows:—

	Tinnevelly Circle.	Shermadevi Circle.
	Rs.	Rs.
New roadworks	39,626	15,998
Repairs	82,463	28,413
Miscellaneous	4,340	7,672
Establishments	23,912	10,256
Education	16,963	9,445
Medical and Charitable Institutions ..	23,576	20,123
Miscellaneous	27,597	7,092
Total ..	2,18,475	98,999

Establishments include contribution to the cost of Public Works Department calculated at one-fourth of the amount expended by them.

Education is almost entirely encouraged by means of grants on the results system for which each school is annually examined; the number of schools to which grants were made in 1875-76 was 744; the average amount of the grants made Rupees 32.

At the close of 1875-76 there were 849 miles of Local Fund roads in the district, of which 91 were completed in that year, 37 in progress, and the rest maintained.

Medical, &c., includes contribution to the dispensaries at Palamcottah, Tuticorin, Nagalapuram, Sawyerpuram, and Nazareth, besides the sole support of the hospital and dispensary at Srivilliputtur in the Tinnevelly Circle, at which last 72 in and 4,707 out patients were treated. In the Shermadevi Circle the maintenance of the hospital at Nanguneri is provided for, and a grant-in-aid made to the dispensary at Edyenkudyi, where 21 in and 7,896 out patients were attended to. It also includes vaccination, the staff

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employed being two Superintendents and twenty-two Vaccinators, and the number of persons vaccinated 15,520, and the successful cases 13,013.

The maintenance and improvement of chuttrums is also a part of this item, but is met on the receipt side by endowments belonging to some of these institutions, notably to that at Trickurangudy, which is large.

Other items herein included are miscellaneous improvements, as cleansing wells and tanks, constructing and repairing bathing ghâts, sanitary arrangements at fairs and festivals, distribution of medicine in time of cholera, improvement of village sites and public bungalows. There are in the Tinnevelly Circle public bungalows at Virudupati, Sattur, Kovilpatti, Kytar, Palamcottah, Tuticorin ; and in the Shermadevi Circle at Nanguneri and Pannaguddy.

SPECIAL FUNDS.

Special Funds.

Included in the above figures as a part of the Local Funds are certain special funds, the principal items of which on the receipt side are surplus pound fees, proceeds of avenue loppings, and fish rents, which items amounted to Rupees 14,516 in 1876-77.

EDUCATION.

Education.

The progress in education in the district may fairly be considered satisfactory.

In 1856-57 there were 273 schools aided by Government with 7,088 pupils.

In 1875-76 there were 323 such schools with 12,937 pupils, besides 729 schools aided by the Local Funds on the results system. The number of pupils in the latter case average about 30 for each school, giving 21,870 pupils, or a total of about 34,807 children under instruction.

The actual number of schools aided and inspected by Government in 1876-77 was 1,055 with 34,796 pupils, or about 2 per cent. of the entire population. In that year Rupees 1,108 were expended on inspection of Local Fund lower-class schools and Rupees 32,134 in results grants from Local Funds in aid of such schools.

The Anglo-Vernacular School at Tinnevelly, as well as several of the Missionary Schools, carry education to a high standard. In 1875-76 there were 251 candidates for the Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination, of whom however only five were successful. For the Special Test Examination there were 129, out of whom 48 were successful.

The impulse given to education in this district is partly owing to the exertions and influence of the Missionaries whose schools intended chiefly for Christian converts who usually belong to the lower castes are also largely attended by boys of the higher castes attracted by the superior instruction afforded.

It is also partly due to the intelligence and appreciation of civilization shown by that large part of the population which consists of Brahmins and Vellalas.

MUNICIPALITIES.

Municipalities.

There are three Municipalities—Tinnevelly, Palamcottah, and Tuticorin—managed by Commissioners appointed by Government. The report for 1875-76 shows that the funds were raised by local taxation consisting of a house-tax at from $3\frac{1}{8}$ to $4\frac{3}{4}$ per cent., tolls, carriage and cart licenses, as well as in Tuticorin by a tax on arts, trades, and callings. There are other miscellaneous receipts as given in the abstract below:—

—	Tinnevelly.	Palamcottah.	Tuticorin.
Rates on Houses	2,438	2,545	3,632
Tax on Arts, &c.	None.	None.	2,587
Tolls and Licenses	9,092	8,271	9,343
Contribution from Local Funds.	603	460	1,000
Miscellaneous Items	2,714	6,870	3,569
Total ..	14,847	18,146	20,131

The expenditure was as follows:—

1.—Public works including construction and repair of roads, streets, and culverts, and sanitary works.

Tinnevelly.	Palamcottah.	Tuticorin.
RS.	RS.	RS.
3,280	3,640	9,551

2.—Educational, chiefly results grants.

Tinnevelly.	Palamcottah.	Tuticorin.
RS.	RS.	RS.
1,050	612	243

3.—Sanitation, (1) Medical Services including Hospitals and Dispensaries at each place with their establishments, medicines, diet, &c.; (2) Vaccination; (3) Scavengering and Conservancy, (4) Cleansing of wells and tanks.

Tinnevelly.	Palamcottah.	Tuticorin.
RS.	RS.	RS.
6,340	10,801	7,101

4.—Miscellaneous Municipal purposes, chiefly lighting the towns, care of markets, avenues, choultries, and bungalows, watering streets, &c.

Tinnevelly.	Palamcottah.	Tuticorin.
RS.	RS.	RS.
1,880	3,412	1,313

5.—Supervision and management, toll establishments, and expenses of a miscellaneous character.

Tinnevelly.	Palamcottah.	Tuticorin.
RS.	RS.	RS.
3,010	1,714	1,105

These with balances and advances recoverable—

Tinnevelly.	Palamcottah.	Tuticorin.
RS	RS.	RS.
100	883	946

made up the total expenditure of the three Municipalities and will give a fair idea of their use and purpose.

FISHERIES.

Fisheries.

The sea fisheries of Tinnevelly are of some importance.

There are sixteen villages along the coast in which the people live by fishing. They contain 1,760 families. 5,171 are of the Parava caste and chiefly Roman Catholics; 245 are Lubbais. There are also a few Shanars. 187 dhonies and 735 katamarans are employed.

A hook and line for large fish, such as the seer fish, a large drawnet, and a casting net for small fish are the means employed. Tuticorin, Pennaikoyal, and Verapandianpatnam are the chief settlements; several of the fisher families are wealthy and influential. The head of the Parava caste, entitled the Jâdi Talavan, is a person of some importance, resides at Tuticorin and has much influence over the people of the caste. He is looked to by the Government to furnish divers for the pearl and chank fisheries.

The principal fish caught are the seer, the ray, the sable, and the sardel, and prawns and shrimps in abundance. There are several other kinds of which the English names are not known.

APPENDIX.

No. 2.—*Statement showing the Number of Villages (*

Taluks.	Square Miles.	Area according to Ayacut.	Villages.						
			Government Ryotwari.		Inam.		Zemin.		
			Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Inhabited.	Uninhabited.	Inhabited.	ed.	
Tenkarai	456	291,636	140	19	12	2	..	..	1
Tinnevelly	347	222,055	149	72	22	22	..	..	
Sankaranainarkoil ..	609	389,746	40	..	5	..	52	..	
Srivilliputtur	533	341,343	93	43	8	4	4	..	
Sátúr	463	296,463	61	10	26½	3	106½	1	
Ottaipidaram	1,165	745,144	65	1	14	5	331	10	41
Nanguneri	604	386,538	181	24	28	1	..	..	209
Ambasamudram ..	303	194,156	90	41	5	2	2	..	97
Tenkasi	337	215,845	42	23	1	..	58	5	101
Total ..	4,817	3,082,926	861	233	121½	39	553½	16	1,536

No. 3.—*Statement showing the Population at the Census of* 1871 (*Taluku*

Taluks.	Area in Square Miles.	Villages.	Hindus.	Mussel-mans.	Christians.	Total.
Tenkarai	456	173	174,080	24,100	36,166	234,346
Tinnevelly	347	265	156,039	19,951	8,119	184,109
Sankaranainarkoil	609	97	174,603	2,507	4,908	182,018
Srivilliputtur	533	152	172,988	2,430	1,536	176,954
Satur	463	208	151,178	3,865	1,819	156,862
Ottaipidaram	1,165	426	273,662	4,740	17,974	296,376
Nanguneri	604	234	146,543	7,493	24,042	178,078
Ambasamudram	303	140	150,345	8,042	4,828	163,215
Tenkasi	337	129	107,192	11,625	3,184	122,001
Total ..	4,817	1,824	1,506,630	84,753	102,576	1,693,959

No. 1.—*Statement showing the Result of previous Censu..*

Taluks.		Population in Fasli 1211 (1801-2).	Population in Fasli 1225 (1815-16-17).	Population in Fasli 1231 (1821-22).	Population in Fasli 1246 (1836-37-38).	Population in Fasli 1261 (1851-52).	Population in Fasli 1266 (1856-57).	Population in Fasli 1271 (1861-62).	Population in Fasli 1276 (1866-67).	Population on the 1st November 1871 (Fasli 1281).
1. Tenkarai	Srivaikuntham ..	65,354	61,834	70,321	..	84,258	84,103	204,175	213,267	234,346
	Panchamal	68,436	47,970	62,975	..	116,192	120,642			
2. Ottaipidaram ..	Alwar-Tinnevelly ..	36,089	29,700	32,273	..	159,503	191,036	208,940	246,637	296,376
3. Tinnevelly ..	Nellayambalam ..	106,722	63,402	66,952	..	114,736	115,386	163,378	185,800	184,109
	Vidugramam ..	12,797	18,727	23,523	..	52,173	51,775			
4. Sankaranainarkoil		29,661	33,708	42,538	..	129,813	137,366	144,213	158,222	182,018
5. Srivilliputtur ..	Nadavumandalam ..	67,510	84,225	106,664	..	144,958	154,201	137,811	154,719	176,954
6. Satur						106,427	113,566	133,222	145,016	156,862
7. Nanguneri ..	Kalacad	68,603	58,514	59,069	..	50,455	49,251	141,956	159,051	178,078
	Valliyur					83,657	88,434			
8. Ambasamudram ..	Bramadesam ..	58,111	28,607	31,922	..	76,807	79,920	136,714	148,771	163,215
	Shermadevi ..	17,729	30,828	36,862	..	52,764	55,584			
9. Tenkasi		40,657	23,092	31,858	..	97,473	98,110	99,812	109,685	122,001
Zemindaris		..	148,743	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	571,669	629,350	564,957	850,891	1,269,216	1,339,374	1,370,221	1,521,168	1,693,959

No. 4.—*Abstract Statement of the Houses, Population, and Number of Ryots, Pattahs, &c., in the District of Tinnevelly for a series of years.*

Fasli.	Official Year.	Number of Houses.	Population.			Total.			Particulars.	
			Hindus.	Mahomedans.	Christians.	Males.	Females.	Total.	Agricultural.	Non-Agricultural.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1261	1851-52	241,608	Not known.			475,319	474,678	949,997	Not known.	
1266	1856-57	335,341	1,193,866	80,850	64,658	668,685	670,689	1,339,374	921,538	417,836
1271	1861-62	346,961	1,211,446	76,214	82,561	684,244	685,977	1,370,221	921,614	448,607
1276	1866-67	376,763	1,343,980	81,782	95,406	754,391	766,777	1,521,168	985,403	535,765
1281	1871-72	403,803	1,506,630	84,753	102,576	836,515	857,444	1,693,959	327,772	1,366,187

Fasli.	Ryots.			Pattahs.			Ploughs.	Cattle.			
	Registered Ryots.	Sub-tenants.	Total.	Single.	Joint.	Total.		Tilling Cattle.	Cows.	She Buffaloes.	Sheep.
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1261	89,221	117,543	206,764	84,790	4,431	89,221	52,933	188,440	144,606	56,281	670,232
1266	76,194	20,061	96,255	95,464	791	96,255	52,804	188,013	139,770	65,041	669,319
1271	96,448	36,269	132,717	128,266	4,451	132,717	61,820	185,414	126,982	51,930	703,784
1276	118,396	76,754	195,150	127,233	9,433	136,666	69,194	165,485	135,507	50,269	687,744
1281	113,302	57,936	171,238	128,715	14,030	142,745	85,172	190,452	129,844	62,406	722,332

No. 5.—*Table of Castes and Employments.*

Castes.	Tenkarai.	Tinnevelly.	Sankaranainarkoil.	Srivilliputtur.	Satur.	Ottaipidaram.	Nanguneri.	Ambasamudiam.	Tenkasi.	Total.		
										Males.	Females.	Total.
Brahmins	7,604	10,725	2,654	7,696	2,708	2,830	4,765	13,845	4,039	27,723	29,143	56,866
Kshatrias	5,029	333	119	4,303	129	157	222	103	161	5,138	5,418	10,556
Chetties	819	2,587	4,119	2,856	2,200	5,180	1,916	3,184	1,553	12,065	12,349	24,414
Vellalars	26,847	37,644	39,116	32,020	50,646	91,896	25,059	23,124	14,979	169,843	171,488	341,331
Idayars	9,549	12,833	12,405	8,311	6,059	10,188	14,572	8,450	5,625	43,649	44,343	87,992
Kammalers.. ..	7,383	8,628	6,735	6,500	5,961	10,548	5,435	6,785	4,818	31,721	31,072	62,793
Kanakken	..	5	11	87	10	..	..	4	..	61	56	117
Kaikalan	1,853	5,148	6,463	12,062	3,505	8,003	1,858	11,666	1,918	26,08[illegible]	26,395	52,476
Vannian	32,746	44,670	58,762	51,226	33,263	73,225	10,671	30,060	33,266	182,205	185,684	367,889
Kusavans	646	970	1,522	2,062	1,618	2,184	854	943	630	5,766	5,663	11,429
Satani	3,154	4,499	3,579	3,430	2,633	4,459	1,632	2,875	1,287	13,272	14,276	27,548
Sembadavan ..	378	191	364	1,460	2,512	1,523	5,813	136	1,048	6,777	6,648	13,425
Shanars	85,663	13,942	13,408	15,258	22,704	37,775	55,296	23,897	23,110	145,158	145,895	291,053
Ambattan	2,563	2,648	1,672	1,836	1,696	2,856	2,483	2,616	1,543	9,971	9,942	19,913
Vannan	2,230	1,668	2,630	2,419	2,159	4,157	1,994	1,485	1,573	10,322	9,993	20,315
Others	4,214	5,962	7,134	8,115	3,411	6,949	2,694	8,288	6,315	26,520	26,562	53,082
Pariahs	19,534	11,526	18,818	14,873	11,776	29,607	35,317	17,712	8,508	80,606	87,065	167,671
Total ..	210,212	163,979	179,511	174,514	152,990	291,537	170,581	155,173	110,373	796,878	811,992	1,608,870
Mahomedans—												
Lubbays ..	15,685	10,875	965	396	3,011	2,609	2,379	6,773	8,021	23,251	27,463	50,714
Moplays	..	..	7	..	..	33	..	..	..	17	23	40
Arab	955	2	..	2	..	..	..	6	..	352	613	965
Sheik	152	2,115	88	..	66	276	1	183	..	1,373	1,508	2,881
Syud	..	159	9	..	14	..	..	16	122	167	153	320
Pathan	164	1,555	163	489	373	446	32	503	324	2,093	1,956	4,049
Moghuls	90	359	8	1	2	6	..	1	23	218	272	490
Other Mahomedans.	7,054	4,886	1,267	1,542	399	1,370	5,081	560	3,135	11,980	13,314	25,294
Total ..	24,100	19,951	2,507	2,430	3,865	4,740	7,493	8,042	11,625	39,451	45,302	84,753
Europeans	26	103	..	..	2	62	4	..	..	121	76	197
Eurasians	8	70	..	10	5	37	..	..	3	62	71	133
Others	..	6	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3	6
Grand Total ..	234,346	184,109	182,018	176,954	156,862	296,376	178,078	163,215	122,001	836,515	857,444	1,693,959

No. 5.—*Table of Castes and Employments*—(Continued).

Employment.		Tenkarai.	Tinnevelly.	Sankaranainarkoil.	Srivilliputtur.	Satur.	Ottaipidaram.	Nanguneri.	Ambasamudram.	Tenkasi.	Total.
Male population	Adults	67,806	60,919	56,249	54,220	51,259	95,607	52,671	48,506	37,402	524,639
	Children	44,898	32,128	33,965	34,043	27,208	52,538	34,354	29,134	23,608	311,876
Professional ..	Government service	237	382	295	263	425	481	180	438	619	3,320
	Military do.	408	1,312	171	158	100	535	1,186	367	117	4,354
	Learned .. .	420	414	180	113	165	280	267	477	154	2,470
	Minor profession ..	2,331	2,711	1,060	685	643	1,615	938	1,455	204	11,642
Domestic ..	Personal service ..	3,328	2,319	2,741	2,394	1,984	3,914	1,812	1,464	1,471	21,427
Commercial ..	Traders	6,255	4,025	2,545	3,089	3,312	4,980	2,201	3,425	2,175	32,007
	Conveyors ..	453	443	99	541	262	1,191	626	454	304	4,373
Agricultural ..	Cultivators ..	19,397	19,964	29,046	26,445	27,598	50,368	16,071	15,054	18,519	222,462
Industrial ..	Dress	1,781	3,498	2,443	3,439	1,812	3,349	1,575	4,472	1,310	23,679
	Food	12,924	4,342	3,233	2,319	412	3,017	10,597	5,076	3,125	45,045
	Metals	1,444	1,869	755	906	749	1,640	1,241	1,016	959	10,579
	Construction ..	1,338	1,836	2,353	933	752	1,660	787	2,122	1,182	12,963
	Books	2	3		40	1	36	6	19	20	127
	Household goods ..	407	309	380	420	336	475	572	417	227	3,543
	Combustibles ..	..	7	7	105	33	3	29	140	23	347
Indefinite and Non-productive.	Laborers .. .	13,790	11,780	8,154	12,392	11,735	19,870	11,462	10,556	5,197	104,936
	Property	74	35	10	34	34	56	71	51	9	374
	Non-productive ..	492	279	168	275	270	489	391	291	209	2,864
	Others	148	62	140	125	148	380	62	8	16	1,089
	Total ..	65,229	55,590	53,780	54,676	50,771	94,339	50,074	47,302	35,840	507,601

No. 6.—*Statement showing the Population, Area, Acreage of Crops, and Number Villages in each Taluk in the District*

———	Population according to the Census of November 1871.	Area in Square Miles.		Area under Occupation.	
1	2	3		4	
			64th.	A.	C.
1. Tenkarai .. Circar	252,577	510	1	218,795	24
Minor Inam	..	11	58	7,621	0
Entire Inam Villages ..	11,396	21	13	8,589	0
2. Tinnevelly .. Circar	150,450	280	48	122,636	83
Minor Inam	..	4	51	3,072	0
Entire Inam Villages ..	8,788	32	14	16,381	0
3. Sankaranainar-koil. Circar	86,199	308	1	133,115	4
Minor Inam	..	15	51	10,111	0
Entire Inam Villages ..	23,017	73	12	39,373	0
Zemindari	72,802	212	49	81,056	0
4. Srívillíputtúr .. Circar	154,890	409	37	167,372	52
Minor Inam	..	17	33	11,212	71
Entire Inam Villages ..	3,800	9	61	4,023	0
Zemindari	18,264	96	19	16,795	38
5. Sátúr .. .. Circar	86,575	249	42	136,365	62
Minor Inam	..	15	5	9,652	95
Entire Inam Villages ..	27,142	75	13	41,310	0
Zemindari	51,818	140	54	81,296	66
6. Ottaipidaram .. Circar	75,744	305	14	154,506	32
Minor Inam	..	8	63	5,748	14
Entire Inam Villages ..	10,614	51	18	23,750	50
Zemindari	199,984	792	25	410,402	40
7. Nanguneri .. Circar	165,568	546	4	239,538	80
Minor Inam	..	29	58	16,838	72
Entire Inam Villages ..	10,382	20	19	12,112	62
8. Ambasamudram. Circar	143,556	234	6	113,230	88
Minor Inam	..	12	28	7,964	0
Entire Inam Villages ..	4,963	5	16	2,380	0
Zemindari	5,532	14	7	7,527	0
9. Tenkasi .. Circar	78,611	163	57	83,345	6
Minor Inam	..	7	30	4,613	34
Entire Inam Villages ..	1,249	1	13	623	0
Zemindari	50,038	195	2	92,518	54
Total .. Circar	1,194,170	3,007	18	1,368,906	31
Minor Inam	..	123	57	76,833	86
Entire Inam Villages ..	101,351	289	51	148,542	12
Zemindari	398,438	1,451	28	689,595	98

of Cattle and Sheep in Government, Minor Inam, Entire Inam, and Zemindari of Tinnevelly for Fasli 1286.

Particulars of Cultivation									
I Food Grains or Corn Crops.		II Seeds.		III Green and Garden Crops.		IV Topes and Orchards		V. Special Crops	
5		6		7		8		9	
A.	C.	A.	C	A	C.	A.	C.	A	C.
118,930	37	3,497	62	4,726	40	30,256	86	14,102	36
4,248	57	29	91	50	25	191	24	122	0
4,142	17	128	25	82	99	1,490	29	675	12
76,578	47	5,800	69	1,527	91	113	77	6,644	14
2,618	98	25	58	56	21	. .		37	34
5,898	10	120	71	24	32	....		606	30
83,989	15	9,885	61	979	94	132	50	8,783	27
3,015	0	112	22	52	86	29	40	44	69
15,387	37	459	43	261	38	24	75	4,227	87
58,367	71	11,573	19	842	22	31	58	5,275	62
110,376	86	10,006	15	2,106	68	311	26	18,284	76
8,621	56	387	91	182	95	20	13	794	83
2,698	89	112	42	170	88	....		423	53
12,907	91	1,850	23	145	25	....		1,158	85
70,692	59	2,311	94	1,436	40	216	31	18,256	50
5,791	0	31	60	128	88	12	67	600	94
15,922	2	499	52	543	61	35	60	4,012	43
28,577	38	312	29	536	67	8	48	3,486	91
81,503	75	1,703	2	1,838	20	....		25,386	3
3,800	89	...		7	16	....		200	0
14,398	53	486	42	211	98	....		2,604	88
242,533	75	7,452	41	2,333	49	....		73,703	59
110,685	25	7,083	93	1,213	67	474	28	18,937	13
7,030	40	672	86	16	96	4	48	448	78
4,399	19	212	26	94	17	....		328	90
72,600	18	11,881	12	1,556	66	472	49	3,283	11
3,603	60	430	82	51	45	12	2	1	28
2,101	12	11	65	38	52	....		8	0
4,805	21	570	89	100	12	....		117	0
57,210	50	6,605	62	662	46	929	32	2,861	98
4,083	79	150	23	69	27	60	41	46	46
369	98	....		18	69	....		16	47
46,007	44	6,055	34	979	86	28	11	1,724	47
782,567	12	58,775	70	16,048	32	32,906	79	116,539	28
42,813	79	1,841	13	615	99	330	35	2,296	32
65,317	37	2,030	66	1,446	54	1,550	64	12,903	50
393,199	40	27,814	35	4,937	61	68	17	85,466	44

No. 6.—*Statement showing the Population, Area, Acreage of Crops, and Number Villages in each Taluk in the District*

		Rice.			Cholum.
		One Crop irrigated.	Second Crop irrigated.	Unirrigated.	
		10	11	12	13
		A. C.	A. C.	A. C.	A. C.
1. Tenkarai.	Circar	33,017 37	18,082 45	437 48	2,102 14
	Minor Inam	1,904 36	932 52	6 12	81 0
	Entire Inam Villages ..	636 14	113 46	....	65 47
2. Tinnevelly.	Circar	23,882 64	9,317 6	45 14	1,357 69
	Minor Inam	2,322 29	....	....	21 93
	Entire Inam Villages ..	685 84	....	....	4 36
3. Sankaranainarkoil.	Circar	6,045 95	167 20	11 96	7,062 5
	Minor Inam	827 99	....	....	124 35
	Entire Inam Villages ..	486 74	7 20	....	2,224 9
	Zemindari	5,282 26	56 27	....	5,990 13
4. Srívilliputtúr.	Circar	8,633 25	1,219 24	4 84	22,375 56
	Minor Inam	1,267 10	146 0	....	1,335 89
	Entire Inam Villages ..	372 78	73 0	....	639 7
	Zemindari	2,018 18	72 0	....	1,878 7
5. Sátúr ..	Circar	1,648 96	83 0	5 64	14,819 21
	Minor Inam	42 48	10 94	....	1,633 23
	Entire Inam Villages ..	239 98	71 0	....	1,759 31
	Zemindari	205 1	43 0	....	8,105 77
6. Ottaipidaram.	Circar	1,037 64	100 0	1 19	10,819 38
	Minor Inam	118 71	....	....	99 1
	Entire Inam Villages ..	99 78	....	....	1,084 80
	Zemindari	4,322 8	....	....	45,320 58
7. Nanguneri.	Circar	17,718 36	4,035 66	148 47	3,839 38
	Minor Inam	996 14	223 41	....	217 90
	Entire Inam Villages ..	673 44	134 29	....	173 58
8. Ambasamudram..	Circar	24,850 65	16,801 99	58 71	503 70
	Minor Inam	1,896 4	441 76	21 2	2 1
	Entire Inam Villages ..	1,226 63	596 44	....	....
	Zemindari	2,632 93	1,264 18	....	8 99
9. Tenkasi ..	Circar	12,573 64	4,161 40	12 82	6,821 0
	Minor Inam	1,739 60	464 8	....	460 79
	Entire Inam Villages ..	170 63	51 26	....	91 60
	Zemindari	4,883 15	454 89	....	7,956 93
Total ..	Circar	129,437 46	53,968 0	726 25	69,400 11
	Minor Inam	11,114 71	2,218 71	27 14	3,976 11
	Entire Inam Villages ..	4,591 96	1,046 65	....	6,042 28
	Zemindari	19,343 61	1,890 34	....	69,260 47

of Cattle and Sheep in Government, Minor Inam, Entire Inam, and Zemindari of Tinnevelly for Fasli 1286—(Continued).

Details of Columns 5 to 9.

I.—Food Grains or Corn Crops.

Wheat.	Raggy.	Varagu or Aricalu.	Cumboo.	Korralu or Thinay.	Millet or Samay.	Varigalu
14	15	16	17	18	19	20
A. C.	A. C.	A. C.	A. C.	A. C.	A. C.	A. C.
....	2,079 92	4,631 65	16,034 22	131 9	12,654 82	2,080 32
....	68 17	.. .	918 40	2 21	243 69	6 68
....	95 77	101 8	1,865 76	6 48	310 15	4 97
....	2,394 13	259 3	9,901 32	13 53	19,123 58	90 61
....	33 67	....	....	....	151 65	....
....	66 42	....	....	....	4,269 79	....
....	7,429 99	506 24	16,406 64	248 9	40,745 67	816 91
....	280 70	1 11	134 94	5 10	1,608 23	19 49
....	1,208 24	50 9	6,511 1	78 74	3,642 74	286 13
....	6,667 29	567 12	5,868 24	210 13	30,121 27	427 13
0 12	17,456 0	7,187 6	26,842 48	1,021 50	20,184 0	988 52
....	1,740 11	515 54	2,242 64	37 65	861 13	92 39
....	449 77	119 8	557 29	10 48	335 63	14 39
....	3,368 91	186 77	889 94	7 81	3,251 68	141 94
....	5,114 21	2,841 95	39,040 86	610 96	4,382 41	801 30
....	290 62	106 6	3,251 97	6 26	368 84	24 13
....	1,300 36	995 38	10,302 83	44 38	713 57	44 66
....	1,338 1	1,117 6	13,195 29	220 45	3,337 95	296 88
....	2,631 3	355 13	49,266 71	110 63	11,806 36	1,238 58
....	....	.. .	3,083 17	....	500 0	....
....	391 47	195 2	10,428 27	50 34	1,100 29	177 13
....	4,898 85	2,248 81	160,115 22	195 55	11,739 15	3,654 79
....	1,294 68	10,709 79	6,595 40	5 12	35,325 44	47 24
....	74 97	735 4	875 71	....	2,698 34	7 36
....	54 6	194 49	441 95	.. .	859 50	1 12
....	659 56	223 5	366 71	....	17,000 42	124 12
....	48 70	30 24	11 59	....	534 93	....
....	....	2 85	23 15	....	151 3	.. .
....	80 1	7 82	....	....	497 6	2 0
0 8	2,928 54	2,548 99	2,236 26	....	16,383 36	14 71
.	140 52	88 47	222 88	.. .	755 23	....
0 54	50 8	3 0	....	....	2 87	....
....	3,165 80	298 67	911 97	14 84	21,743 90	848 75
0 20	41,988 6	29,262 89	166,687 60	2,140 92	177,606 6	6,202 31
....	2,677 46	1,476 46	10,741 30	51 22	7,722 4	150 5
0 54	3,616 17	1,660 99	30,130 26	190 42	11,385 57	528 40
....	19,518 87	4,426 25	180,980 66	648 78	70,691 1	5,371 49

No. 6.—*Statement showing the Population, Area, Acreage of Crops and Number, Villages in each Taluk in the District*

		I —Food Grains or Corn Crops—(*Continued*).					
		Pulses.		Miscellaneous Crops.		Total.	
		21		22		23	
		A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.
1. Tenkarai ..	Circar	26,822	75	827	16	118,930	37
	Minor Inam ..	85	42	....		4,248	57
	Entire Inam Villages.	942	89	....		4,142	17
2. Tinnevelly ..	Circar	10,091	68	102	6	76,578	47
	Minor Inam ..	89	44	....		2,618	98
	Entire Inam Villages.	871	69	....		5,898	10
3. Sankaranai-narkoil.	Circar	4,030	52	517	93	83,989	15
	Minor Inam ..	2	74	10	35	3,015	0
	Entire Inam Villages.	837	28	55	11	15,387	37
	Zemindari	2,617	96	559	91	58,367	71
4. Srívilliputtúr.	Circar	4,216	5	248	24	110,376	86
	Minor Inam ..	344	44	40	67	8,621	56
	Entire Inam Villages.	98	56	28	84	2,698	89
	Zemindari	1,038	64	53	97	12,907	91
5. Sátúr ..	Circar	1,304	88	39	21	70,692	59
	Minor Inam ..	41	47	15	0	5,791	0
	Entire Inam Villages.	427	37	23	18	15,922	2
	Zemindari	706	74	11	22	28,577	38
6. Ottaipidaram.	Circar	3,939	71	197	39	81.503	75
	Minor Inam ..	....		....		3,800	89
	Entire Inam Villages	771	75	99	68	14,398	53
	Zemindari	9,850	53	188	19	242,533	75
7. Nanguneri ..	Circar	30,962	17	3	54	110,685	25
	Minor Inam ..	1,201	53	....		7,030	40
	Entire Inam Villages.	1,866	76	....		4,399	19
8. Ambasamu-dram.	Circar	12,011	27	....		72,600	18
	Minor Inam ..	617	31	....		3,603	60
	Entire Inam Villages.	101	2	....		2,101	12
	Zemindari	312	22	....		4,805	21
9. Tenkasi ..	Circar	9,831	36	1	34	57,210	50
	Minor Inam .	211	97	0	25	4,083	79
	Entire Inam Villages.	....		....		369	98
	Zemindari	5,706	42	22	12	46,007	44
Total ..	Circar	103,210	39	1,936	87	782,567	12
	Minor Inam ..	2,592	32	66	27	42,813	79
	Entire Inam Villages.	5,917	32	206	81	65,317	37
	Zemindari .. .	20,232	51	835	41	393,199	40

of Cattle and Sheep in Government, Minor Inam, Entire Inam, and Zemindari of Tinnevelly for Fasli 1286—(Continued).

Details of Columns 5 to 9—(*Continued*).

II —Seeds						
Rape Seed.	Coriander Seed.	Castor-oil Seed.	Lamp-oil Seed.	Gingely-oil Seed	Oil Seeds of various sorts and Nuts.	Total.
24	25	26	27	28	29	30
A. C.	A. C.	A. C.	A. C.	A. C.	A. C.	A. C.
...	155 28	786 7	....	2,556 27	....	3,497 62
....	....	5 11	....	24 80	....	29 91
....	....	1 6	....	127 19	....	128 25
....	2 86	1,164 30	....	4,633 53	....	5,800 69
....	....	9 71	.. .	15 87	....	25 58
....	....	2 11	....	118 60	.. .	120 71
....	....	1,130 37	....	8,754 93	0 31	9,885 61
....	....	....	....	112 22	....	112 22
....	....	17 34	....	442 9	....	459 43
....	....	4,238 36	....	7,334 83	....	11,573 19
....	....	2,370 15	....	7,636 0	....	10,006 15
....	....	83 91	....	304 0	....	387 91
....	....	4 9	....	108 33	....	112 42
....	....	933 55	....	916 68	....	1,850 23
....	125 5	4 55	....	2,182 34	....	2,311 94
....	....	0 62	....	30 98	....	31 60
....	....	17 41	....	482 11	.. .	499 52
....	....	.. .	....	312 29	....	312 29
....	358 13	1,206 53	....	4 38	133 98	1,703 2
....	....	.. .	....	....	....	....
....	91 0	385 61	....	9 81	..	486 42
....	5,903 51	1,171 16	....	177 0	200 74	7,452 41
....	0 65	236 54	....	6,846 74	....	7,083 93
....	....	5 57	....	667 29	....	672 86
....	....	1 35	....	210 91	....	212 26
....	....	535 55	....	11,345 57	....	11,881 12
....	....	24 6	....	406 76	....	430 82
....	....	.. .	....	11 65	....	11 65
...	.. .	28 0	....	542 89	.. .	570 89
....	144 70	395 18	....	5,937 28	128 46	6,605 62
....	0 78	7 77	.. .	136 68	. .	150 23
..	36 69	760 45	. . .	5,237 61	20 59	6,055 34
.	786 67	7,829 24	....	49,897 4	262 75	58,775 70
...	5 78	136 75	.	1,698 60	....	1,841 13
....	91 0	428 97	....	1,510 69		2,030 66
.	5,940 20	7,131 52		14,521 30	221 33	27,814 35

No. 6.—*Statement showing the Population, Area, Acreage of Crops, and Number Villages in each Taluk in the District*

		III.—Green and				
		Sugar-cane.	Shembu, &c., Roots.	Chillies.	Mul-berry.	Tobacco.
		31	32	33	34	35
		A. C.	A. C.	A. C.	A. C.	A. C.
1. Tenkarai.	Circar	2 0	157 28	415 27	....	2 0
	Minor Inam	....	.. .	....	....	....
	Entire Inam Villages.	....	6 18	9 67	....	....
2. Tinnevelly.	Circar	12 88	120 84	327 81	....	2 79
	Minor Inam	....	1 43	0 56	....	....
	Entire Inam Villages.	0 50	1 33	1 44	....	....
3. Sankaranainarkovil.	Circar	9 96	39 19	258 87	....	76 72
	Minor Inam	2 97	....	0 59	....	....
	Entire Inam Villages.	....	1 80	129 13	....	62 0
	Zemindari	....	57 10	274 52	....	67 55
4. Srívilliputtúr.	Circar	2 50	174 32	266 17	....	363 28
	Minor Inam	....	7 55	14 15	....	27 0
	Entire Inam Villages.	....	0 59	20 60	....	59 79
	Zemindari	0 21	12 0	33 30	....	38 61
5. Sáttúr ..	Circar	14 98	310 20	242 99	....	336 28
	Minor Inam	....	16 11	32 70	....	26 24
	Entire Inam Villages.	....	158 65	144 85	....	148 11
	Zemindari	....	23 17	170 84	....	174 65
6. Ottaipidaram.	Circar	....	49 63	1,128 5	....	8 65
	Minor Inam	....	....	7 16	....	....
	Entire Inam Villages	....	1 91	109 47	....	....
	Zemindari	3 50	112 96	1,197 17	....	325 8
7. Nangunneri.	Circar	11 25	46 89	343 57	....	....
	Minor Inam	....	0 34	1 69	....	....
	Entire Inam Villages.	....	....	10 4	....	....
8. Ambasamudram.	Circar	66 0	111 40	81 37	....	....
	Minor Inam	....	1 32	0 98	....	....
	Entire Inam Villages.	1 0	1 41	....	....	....
	Zemindari	40 0	18 0	2 0	....	....
9. Tenkasi ..	Circar	2 12	15 83	167 62	107 55	....
	Minor Inam	3 43	7 4	8 82	29 81	....
	Entire Inam Villages.	....	0 66	....	....	....
	Zemindari	1 69	100 2	239 61	2 25	31 32
Total ..	Circar	121 69	1,025 58	3,231 72	107 55	789 72
	Minor Inam	6 40	33 79	66 65	29 81	53 24
	Entire Inam Villages.	1 50	172 53	425 20	....	269 90
	Zemindari	45 40	323 34	1,917 44	2 25	637 21

of Cattle and Sheep in Government, Minor Inam, Entire Inam, and Zemindari of Tinnevelly for Fasli 1286—(Continued).

Details of Columns 5 to 9—(*Continued*).

Garden Crops.

Turmeric and Saffron.	Cheya and other Dyeing Roots.	Betel-leaf Gardens.	Plantain Gardens.	Miscellaneous, &c., Vegetable Crops.	Total.
36	37	38	39	40	41
A. C.	A. C.	A. C.	A. C.	A. C.	A. C.
132 97	....	622 67	1,728 0	1,666 21	4,726 40
....	....	1 1	41 36	7 88	50 25
....	....	11 76	19 23	36 15	82 99
7 72	....	183 25	259 10	613 52	1,527 91
....	....	....	....	54 22	56 21
....	....	....	....	21 5	24 32
0 4	....	137 19	205 45	252 52	979 94
....	....	8 95	22 19	18 16	52 86
....	....	27 20	3 62	37 63	261 38
0 32	....	83 54	80 19	278 91	842 22
0 81	....	217 1	392 50	690 9	2,106 68
2 23	....	22 55	69 30	40 17	182 95
....	....	7 39	60 84	21 67	170 88
....	....	9 34	4 13	47 66	145 25
....	....	93 80	123 80	314 35	1,436 40
....	....	5 38	8 21	40 24	128 88
....	....	16 99	10 65	64 36	543 61
....	....	72 43	11 36	84 22	536 67
....	....	15 0	15 0	621 87	1,838 20
....	....	....	....	....	7 16
....	....	9 0	4 48	87 12	211 98
....	....	43 0	29 0	622 78	2,333 49
3 49	....	91 5	401 12	316 30	1,213 67
....	....	12 24	2 58	0 11	16 96
....	....	....	71 74	12 39	94 17
306 39	....	237 70	376 23	377 57	1,556 66
....	....	10 3	34 61	4 51	51 45
....	....	23 86	10 21	2 4	38 52
1 1	....	8 4	13 2	18 5	100 12
3 4	....	127 76	72 7	166 47	662 46
....	....	8 84	3 39	7 94	69 27
....	....	13 19	4 84	....	18 69
1 59	....	107 64	53 76	441 98	979 86
454 46	....	1,725 43	3,573 27	5,018 90	16,048 32
2 23	....	69 0	181 64	173 23	615 99
....	....	109 39	185 61	282 41	1,446 54
2 92	....	323 99	191 46	1,493 60	4,937 61

No. 6.—*Statement showing the Population, Area, Acreage of Crops, and Number Villages in each Taluk in the District*

		Cocoanut Tope.		Arecanut Tope.		Palmyra Tope.		Tamarind Tope.	
		42		43		44		45	
		A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.
1. Tenkarai.	Circar	89	25	....		....		....	
	Minor Inam	....		....		....		....	
	Entire Inam Villages ..	....		....		....		....	
2. Tinnevelly.	Circar	34	6	....		....		....	
	Minor Inam	....		....		....		....	
	Entire Inam Villages ..	....		....		....		....	
3. Sankaranainarkoil.	Circar	16	73	....		....		60	71
	Minor Inam	6	35	....		....		6	35
	Entire Inam Villages ..	8	6	....		0	46	16	23
	Zemindari	....		....		....		14	49
4. Srívilliputtúr.	Circar	83	9	....		.. .		199	16
	Minor Inam	1	93	....		....		18	20
	Entire Inam Villages ..	....		....		....		....	
	Zemindari	....		....		....		....	
5. Sátúr ..	Circar	....		....		2	56	201	53
	Minor Inam	1	36	....		....		11	31
	Entire Inam Villages .	....		....		7	30	25	57
	Zemindari	....		....		....		7	66
6. Ottaipidaram.	Circar	....		....		....		....	
	Minor Inam . ..	....		....		....		....	
	Entire Inam Villages ..	....		....		....		....	
	Zemindari	....		....		....		....	
7. Nanguneri	Circar	178	9	....		....		....	
	Minor Inam	2	89	....		....		....	
	Entire Inam Villages ..	....		....		....		....	
8. Ambasamudram.	Circar	193	90	....		181	10	36	45
	Minor Inam	4	18	....		....		5	58
	Entire Inam Villages ..	....		....		....		....	
	Zemindari	....		....		....		....	
9. Tenkasi ..	Circar	601	88	....		3	71	128	72
	Minor Inam	45	74	....		....		4	10
	Entire Inam Villages ..	....		....		....		.. .	
	Zemindari	7	30	....		....		7	50
Total ..	Circar	1,197	0	....		187	37	626	57
	Minor Inam	62	45	....		....		45	54
	Entire Inam Villages ..	8	6	....		7	76	41	80
	Zemindari	7	30	....		.. .		29	65

of Cattle and Sheep in Government, Minor Inam, Entire Inam, and Zemindari of Tinnevelly for Fasli 1286—(Continued).

Details of Columns 5 to 9—(*Continued*).

IV.—Topes and Orchards.

Mango Tope		Iluppa Tope		Jack Tope.		Babul Trees.		Other Topes.		Total.	
46		47		48		49		50		51	
A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.	A.	C.
20	11	....		....		30,147	50	....		30,256	86
....		....		....		191	24	....		191	24
....		....		....		1,490	29	....		1,490	29
....		....		....		45	85	33	86	113	77
....		.. .		.. .		..		....		....	
.. .		....		....		. .		....		.. .	
10	8	14	10	....		....		30	88	132	50
6	35	10	35	....		....		....		29	40
....		....		....		....		....		24	75
....		....		....		17	9	....		31	58
18	88	9	30	....		....		0	83	311	26
.. .		....		....		....		....		20	13
....		. ..		....		....		....		....	
....		....		....		.. .		....		....	
3	81	2	42	....		....		5	99	216	31
.. .		....		....		....		....		12	67
. .		2	73	....		....		....		35	60
....		0	82	....		....		....		8	48
....		....		....		....		....		....	
....		....		....		....		....		....	
....		....		....		....		....		....	
....		....		....		....		....		.. .	
....		....		....		296	19	....		474	28
....		....		....		1	59	....		4	48
....		....		....		....		....		....	
1	89	17	95	....		....		41	20	472	49
....		2	26	....		....		....		12	2
....		....		....		....		....		....	
....		....		....		....		....		....	
2	47	65	53	....		....		427	1	929	32
....		....		....		....		10	57	60	41
....		....		....		....		....		....	
1	3	5	4	1	0	....		6	24	28	11
57	24	109	30	....		30,489	54	239	77	32,906	79
6	35	12	61	....		192	83	10	57	330	35
....		2	73	....		1,490	29	....		1,550	64
1	3	5	86	1	0	17	9	6	24	68	17

No. 6.—*Statement showing the Population, Area, Acreage of Crops, and Number Villages in each Taluk in the District*

		Details of Columns 5 to 9—(*Continued*).				
		V.—Special Crops.				
		Hemp and Flax.	Cotton.	Coffee.	Indigo.	Total.
		52	53	54	55	56
		A. C.	A. C.	A. C.	A. C.	A. C.
1. Tenkarai..	Circar	38 36	14,048 0	....	16 0	14,102 36
	Minor Inam	....	122 0	....	....	122 0
	Entire Inam Villages.	4 12	671 0	....	....	675 12
2. Tinnevelly.	Circar	1,043 89	5,560 10	....	40 15	6,644 14
	Minor Inam	37 34	....	....	....	37 34
	Entire Inam Villages.	....	606 30	....	....	606 30
3. Sankaranainarkoil.	Circar	....	8,783 27	....	....	8,783 27
	Minor Inam .. .	....	44 69	....	....	44 69
	Entire Inam Villages.	....	4,227 87	....	....	4,227 87
	Zemindari	....	5,275 62	....	....	5,275 62
4. Srívillíputtúr.	Circar	5 0	18,279 76	....	....	18,284 76
	Minor Inam	....	794 83	....	....	794 83
	Entire Inam Villages.	....	423 53	....	....	423 53
	Zemindari	....	1,158 85	....	.. .	1,158 85
5. Sátúr ..	Circar	5 0	18,247 86	....	3 64	18,256 50
	Minor Inam	....	600 94	....	....	600 94
	Entire Inam Villages.	....	4,012 43	....	.. .	4,012 43
	Zemindari	....	3,486 91	....	....	3,486 91
6. Ottaipidaram.	Circar	....	25,386 3	....	....	25,386 3
	Minor Inam	....	200 0	....	....	200 0
	Entire Inam Villages.	....	2,604 88	....	....	2,604 88
	Zemindari	....	73,703 59	....	....	73,703 59
7. Nanguneri	Circar	4 0	18,180 69	716 75	35 69	18,937 13
	Minor Inam	3 24	438 26	....	7 28	448 78
	Entire Inam Villages.	....	328 90	....	....	328 90
8. Ambasamudram.	Circar	141 90	3,023 11	44 0	74 10	3,283 11
	Minor Inam	1 28	....	....	....	1 28
	Entire Inam Villages.	....	8 0	....	....	8 0
	Zemindari	2 0	104 0	....	11 0	117 0
9. Tenkasi..	Circar	28 34	1,477 30	1,356 34	....	2,861 98
	Minor Inam	....	46 46	....	....	46 46
	Entire Inam Villages.	16 47	....	....	....	16 47
	Zemindari	19 19	1,648 64	53 69	2 95	1,724 47
Total ..	Circar	1,266 49	112,986 12	2,117 9	169 58	116,539 28
	Minor Inam	41 86	2,247 18	....	7 28	2,296 32
	Entire Inam Villages.	20 59	12,882 91	....	....	12,903 50
	Zemindari	21 19	85,377 61	53 69	13 95	85,466 44

of Cattle and Sheep in Government, Minor Inam, Entire Inam, and Zemindari of Tinnevelly for Fasli 1286—(Continued).

Total Acres under all Crops.	Acreage under Fallow and Waste.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Remarks. Principal Articles in Round Numbers.
57	58	59	60	61
A. C.	A. C.			
171,513 61	73,997 90	54,099	154,442	Cumboo .. 16,000 ; Samay .. 13,000 ; Pulses .. 27,000 ; Babul .. 30,000 ; Cotton .. 14,000 ; Palmyras .. ..
4,641 97	2,683 55	....	....	
6,518 82	2,183 44	5,612	12,478	
90,664 98	51,785 57	38,527	118,274	Cumboo .. 10,000 ; Cotton .. 18,000 ; Pulses .. 11,000 ; Samay or Millet. 23,000
2,738 11	....	....	....	
6,649 43	....	3,065	15,569	
103,770 47	42,943 37	34,175	47,428	Ragi .. 15,000 ; Pulses .. 7,000 ; Samay .. 76,000 ; Cotton .. 20,000 ; Gingely .. 16,000 ; Cumboo .. 28,000
3,254 17	7,139 0	....	....	
20,360 80	21,052 0	6,866	14,112	
76,090 32	19,125 0	29,853	54,608	
141,085 71	46,480 42	66,265	96,378	Cumboo .. 28,000 ; Samay .. 24,000 ; Ragi .. 22,000 ; Cotton .. 20,000 ; Cholum .. 25,000
10,007 38	2,384 71	....	....	
3,405 72	1,179 0	1,713	3,039	
16,062 24	3,088 75	7,825	4,828	
92,913 74	45,843 83	21,704	42,742	Cholum .. 26,000 ; Cotton .. 26,000 ; Cumboo .. 66,000
6,565 9	3,152 96	....	....	
21,013 18	20,445 42	5,837	12,337	
32,921 73	48,496 36	10,569	23,900	
110,431 0	45,184 68	28,558	74,252	Cholum .. 57,000 ; Cotton .. 101,000 ; Samay .. 24,000 ; Pulses .. 31,000 ; Cumboo .. 222,000
4,008 5	1,740 9	5,206	....	
17,701 81	6,048 69	64,033	12,395	
326,023 24	84,847 0	75,589	128,576	
138,394 26	110,012 94	....	193,905	Varagu .. 11,000 ; Pulses .. 31,000 ; Cotton .. 18,000 ; Samay .. 38,000
8,173 48	8,417 40	3,952	....	
5,034 52	7,301 10	43,791	13,592	
89,793 56	46,227 9	....	61,785	Samay .. 18,000 ; Gingely .. 12,000 ; Pulses .. 13,000
4,099 17	4,798 0	2,589	....	
2,159 29	1,041 0	2,306	6,130	
5,593 22	3,349 0	31,055	1,176	
68,269 88	23,525 2	....	19,019	Cholum .. 15,000 ; Pulses .. 16,000 ; Samay .. 38,000 ; Gingely .. 11,000
4,410 16	1,083 29	....	....	
405 14	382 7	305	615	
54,795 22	41,302 95	29,260	33,511	
1,006,837 21	486,000 82	393,763	808,225	
47,897 58	31,399 0	....	....	
83,248 71	59,632 72	35,145	90,267	
511,485 97	200,209 6	143,846	246,599	

No. 7.—*Statement showing Number of Cattle as given in the Quinquennial Return for* 1876-77 *or Fasli* 1286.

Taluks	Cattle.			
	Tilling Cattle.	Cows.	She-Buffalos.	Sheep.
1. Tenkarai	28,105	21,656	9,950	166,920
2. Tinnevelly	19,236	13,693	8,663	133,843
3. Sankaranainarkoil	37,807	26,203	6,884	116,148
4. Srívilliputtúr	36,156	26,836	12,811	104,245
5. Sátúr	26,987	7,509	3,614	78,979
6. Ottaipidaram	68,982	16,689	12,126	215,223
7. Nanguneri	36,733	29,391	13,417	207,497
8. Ambasamudram	21,104	21,467	6,115	69,091
9. Tenkasi	28,047	22,739	9,834	53,145
Total ..	303,157	186,183	83,414	1,145,091

No. 8.—*Statement showing the Cultivation of Cotton, Indigo, and Sugarcane for a series of years.*

Years.	Cotton.		Indigo.		Sugarcane.	
	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.
1850-51 ..	..	..	..	..	62	859
1851-52 ..	..	..	..	..	58	684
1852-53 ..	142,211	1,23,830	233	375	54	733
1853-54 ..	133,640	1,19,508	145	195	69	1,165
1854-55 ..	..	..	..	..	85	1,454
1855-56 ..	125,038	1,15,755	35	145	69	1,606
1856-57 ..	161,035	1,58,747	325	353	100	1,954
1857-58 ..	194,850	1,90,958	316	435	161	3,605
1858-59 ..	194,890	1,91,085	396	688	240	3,609
1859-60 ..	184,325	1,74,952	553	610	254	2,277
1860-61 ..	188,342	1,81,616	461	466	216	1,919
1861-62 ..	189,094	1,82,315	353	399	263	2,914
1862-63 ..	262,523	2,65,789	468	368	207	2,372
1863-64 ..	263,692	2,58,214	535	383	198	2,404
1864-65 ..	236,038	2,29,782	398	238	322	2,908
1865-66 ..	216,501	2,11,762	361	251	206	2,148
1866-67 ..	220,407	2,13,047	413	308	142	1,891
1867-68 ..	205,065	1,93,611	407	372	130	1,622
1868-69 ..	213,960	2,05,238	377	384	159	1,685
1869-70 ..	231,683	2,24,204	505	329	180	1,778
1870-71 ..	213,776	2,12,521	550	519	251	2,450
1871-72 ..	250,705	2,55,328	771	609	278	2,189
1872-73 ..	287,813	2,96,746	804	698	204	1,964
1873-74 ..	302,589	3,15,433	615	522	251	2,130
1874-75 ..	284,622	2,98,790	571	464	231	2,131
1875-76 ..	281,569	2,96,276	245	371	199	2,151

No. 9.—*Statement showing Ryots' Holdings and particulars of Cultivation, &c., for a series of years in the District of Tinnevelly.*

Fasli.	Official Year.	Circar Ayacut.			Total Holdings.					
					Dry.		Wet.		Total.	
		Dry.	Wet.	Total.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
		ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.
1211	1801-2 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1220	1810-11 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1230	1820-21 ..	1,253,426	206,667	1,460,093	..	..	..	..	..	..
1240	1830-31 ..	1,253,426	206,667	1,460,093	..	..	..	..	..	..
1250	1840-41 ..	1,286,514	230,580	1,517,094	..	..	..	..	..	..
1260	1850-51 ..	1,293,537	220,536	1,514,073	..	..	..	..	..	..
1270	1860-61 ..	1,272,713	199,246	1,471,959	775,914	6,56,948	154,861	15,54,177	930,775	22,11,125
1275	1865-66 ..	1,287,344	197,067	1,484,411	1,122,536	8,40,320	177,445	17,69,322	1,299,981	26,09,642
1280	1870-71 ..	1,255,286	188,384	1,443,670	1,122,770	8,46,824	174,618	17,86,363	1,297,388	26,33,187
1285	1875-76 ..	1,221,176	183,411	1,404,587	1,156,167	9,08,907	188,223	17,11,278	1,344,390	26,20,185

No. 9.—*Statement showing Ryots' Holdings and particulars of Cultivation, &c., for a series of years in the District of Tinnevelly*—(Cont.)

Fasli.	Official Year.	Cultivation.								
		Dry.		Wet.					Total.	
		Extent.	Assessment.	Kar, Extent.	Peshanum, Extent.	Total, Extent.	Of which First Crop, Extent.	Assessment.	Extent.	Assessment.
		12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
		ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	ACRES.	RS.
1211	1801-2 ..	..	..	30,080	76,663	106,743	..	..	..	17,88,597
1220	1810-11 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15,84,021
1230	1820-21 ..	405,497	2,72,959	..	..	..	114,372	11,93,473	519,869	14,66,432
1240	1830-31 ..	451,834	3,88,818	27,150	104,716	131,866	104,716	8,81,358	556,550	12,70,176
1250	1840-41 ..	557,005	5,17,844	38,506	143,354	181,860	142,284	11,61,930	699,289	16,79,774
1260	1850-51 ..	544,926	4,85,003	45,374	128,238	173,612	131,744	12,43,682	676,670	17,28,685
1270	1860-61 ..	632,764	5,70,230	38,938	137,401	176,339	127,833	13,26,654	760,597	18,96,884
1275	1865-66 ..	750,426	6,52,782	65,524	137,946	203,470	144,334	15,33,971	894,760	21,86,753
1280	1870-71 ..	818,810	7,07,715	55,825	165,648	221,473	155,700	16,25,852	974,510	23,33,567
1285	1875-76 ..	796,277	7,57,993	76,631	161,241	237,872	161,271	15,00,870	957,548	22,58,863

No. 9.—*Statement showing Ryots' Holdings and particulars of Cultivation, &c., for a series of years in the District of Tinnevelly*—(Cont.)

Fasli.	Official Year.	Second Crop Assessment.	Miscellaneous.				Grand Total.	Deduct Remission, occasional and usual.	Remaining Ryotwari Demand.	Add Peishcush on Zemindaries, and Jodi and Quit-rent on Inam Villages.	Total Land Revenue.
			Water-Tax.	Tax on Topes.	Tax on Palmyras.	Total Miscellaneous Revenue.					
		21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28	29	30
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1211	1801-2 ..	..	..	..	..	38,850	18,27,447	..	18,27,447	..	18,27,447
1220	1810-11 ..	..	..	..	..	31,281	16,15,302	..	16,15,302	3,44,288	19,59,590
1230	1820-21 ..	..	..	91,472	..	3,91,607	18,58,039	2,28,146	16,29,893	3,82,039	20,11,932
1240	1830-31 ..	..	..	1,21,840	..	4,42,273	17,12,449	2,84,729	14,27,720	3,83,068	18,10,788
1250	1840-41 ..	..	..	27,707	1,06,387	2,69,501	19,49,275	2,20,907	17,28,368	3,55,153	20,83,521
1260	1850-51 ..	..	..	27,004	1,11,881	2,26,820	19,55,505	2,30,969	17,24,536	3,53,702	20,78,238
1270	1860-61 ..	..	..	17,456	1,20,714	1,84,505	23,95,630	3,19,329	20,76,301	3,42,277	24,18,578
1275	1865-66 ..	..	..	20,128	1,34,194	2,48,676	28,58,318	3,34,833	25,23,485	3,48,485	28,71,970
1280	1870-71 ..	..	3,936	24,350	1,46,032	2,66,846	29,03,969	3,64,084	25,39,885	3,55,731	28,95,616
1285	1875-76 ..	27,921	3,622	12,860	85,549	2,09,203	28,60,931	4,31,300	24,29,631	3,58,649	27,88,280

No. 10.—*Statement showing the Total*

Years.	Land Revenue.	Moturpha (Artizans).	Cheyroot Rent.	Chank Rent.	Abkári Revenue.	Salt Revenue.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1801-2 ..	17,88,597	..	..	38,850	..	..
1802-3 ..	15,97,738	4,168	..	39,025	..	7,446
1803-4 ..	18,09,521	8,623	..	39,200	..	4,307
1804-5 ..	14,00,012	6,528	..	40,937	12,612	8,343
1805-6 ..	17,05,271	4,191	..	22,167	5,658	44,626
1806-7 ..	17,84,659	2,610	..	26,396	4,334	50,177
1807-8 ..	10,08,781	87	..	36,199	8,558	68,282
1808-9 ..	15,81,477	..	..	23,260	10,725	1,00,440
1809-10 ..	19,22,341	..	..	32,448	8,886	1,22,444
1810-11 ..	19,28,309	..	..	31,281	13,633	1,29,365
1811-12 ..	10,24,497	..	..	36,458	8,718	1,32,035
1812-13 ..	12,41,432	63,706	..	39,407	6,858	1,33,900
1813-14 ..	18,73,181	55,630	2,864	33,576	8,634	97,528
1814-15 ..	19,19,189	52,864	3,246	26,688	8,335	1,51,438
1815-16 ..	18,82,350	54,513	4,730	24,865	9,701	1,36,691
1816-17 ..	18,83,570	56,820	9,015	25,521	11,595	1,59,653
1817-18 ..	19,21,902	60,937	14,106	23,771	13,949	1,64,158
1818-19 ..	19,24,497	59,746	15,952	28,292	12,764	1,72,119
1819-20 ..	19,20,552	62,756	10,818	11,667	14,587	1,74,384
1820-21 ..	19,71,337	71,294	12,303	28,292	15,941	1,29,463
1821-22 ..	19,62,694	68,625	15,648	28,292	14,601	1,54,067
1822-23 ..	20,99,458	68,362	24,457	32,000	17,001	1,42,573
1823-24 ..	20,20,589	66,489	22,800	38,500	21,394	1,27,625
1824-25 ..	19,68,106	76,520	18,210	43,500	26,232	1,47,073
1825-26 ..	20,23,081	80,876	12,825	45,000	24,707	1,65,079
1826-27 ..	19,48,221	82,867	12,760	45,000	21,224	1,57,452
1827-28 ..	17,82,286	82,858	12,760	45,000	21,713	1,54,645
1828-29 ..	18,82,117	1,18,841	18,375	2,327	22,554	2,33,247
1829-30 ..	18,34,995	1,02,579	10,080	4,092	19,934	2,18,838
1830-31 ..	17,91,054	98,665	15,830	3,904	22,266	2,10,397
1831-32 ..	14,12,375	97,581	10,775	11,500	24,252	1,96,329
1832-33 ..	17,51,867	92,274	7,455	..	23,840	1,83,213
1833-34 ..	19,49,838	85,810	4,050	..	17,095	1,85,087
1834-35 ..	20,07,417	92,062	9,060	3,714	14,388	2,11,051
1835-36 ..	19,33,305	98,050	12,070	2,500	14,915	2,38,889
1836-37 ..	19,73,433	1,03,730	16,680	5,000	18,132	2,36,196
1837-38 ..	21,72,463	1,06,663	16,680	5,000	18,917	2,42,810
1838-39 ..	21,60,275	1,06,393	7,100	5,000	21,080	2,47,026
1839-40 ..	22,61,271	1,06,543	13,050	..	17,010	2,37,181
1840-41 ..	20,72,326	1,07,122	7,220	3,975	22,909	2,53,164
1841-42 ..	19,76,787	1,06,169	7,220	9,113	24,594	2,45,719
1842-43 ..	19,27,684	1,03,959	7,800	9,113	24,529	2,51,704
1843-44 ..	20,27,611	98,556	7,800	14,867	25,620	2,70,812
1844-45 ..	21,12,651	1,01,309	7,800	14,867	24,916	3,02,681
1845-46 ..	23,30,413	1,01,557	7,800	14,867	25,438	2,92,755
1846-47 ..	22,04,138	99,055	7,800	30,501	25,669	3,09,750
1847-48 ..	24,59,695	93,749	7,876	18,622	26,712	2,80,313
1848-49 ..	21,14,053	97,070	8,260	18,747	28,616	3,02,941
1849-50 ..	21,37,774	95,303	7,920	52	24,935	3,14,005
1850-51 ..	20,56,318	94,083	7,920	14,000	25,048	3,51,025
1851-52 ..	21,68,392	98,372	850	10,551	31,110	3,60,381
1852-53 ..	22,65,326	99,551	5,250	2,550	22,820	3,51,588
1853-54 ..	20,79,718	97,631	9,350	2,250	33,190	3,45,545
1854-55 ..	24,59,924	96,848	4,000	2,250	26,202	3,17,184
1855-56 ..	24,97,827	96,222	4,000	2,250	35,013	3,47,458
1856-57 ..	24,22,641	91,136	4,000	4,600	40,350	3,46,444
1857-58 ..	28,24,438	88,457	4,000	4,600	40,350	3,28,936
1858-59 ..	31,65,589	91,323	4,000	4,600	40,395	3,79,669
1859-60 ..	26,09,481	93,595	4,000	4,600	40,352	4,17,514

Revenue from Year 1801 *to Year* 1876.

Sea Customs Revenue.	Stamp Revenue.	Income Tax.	License Tax.	Forest Revenue.	Land Custom Revenue.	Pearl Fishery.	Total.
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
14,866	..	..	..	..	1,64,290	..	20,06,603
..	..	..	..	..	2,31,000	..	18,79,377
14,389	..	..	..	..	96,856	..	19,72,896
28,637	..	..	..	..	46,922	39,109	15,83,100
33,435	..	..	..	..	61,234	..	18,76,582
..	..	..	..	..	38,088	2,84,375	21,90,639
..	..	..	..	..	24,685	..	11,46,592
..	..	..	..	..	38,859	..	17,54,761
..	8,426	..	..	..	66,961	2,26,119	23,87,625
..	7,964	..	..	..	67,405	..	21,77,957
..	6,561	..	..	..	62,326	..	12,70,595
..	8,952	..	..	..	1,05,453	..	15,99,708
..	13,102	..	..	..	94,658	..	21,79,173
..	15,484	..	..	..	1,00,922	..	22,78,166
..	15,768	..	..	..	98,272	..	22,26,890
..	15,039	..	..	..	1,07,322	..	22,68,535
..	17,590	..	..	..	1,21,952	1,68,013	25,06,378
..	19,580	..	..	..	1,29,686	..	23,62,636
..	20,382	..	..	..	1,54,852	..	23,69,998
..	25,573	..	..	..	1,83,003	..	24,37,206
36,148	26,831	..	..	..	1,96,171	..	25,03,077
43,991	25,589	..	..	..	1,94,416	..	26,47,847
30,464	27,657	..	..	..	1,89,847	..	25,45,365
30,732	26,973	..	..	1,908	2,35,199	..	25,74,453
31,495	25,794	..	..	2,113	2,03,957	..	26,14,927
50,564	20,496	..	..	2,113	2,03,957	..	25,44,654
20,858	22,667	..	..	2,113	2,03,958	70,127	23,48,858
24,676	30,284	..	.	2,940	2,45,088	.	25,80,449
29,291	21,802	..	..	3,020	2,66,235	99,684	26,10,550
41,853	20,679	..	..	2,850	2,77,143	..	24,84,641
37,687	21,520	..	..	2,759	2,59,455	.	20,74,233
31,386	16,437	..	..	2,645	2,58,231	..	23,67,348
22,799	22,350	..	..	2,166	2,42,837	..	25,32,032
39,928	21,062	..	..	1,785	2,21,977		26,22,444
42,951	22,218	..	..	1,990	2,41,064	..	26,07,952
51,701	25,407	..	..	2,000	2,72,828		27,05,107
39,481	28,971	..	..	2,296	1,91,852	..	28,25,133
22,641	25,556	..	..	2,872	1,94,475	..	27,92,418
24,841	25,749	..	..	3,544	2,08,396	..	28,97,585
19,370	23,141	..	..	3,624	1,95,025	..	27,08,176
21,302	23,002	..	..	4,959	1,96,021	..	26,14,886
30,325	23,748	..	..	3,627	1,96,232	..	25,78,721
60,250	23,837	..	..	3,042	1,56,348	..	26,88,643
1,62,157	20,403	..	..	3,084	57,540	..	28,07,408
79,059	10,891	..	..	3,201	51,513	..	29,17,494
78,099	15,706	..	..	2,942	53,615	..	28,27,275
67,747	19,314	..	..	2,858	51,429	..	30,28,315
14,202	18,597	..	..	2,821	51,825	..	26,57,132
15,640	24,182	..	..	3,799	45,442	..	26,69,052
16,802	26,020	..	..	4,904	48,137	..	26,44,257
21,842	28,566	..	..	5,304	41,540	..	27,66,908
16,306	28,675	..	..	5,103	38,229	..	28,35,398
19,213	29,850	..	..	6,335	42,376	..	26,65,458
19,103	23,645	..	..	1,767	32,586	..	29,83,509
17,417	32,297	..	..	..	44,163	..	30,76,647
18,978	37,582	..	..	..	34,515	..	30,00,246
20,493	41,665	..	..	..	35,414	..	33,88,353
23,976	43,479	..	..	..	46,048	..	37,99,079
37,407	51,364	..	..	..	52,072	..	33,10,385

No. 10.—*Statement showing the Total Revenue*

Years.	Land Revenue.	Moturpha (Artizans).	Cheyroot Rent.	Chank Rent.	Abkári Revenue.	Salt Revenue.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1860-61 ..	24,10,378	91,987	3,600	4,600	41,055	4,99,269
1861-62 ..	27,81,485	16	3,600	6,400	48,500	5,77,396
1862-63 ..	29,28,772	97	..	6,400	48,500	5,55,810
1863-64 ..	28,36,670	..	..	6,000	48,500	6,10,389
1864-65 ..	24,93,893	..	..	4,400	48,500	6,10,901
1865-66 ..	28,69,470	..	..	2,500	48,575	6,82,614
1866-67 ..	30,46,070	..	..	3,750	81,502	7,13,846
1867-68 ..	29,04,199	..	..	3,750	81,450	6,94,161
1868-69 ..	30,27,216	..	..	3,250	81,461	7,22,938
1869-70 ..	29,92,121	..	..	3,250	1,63,660	8,10,067
1870-71 ..	28,93,216	..	..	2,400	1,64,102	8,86,824
1871-72 ..	27,31,906	..	..	..	1,68,857	10,74,330
1872-73 ..	28,48,162	..	..	3,750	2,07,934	10,90,912
1873-74 ..	26,24,771	..	..	9,515	2,06,552	9,62,019
1874-75 ..	30,20,699	..	..	18,156	2,08,985	10,51,792
1875-76 ..	27,81,380	..	..	6,900	1,81,462	11,37,650

from Year 1801 *to Year* 1876—(Continued).

Sea Customs Revenue.	Stamp Revenue.	Income Tax.	License Tax.	Forest Revenue	Land Custom Revenue.	Pearl Fishery.	Total.
RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
46,432	1,06,277	86,348	..	1,276	53,174	2,45,866	35,88,986
48,064	1,37,410	95,804	960	372	69,476	1,32,708	39,03,095
62,380	1,29,428	68,053	..	502	73,660	..	38,73,472
54,247	1,36,723	49,999	..	402	1,12,129	..	38,55,159
53,996	1,74,706	50,708	..	..	93,406	..	35,30,912
61,117	1,88,242	643	..	..	..	..	38,53,161
71,122	2,26,233	..	17,027	..	..	..	41,59,550
85,734	2,51,847	..	17,582	..	..	..	40,38,723
85,947	2,78,351	729	19,416	..	..	..	42,19,308
1,04,355	2,38,427	62,361	..	..	..	..	43,74,241
1,22,719	2,77,912	1,24,722	..	..	..	..	44,71,895
1,41,491	2,83,337	37,872	..	..	..	..	44,37,793
1,22,422	2,88,021	24,361	..	..	..	..	45,85,562
1,49,074	3,20,845	97	..	..	..	..	42,72,873
1,44,887	3,25,278	..	..	..	..	..	47,69,797
1,20,174	3,41,070	..	..	..	..	..	45,68,636

No. 11.—*Talukwar Land Revenue Demand for Twenty Years.*

Taluks.	1856-57.	1857-58.	1858-59.	1859-60.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Tenkarai .. Srívaikuntham ..	2,71,277	3,13,530	3,08,596	2,64,385	1,97,765	4,03,849	4,23,530	4,13,653	3,90,046	4,29,072
Panchamahal ..	95,486	1,03,763	1,09,499	1,05,676	96,988					
2. Tinnevelly Nellaiyambalam.	2,55,531	3,07,984	3,31,902	2,31,275	2,12,745	3,66,457	4,11,366	3,85,729	3,70,617	4,66,153
Vidugramam ..	1,34,632	1,61,959	1,57,882	1,22,035	1,09,401					
3. Sankaranainárkoil	1,83,485	1,92,363	2,63,054	2,19,382	1,99,459	2,25,735	2,47,580	2,39,363	1,76,191	2,22,884
4. Srívilliputtúr	1,99,563	2,34,219	3,21,726	3,08,265	2,78,068	3,06,903	3,34,624	3,28,543	2,33,054	3,12,644
5. Sátúr	1,54,873	1,50,880	1,70,903	1,75,966	1,87,825	1,95,621	2,04,685	1,99,194	1,82,516	2,01,753
6. Ottaipidáram	2,29,476	2,35,664	2,47,536	2,47,568	2,48,825	2,59,295	2,65,056	2,56,071	2,39,916	2,61,721
7. Nánguneri.. Nánguneri ..	1,17,308	1,56,269	1,92,829	1,51,111	1,36,775	3,80,080	3,87,932	3,91,691	3,13,873	3,54,643
Valliyúr ..	1,09,873	1,65,048	2,02,386	1,85,732	1,64,203					
8. Ambásamudram. Bramadesam ..	2,11,854	2,45,628	2,68,545	1,94,908	1,85,322	4,16,173	4,33,014	4,14,012	3,90,772	4,12,599
Shermadevi ..	2,46,729	2,87,085	3,13,819	1,96,560	1,96,570					
9. Tenkási	2,09,705	2,71,497	2,79,199	2,03,159	1,92,141	2,17,069	2,27,385	2,14,414	2,01,308	2,10,501
Total ..	24,19,792	28,25,889	31,67,876	26,06,022	24,06,087	27,71,182	29,35,172	28,42,670	24,98,293	28,71,970
Miscellaneous Collections not included in the taluk totals, but shown in the accounts separately as "Extra Revenue."	11,449	7,149	6,313	12,059	12,491	20,303	..	..	..	..
Total Demand ..	24,31,241	28,33,038	31,74,189	26,18,081	24,18,578	27,91,485	..	..	..	..

No. 11.—*Talukwar Land Revenue Demand for Twenty Years*—(Continued).

Taluks.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1. Tenkarai .. Srívaikuntham .. / Panchamahal ..	4,28,972	4,24,174	4,36,393	4,37,493	4,22,688	4,50,932	3,66,841	5,08,533	5,54,434	5,39,061
2. Tinnevelly. Nellaiyambalam. / Vidugramam ..	4,81,065	4,14,065	4,16,236	4,12,285	4,12,579	3,83,556	3,93,399	3,17,006	3,53,173	3,09,364
3. Sankaranainárkoil	2,54,085	2,35,929	2,68,821	2,69,413	2,37,507	2,23,791	2,55,763	1,64,213	2,50,565	2,23,819
4. Srívilliputtúr	3,37,157	3,43,040	3,44,663	3,43,078	3,19,501	3,10,564	3,17,481	2,73,799	3,28,845	3,16,592
5. Sátúr	2,09,521	2,07,905	2,11,978	2,11,458	2,07,873	2,11,134	2,11,903	2,03,828	2,13,717	2,10,604
6. Ottaipidáram	2,68,818	2,59,457	2,60,500	2,67,301	2,62,283	2,64,180	2,71,776	2,71,886	2,83,901	2,69,901
7. Nánguneri .. Nánguneri .. / Valliyúr ..	4,07,837	3,48,751	4,20,341	3,92,801	3,75,161	2,55,772	3,76,775	2,87,911	3,84,445	3,09,753
8. Ambásamudram. Bramadesam .. / Shermadevi ..	4,33,640	4,39,410	4,40,907	4,36,249	4,37,476	4,20,590	4,34,786	3,80,089	4,23,403	4,09,589
9 Tenkási	2,28,725	2,35,218	2,30,627	2,25,292	2,20,548	2,11,387	2,23,187	2,27,021	2,46,372	1,99,597
Total ..	30,49,820	29,07,949	30,30,466	29,95,371	28,95,616	27,31,906	28,51,911	26,34,286	30,38,855	27,88,280
Miscellaneous Collections not included in the taluk totals, but shown in the accounts separately as "Extra Revenue"	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total Demand ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..

No. 12.—*Classification of Lands and Crops for Fasli* 1281

Classification of Lands.			Tinnevelly Taluk.	Sankaranainárkoil Taluk.	Srívilliputtúr Taluk.
			ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
A. Total Area			222,055	389,746	341,343
A. Government Land	B. Barren (Poramboke) ..		59,968	56,195	71,175
A. Government Land	C. Residue culturable ..		140,032	151,049	202,167
A. Other land .. Consists of Zemindaries, Forests, Hill Tracts.			22,055	182,502	68,001
C. D. Jaghire, or not paying full revenue (Minor Inams).			2,257	10,114	11,204
C. E. Culturable not cultivated			9,146	8,274	23,414
C. F. Fallow (occupied waste in the Fasli 1281) ..			51,934	32,909	18,577
C. G. Under actual cultivation			76,695	99,752	148,972
G. H. Baranee or Punjah.	H. Ordinary dry lands, the crops of which are solely dependent on the falling rain.		52,190	86,317	113,481
G. H. Baranee or Punjah.	H-I. Dry lands, the crops of which are grown with the aid of irrigation from wells.		420	3,388	16,420
		Total ..	52,610	89,705	129,901
G. I. Canal-irrigated.	1. Anicut-irrigated		8,161	1,033	..
G. I. Canal-irrigated.	2. Other river and spring channels.		..	207	7
		Total ..	8,161	1,240	7
G. J. Irrigated otherwise.	1. Tanks		15,924	8,807	19,064
G. J. Irrigated otherwise.	2. Wells		..	..	..
		Total ..	15,924	8,807	19,064
G. I. and J.	Total irrigated ..		24,085	10,047	19,071
			216	202	471
Deduct Area cropped in both Faslis					
Net Area irrigated			23,869	9,845	18,600
Population as per Census of 1871.	Town		38,444	..	..
Population as per Census of 1871.	Rural		146,047	180,357	180,375
		Total ..	184,491	180,357	180,375

(*Official Year* 1871-72) *in the District of Tinnevelly.*

Sátúr Taluk.	Ottaipidá-ram Taluk.	Tenkarai Taluk.	Nánguneri Taluk.	Ambásamu-dram Taluk.	Tenkási Taluk.	Total.
ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.	ACRES.
296,463	745,144	291,636	386,538	194,156	215,845	3,082,926
20,983	26,951	91,556	103,331	47,983	20,646	498,788
148,452	178,330	188,881	269,484	133,979	69,604	1,481,978
127,028	539,863	11,199	13,723	12,194	125,595	1,102,160
9,652	6,125	8,994	19,670	4,932	4,444	77,392
2,932	19,214	17,092	21,812	2,450	1,926	106,260
6,860	33,806	40,999	92,035	62,912	11,980	352,012
129,008	119,185	121,796	135,967	63,685	51,254	946,314
124,175	115,542	91,611	112,719	36,583	34,933	767,551
1,513	840	1,931	3,497	317	848	29,174
125,688	116,382	93,542	116,216	36,900	35,781	796,725
..	..	22,165	6,331	22,542	14,960	75,192
..	980	2,573	7,855	..	37	11,659
..	980	24,738	14,186	22,542	14,997	86,851
3,320	1,823	1,536	5,565	4,243	476	60,758
..	..	1,980	..	..	..	1,980
3,320	1,823	3,516	5,565	4,243	476	62,738
3,320	2,803	28,254	19,751	26,785	15,473	149,589
267	452	1,470	5,631	784	202	9,695
3,053	2,351	26,784	14,120	26,001	15,271	139,894
..	10,485	..	..	..	..	48,929
154,401	285,341	232,499	176,706	162,512	122,254	1,640,492
154,401	295,826	232,499	176,706	162,512	122,254	1,689,421

No. 13.—*Abstract Classification of Lands.*

	ACRES.
I. Total Area of the District	3,082,926
(*a*) Deduct barren poramboke	1,600,948
(*b*) Residue culturable	1,481,978
II. Of the Culturable—	
(1.) Inams	77,392
(2.) Culturable but not cultivated	60,196
(3.) Fallow (occupied waste)	386,842
(4.) Actually cultivated	957,548
III. Of Occupied Lands	1,344,390
(1.) Dry	1,156,167
(2.) Wet irrigated	188,223

No. 14.—*Statement showing the Number and Classification of Villages and Hamlets.*

Taluks.	Extent in Square Miles.	Extent in Acres.	Ryotwari.		Shrotriem and Inam.		Zemindari.		Total.	
			Villages.	Hamlets.	Villages.	Hamlets.	Villages.	Hamlets.	Villages.	Hamlets.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tenkarai ..	456	291,636	159	761	14	16	..	..	173	777
Tinnevelly ..	347	222,055	221	211	44	14	..	..	265	225
Sankaranainárkoil.	609	389,746	40	164	5	51	52	179	97	394
Srívilliputtúr ..	533	341,343	136	336	12	14	4	12	152	362
Sátúr ..	463	296,463	71	160	29½	50	107½	57	208	267
Ottaipidáram ..	1,165	745,144	66	111	19	17	341	186	426	314
Nánguneri ..	604	386,538	205	510	29	34	..	..	234	544
Ambásamudram.	303	194,156	131	232	7	10	2	15	140	257
Tenkási ..	337	215,845	65	154	1	1	63	142	129	297
Total ..	4,817	3,082,926	1,094	2,639	160½	207	569½	591	1,824	3,437
Of this uninhabited Villages ..									288	

No. 15.—*Statement of Net Revenue Collection and Charges for a series of years.*

Years.	Net Revenue.	Collections.	Actual Revenue Charges.
	RS.	RS.	RS
1801-2	20,98,486	17,36,675	2,39,518
1810-11	20,09,347	21,08,935	2,99,685
1820-21	24,68,362	21,86,904	2,13,183
1830-31	24,84,641	24,76,625	2,69,484
1840-41	27,08,176	28,42,916	3,19,261
1850-51	26,44,257	27,38,822	3,59,107
1860-61	35,88,986	35,87,044	3,14,555
1870-71	44,71,895	43,44,031	2,81,261
1875-76	45,68,636	44,70,541	3,41,351

No. 16.—*Statement of Rent Roll for a series of years.*

Faslis.	Official Years.	Ryots paying upwards of 1,000 Rs.		Ryots paying from 500 to 1,000 Rs.		Ryots paying from 250 to 500 Rs.		Ryots paying from 100 to 250 Rs.		Ryots paying from 50 to 100 Rs.		Ryots paying from 30 to 50 Rs.	
		Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
			RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.		RS.
1235	1825-26..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1245	1835-36..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1255	1845-46..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1258	1848-49..	40	61,588	172	1,15,486	713	2,42,439	2,698	4,09,544	4,439	3,09,410	5,502	2,12,437
1259	1849-50..	41	60,279	182	1,21,011	713	2,44,468	2,728	4,14,617	4,502	3,14,334	5,554	2,15,942
1260	1850-51..	38	58,555	148	1,00,540	679	2,32,318	2,637	3,98,630	4,433	3,07,935	5,549	2,15,720
1261	1851-52..	44	65,829	191	1,29,512	746	2,54,574	2,780	4,21,746	4,585	3,19,570	5,778	2,20,981
1266	1856-57..	62	96,491	266	1,78,864	943	3,24,661	3,334	5,03,947	5,516	3,90,315	6,557	2,52,388
1271	1861-62..	78	1,28,191	283	2,02,463	880	2,98,907	3,482	5,23,640	6,042	4,40,647	8,595	3,27,468
1276	1866-67..	98	1,53,020	295	1,94,679	949	3,24,020	3,728	5,60,268	6,971	4,97,690	8,510	2,86,802
1281	1871-72..	122	2,38,356	246	1,68,307	839	2,88,423	3,609	5,35,669	6,911	4,84,387	9,505	3,45,124

No. 16.—*Statement of Rent Roll for a series of years*—(Continued).

Faslis	Official Years.	Ryots paying from 10 to 30 Rs.		Ryots paying under 10 Rs.		Total of Single Pattahs.		Total Joint Pattahs.		Grand Total.	
		Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment	Number.	Assessment	Number.	Assessment.	Number.	Assessment
		15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
			Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs
1235	1825-26 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	60,825	16,62,924
1245	1835-36 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	76,527	16,00,792
1255	1845-46 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	86,345	19,83,932
1258	1848-49 ..	18,973	3,30,419	53,165	1,84,037	85,702	18,65,360	112	11,677	85,814	18,77,037
1259	1849-50 ..	19,187	3,88,126	51,956	1,87,656	84,863	18,96,433	165	52,678	85,028	19,49,111
1260	1850-51 ..	19,723	3,45,200	55,841	1,98,526	89,048	18,57,424	141	11,917	89,189	18,69,341
1261	1851-52 ..	20,002	3,49,055	54,960	1,88,997	89,086	19,50,264	135	15,181	89,221	19,65,445
1266	1856-57 ..	21,627	3,88,810	57,895	2,03,230	95,409	22,86,024	791	52,682	96,200	23,38,706
1271	1861-62 ..	30,619	5,25,593	82,738	3,52,766	1,28,266	25,98,965	4,451	2,00,710	1,32,717	27,99,675
1276	1866-67 ..	30,774	5,24,230	85,341	3,71,683	1,27,233	25,45,224	9,433	3,67,168	1,36,666	29,12,392
1281	1871-72 ..	33,656	5,60,861	87,857	3,04,067	1,28,715	23,34,681	14,030	5,90,513	1,42,745	29,25,194

No. 17.—*Area, Cultivation, and Peishcush of Zemindaries.*

No.	Zemindaries.	Square Miles.	Survey Area.	Cultivation.				Peishcush.			Population.	Zemindars' Names.
				Wet.				Dry.				
				Area.	Assessment.			Area.	Assessment.			
			ACRES.	ACRES.	RS.	A.	P.	ACRES.	RS.	A. P.	RS.	A. P.		
1	Ettiapuram ..	527·47	337,750	7,383	35,793	5	4	271,881	2,62,514	4 11	88,375	15 5	140,108	Muttu Jegavirarama Kumara Ettappa Naicker.
2	Sivagiri ..	122·38	78,460	8,701	53,056	0	0	36,059	33,733	0 0	54,580	2 0	49,531	Sangilivirapandia Chinnatambiar.
3	Uttumalai ..	124·49	79,850	6,991	31,096	4	9	24,840	16,647	4 8	26,971	4 9	31,541	Herudayalaya Marudappa Tevar.
4	Urkad ..	3·32	2,240	1,939	31,911	4	1	217	102	1 4	12,926	9 11	3,903	Kotilinga Seturayer.
5	Settur ..	91·44	58,680	2,611	12,782	0	1	8,226	2,565	5 3	12,536	13 1	11,916	Vadamalei Tiruvanna Tevar.
6	Singampatti ..	10·38	6,780	1,604	15,251	3	6	472	162	15 8	8,008	2 11	1,629	Tennattu Pulinallakutti Sevasubramonia Tevar.
7	Mannarkottai ..	21·16	13,900	238	1,982	4	0	10,802	11,870	9 1	5,093	10 5	8,589	Sankaravelupandia Sinnaya Naicker.
8	Jennalkudi ..	11·34	7,380	32	296	8	9	6,562	9,262	8 4	4,503	7 0	3,532	Siniammal Ponnammal.
9	Avudyapuram ..	13·36	8,680	908	4,770	0	0	4,817	2,653	0 0	4,340	15 0	6,960	Puli Sivagnana Tevar.
10	Kadambur ..	25·8	16,080	78	709	10	11	13,247	12,713	9 3	3,743	14 8	7,590	Socka Talavar.
11	Uttankarai ..	23·27	14,990	67	563	5	4	8,845	8,728	7 11	3,372	7 4	4,726	Sockalinga Pettana Naiker.
12	Gollapatti ..	20·4	12,840	157	2,530	8	3	10,138	12,461	7 8	3,224	1 1	7,530	Sundarapandi Ittappa Ketchilappa Naiker.
13	Maniachi ..	15·	9,600	65	241	9	8	8,602	7,988	13 10	2,987	14 7	3,190	Subramonia Talavar.
14	Talavankottai ..	6·14	3,980	370	1,870	0	0	2,413	1,371	0 0	2,732	9 0	3,117	Indiran Ramasamy Pandia Talavar.
15	Pavali ..	11·48	7,520	471	1,612	9	11	5,111	10,008	5 8	2,701	12 4	4,034	N. V. R. Chidambaram Chetty.
16	Kulattur ..	15·27	9,870	23	83	11	0	7,197	5,537	2 2	1,897	5 8	4,903	Vezayaragunada Peria Karuttudya Servaigarar.
17	Melmandei ..	34·1	21,770	..	..			3,234	2,127	11 8	1,882	8 11	4,460	Namasivayam Pillay.
18	Alagapuri ..	5·20	3,400	77	425	0	0	1,658	1,621	0 0	679	9 4	2,452	Rettakudei Vannianar.
19	Surandei ..	1·34	980	245	653	2	2	630	1,243	8 5	668	7 0	2,580	Herudayalaya Marudappa Tevar.
20	Kollankondan ..	1·35	20,480	166	514	0	6	691	567	7 11	6,414	6 10	9,021	Ramasami Tirumalei Pandia Tevar.

	Muttahs.													
1	Nagalapuram ..	29·24	18,800	117	458	3	0	2,653	10,199	15	1	6,445	5	8	9,846	Arunachala Rau Minabhoy Ammal.
2	Pudur ..	32·0	20,480	55	201	14	0	8,058	9,093	3	8	6,414	6	10	9,021	Krishna Rau.
3	Sevalpatti ..	36·2	23,060	433	1,400	4	4	17,514	23,808	6	11	6,125	6	6	11,226	Subba Naiker.
4	Vadumittah ..	22·42	14,500	202	1,819	2	0	11,597	14,555	10	5	5,440	5	11	8,234	Muttukumarasami Moniagar.
5	Chokampatti ..	16·45	10,690	346	2,977	15	5	5,766	3,343	3	7	4,053	12	0	5,379	Karunalaya Valangapuli Tevar.
6	Vairavankulam ..	4·41	2,970	498	4,408	9	4	833	435	0	0	4,180	0	8	..	N. V. R. Chidambaram Chetty.
7	Urmenialagian ..	9·10	5,860	621	1,457	8	0	1,568	874	10	7	2,121	4	10	1,789	Dalavoy Ramasami Mudaliar Sankurakumaru Pillay.
8	Tirumaleinayakan Pudukudi.	10·54	6,940	438	2,165	0	0	2,314	1,273	0	0	2,069	4	4	1,658	N. V. R. Chidambaram Chetty.
9	Nainaragaram ..	4·21	2,770	500	2,161	11	0	585	376	0	0	2,059	9	2	913	Appasami Naiker.
10	Kulasegaramangalam ..	16·49	10,730	405	2,323	0	0	4,670	2,805	0	0	2,029	4	3	4,215	N. V. R. Chidambaram Chetty.
11	Kambanei i Pudukudi	14·52	9,480	603	2,280	11	0	2,048	891	7	0	2,003	3	9	2,555	Venuvanalinga Tambiran.
12	Tiruvettanellore.	11·63	7,670	267	743	0	0	3,528	2,480	0	0	1,645	0	2	3,873	Sankarapandiam Pillay.
13	Kunnakudi ..	0·41	410	266	3,738	13	8	25	23	14	7	1,153	0	11	..	Shunmugam Pillay.
14	Vallam	2·49	1,770	275	1,775	6	8	431	131	2	8	825	0	0	557	Subbaroya Pillay.
15	Kulayaneri ..	6·42	4,260	161	1,086	14	1	1,318	1,157	7	0	674	10	0	1,385	Kongaroya Pirainayagam Pillay.
16	Ichanda ..	8·7	5,190	73	212	0	0	1,530	913	0	0	557	8	0	1,325	Perua Karuppan Chetti, Nachiappan Chetti
17	Sivanadanur ..	3·0	1,920	168	746	4	0	957	868	9	4	474	6	0	1,515	Muttukumarasami Pillai.
18	Viriruppu ..	1·38	1,020	124	119	0	0	408	378	0	0	458	4	6	462	N. V. R. Chidambaram Chetty.
19	Vellalankulam ..	5·33	3,530	89	231	0	0	1,314	721	0	0	429	4	0	1,067	Varisei Mohidin Rowton.
20	Sillareipuram ..	1·45	1,090	72	270	8	0	376	93	13	0	342	8	0	529	Ramasami Pillai.
21	Anaikulam ..	3·25	2,170	45	80	7	8	715	439	5	11	291	0	0	914	Varisei Mohidin Rowton.
22	Mannadiseri ..	0·36	360	86	137	6	10	147	67	5	0	213	2	0	381	Vencatachela Perumal Pillai.
23	Perurani ..	16·32	10,560	83	46	9	8	9,404	8,234	1	7	2,172	14	6	3,832	Subromania Pillai, Sevasubromania Pillai.
24	Karkurichi ..	23·12	14,840	261	1,609	8	3	6,217	3,842	2	8	2,085	11	7	5,486	Aurnachalamier.
25	Elayerampannei $\frac{1}{4}$	2·48	1,760									1,255	12	10		Muttu Jegaviraramakumara Ettuppa Naiker
26	Do. $\frac{1}{4}$	3·32	2,240									1,255	12	9		Pillai Perumal Talaver.
27	Do. $\frac{1}{5}$	4·34	2,900									1,247	6	0		Bulokapandia Talaver.
28	Do. $\frac{2}{4}$	2·38	1,660	50	250	0	0	10,394	14,666	0	0	941	13	8	8,673	
29	Do. $\frac{5}{16}$	1·12	760									392	7	0		Shanmugavadivú Talavachiar.
30	Do. $\frac{5}{16}$	..	..									392	7	0		Muttu Jegaviraramakumara Ettuppa Naiker
31	Naduvakurichi, Major Division.			250	748	0	0	770	327	0	0	1,226	15	7		Ramalinga Mudalliar.
32	Nochikulam ..	12·34	..	65	118	0	0	719	412	0	0	991	4	11		Chavadimamasivayam Pillai Kuttanaina Pillai
33	Poikaikuttalaperi			75	168	0	0	797	566	0	0	514	9	2	2,601	Puranalingam Pillay.
34	Naduvakurichi, Minor Division.			14	111	0	0	528	361	0	0	303	6	7		Thangamma Nachiar,
35	Kadalkudi ..											2,642	3	1		Takuram Iralal,
36	Sundarapachayapuram.	36·1	23,050	380	517	15	2	14,850	13,285	2	6	880	9	8	6,822	Ramapirasad, Karunalal.
37	Subramoniapuram ..											880	9	8		Irulappa Pillai.

No. 18.—*List of different kinds of Paddy grown in Tinnevelly District.*

Class.	Names of Paddy in English.	Names of Paddy in Tamil.	How many Months' Crop.	Price per Kottah in 1875.	Color of Paddy and Rice.	Remarks.
				RS.		
1	1. Anaikomban	ஆனைக்கொம்பன்	5	7½	Paddy yellow and rice white.	Nos. 1 to 8, 10 to 15, and 19 to 30 are cultivated during peshanum season.
2	2. Gerudan Samba	கருடன்சம்பா	5	7¼	Do. red and yellow and rice white.	
	3. Jiraga Samba	ஜீரகசம்பா	5	7¼	Paddy yellow and rice white.	Nos. 9 and 16 to 18 are cultivated during kar season.
3	4. Milagi	மிளகி	6	7	Paddy and rice are white.	Nos. 1 to 4, 9 to 20 are generally grown in river valley, and the rest, as also Nos. 4 to 8 and 11 to 20, are raised in rain-fed tanks.
	5. Karumilagi	கருமிளகி	6	6½	Paddy black and rice white.	
	6. Semmilagi	செம்மிளகி	6	6½	Do. red and rice white.	
4	7. Gowri Samba or Avarampu Samba.	கவுரிசம்பா அல்லது ஆவரம் பூச்சம்பா	5	6½	Do. red and rice white.	
	8. Kasturi Samba	கஸ்தூரிச்சம்பா	2	5	....	Grain Nos. 1 to 12, 15, 16 and 19 are generally used by the higher classes and the remaining used by the lower orders. Nos. 3, 5, 6, and 8 are rarely grown.
5	9. Vellai or Vellai Samba ..	வெள்ளை - வெள்ளைச்சம்பா ..	6	6½	Paddy and rice are white.	
	10. Valarasumundan ..	வாலரசுமுண்டான்	5	6	Do. do. and paddy has a small tail.	
	11. Siru Vellai	சிறுவெள்ளை	5	6	Do. do. do.	
	12. Muthoo Vellai	முத்துவெள்ளை	3½	5	Do. do. do.	
	13. Aruvadam Vellai ..	அறுவதாம்வெள்ளை ..	2½	5	Do. do. do.	
6	14. Sittrackali	சித்திரக்காலி	3	4½	Paddy white and rice white.	
7	15. Kadaikaluttan	காடைக்கழுத்தான்	8	5½	Do. black and rice brown.	

No. 18.—*List of different kinds of Paddy grown in Tinnevelly District*—(Continued).

Class.	Names of Paddy in English.	Names of Paddy in Tamil.	How many Months' Crop.	Price per Kottah in 1875.	Color of Paddy and Rice.	Remarks.
				RS.		
8	16. Samba	சம்பா	4	5½	Paddy white and rice red.	
	17. Katti Samba	கடிசம்பா	4	5½		
9	18. Panaimaram Samba ..	பனைமரம்சம்பா	3	5	Paddy black and rice red.	
10	19. Kulaivalai	குலைவாழை	8	6½	Paddy and rice white.	
11	20. Vellarikiravi	வெள்ளரிக்கிராவி	5	5	Paddy white and rice red.	
12	21. Manalvari	மணல்வாரி	3	5	Paddy white and rice red.	
	22. Sinna Manalvari ..	சின்ன மணல்வாரி	3	5		
	23. Kalmanalvari	கல்மணல்வாரி	4	5		
13	24. Kuruvaikaliyan	குருவைக்களையான் ..	4	5	Paddy and rice red.	
14	25. Kuruvai	குருவை	3½	5	Paddy black and rice red.	
	26. Karunguruvai	கருங்குருவை	3½	5		
	27. Maikuruvai	மைக்குருவை	3½	5		
	28. Mottakuruvai	மொட்டக்குருவை	3½	5		
	29. Aroovadanguruvai ..	அறுவதாங்குருவை	2½	5		
15	30. Surunai Valan	சுருணைவாலன்	2½	5	Paddy and rice red.	

No. 19.—*Statement showing the Total Charges of District of Tinnevelly for a series of years.*

Years.		Establishment.	Public Works.	Salt.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1211 ..	1801-2	..	..	..	..	2,39,518
1212 ..	1802-3 ..	2,02,886	48,074	..	99,143	3,50,103
1213 ..	1803-4 ..	2,12,881	18,293	..	12,779	2,43,953
1214 ..	1804-5 ..	1,96,289	22,928	..	14,222	2,23,439
1215 ..	1805-6 ..	1,62,948	..	..	16,464	1,79,412
1216 ..	1806-7 .	1,84,427	25,095	..	1,04,254	3,13,776
1217 ..	1807-8 ..	1,63,811	30,289	563	1,27,153	3,21,816
1218 ..	1808-9 ..	1,64,337	6,750	7,864	1,05,155	2,84,106
1219 ..	1809-10 ..	1,05,176	9,198	7,784	1,07,924	2,30,082
1220 ..	1810-11 ..	1,47,553	7,369	10,256	1,34,507	2,99,685
1221 ..	1811-12 ..	64,860	11,935	7,887	62,505	1,47,187
1222 ..	1812-13 ..	1,87,630	7,854	7,950	1,05,789	3,09,223
1223 ..	1813-14 ..	1,50,048	7,265	10,989	7,158	1,75,460
1224 ..	1814-15 ..	1,33,863	3,803	16,790	5,060	1,59,516
1225 ..	1815-16 ..	1,25,836	1,569	14,837	4,760	1,47,002
1226 ..	1816-17 ..	1,25,008	863	19,917	4,552	1,50,340
1227 ..	1817-18 ..	1,47,030	1,178	11,995	8,786	1,68,989
1228 ..	1818-19 ..	1,46,562	9,348	13,277	8,490	1,77,677
1229 ..	1819-20 ..	1,43,583	3,540	13,240	7,634	1,67,997
1230 ..	1820-21 .	1,33,936	2,863	23,784	52,600	2,13,183
1231 ..	1821-22 ..	1,49,641	3,031	18,557	9,575	1,80,804
1232 ..	1822-23 ..	1,41,089	3,677	25,631	10,272	1,80,669
1233 ..	1823-24 ..	1,29,524	3,622	23,878	12,780	1,69,804
1234 ..	1824-25 ..	1,37,590	24,447	16,318	10,995	1,89,350
1235 ..	1825-26 ..	1,58,572	53,958	27,204	30,076	2,69,810
1236 ..	1826-27 ..	1,50,918	74,779	17,340	46,356	2,89,393
1237 ..	1827-28 ..	1,80,373	85,791	16,967	44,291	3,27,422
1238 ..	1828-29 ..	1,64,304	46,551	27,210	55,201	2,93,266
1239 ..	1829-30 ..	1,74,201	42,385	28,710	55,456	3,00,752
1240 ..	1830-31 ..	1,66,853	50,197	7,526	44,908	2,69,484
1241 ..	1831-32 ..	1,64,509	71,690	10,474	35,966	2,82,639
1242 ..	1832-33 ..	1,80,063	60,361	12,261	43,083	2,95,768
1243 ..	1833-34 ..	1,63,939	43,048	13,035	24,572	2,44,594
1244 ..	1834-35 ..	1,85,560	39,238	6,388	21,261	2,62,447
1245 ..	1835-36 .	1,79,474	48,130	26,142	26,234	2,79,980
1246 ..	1836-37 ..	1,93,175	73,574	24,013	34,576	3,25,338
1247 ..	1837-38 ..	2,36,774	67,829	16,995	38,442	3,60,040
1248 ..	1838-39 ..	2,34,507	1,02,074	17,272	19,162	3,73,015
1249 ..	1839-40 ..	1,54,983	94,200	22,094	17,783	2,89,060
1250 ..	1840-41 ..	2,06,962	66,531	11,278	34,490	3,19,261
1251 ..	1841-42 ..	2,16,392	55,990	31,539	15,588	3,19,509
1252 ..	1842-43 ..	2,15,570	1,33,072	7,744	10,137	3,66,523
1253 ..	1843-44 .	2,26,461	54,760	41,221	10,250	3,32,692
1254 ..	1844-45 ..	2,29,254	41,549	22,979	7,858	3,01,640
1255 ..	1845-46 ..	2,20,106	59,453	29,416	11,304	3,20,279
1256 ..	1846-47 ..	2,13,948	68,418	14,080	6,651	3,03,097
1257 ..	1847-48 ..	2,17,714	99,541	44,246	17,499	3,79,000
1258 ..	1848-49 ..	2,15,160	87,361	25,474	19,060	3,47,055
1259 ..	1849-50 ..	2,20,711	69,968	23,791	21,432	3,35,902
1260 ..	1850-51 ..	2,21,925	71,750	29,674	35,758	3,59,107
1261 ..	1851-52 ..	2,18,642	90,966	30,196	16,116	3,55,920
1262 ..	1852-53 ..	2,16,473	80,082	25,937	34,947	3,57,439
1263 ..	1853-54 ..	2,15,463	1,00,269	43,011	2,04,266	5,63,009
1264 ..	1854-55 ..	2,04,346	1,01,647	49,646	9,303	3,64,942
1265 ..	1855-56 ..	1,91,774	69,775	38,905	8,617	3,09,071
1266 ..	1856-57 ..	2,20,988	1,08,129	34,879	10,024	3,74,020
1267 ..	1857-58 ..	1,87,901	1,37,034	23,581	13,063	3,61,579
1268 ..	1858-59 ..	2,12,278	1,19,893	22,619	9,897	3,64,687
1269 ..	1859-60 ..	1,83,669	..	77,185	47,653	3,08,507

No. 19.—*Statement showing the Total Charges of District of Tinnevelly for a series of years*—(Continued).

Years.		Establishment.	Public Works.	Salt.	Miscellaneous.	Total.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1270 ..	1860-61 ..	1,88,932	..	96,493	29,130	3,14,555
1271 ..	1861-62 ..	1,92,625	..	77,604	34,531	3,04,760
1272 ..	1862-63 ..	2,06,014	..	61,813	64,623	3,32,450
1273 ..	1863-64 ..	2,00,860	..	64,572	1,01,236	3,66,668
1274 ..	1864-65 ..	1,65,944	..	77,738	99,488	3,43,170
1275 ..	1865-66 ..	1,86,744	..	65,696	29,448	2,81,888
1276 ..	1866-67 ..	1,89,918	..	74,221	28,800	2,92,939
1277 ..	1867-68 ..	2,00,247	..	75,822	30,185	3,06,254
1278 ..	1868-69 ..	2,04,470	..	46,729	32,115	2,83,314
1279 ..	1869-70 ..	1,95,996	..	39,424	30,809	2,66,229
1280 ..	1870-71 ..	1,99,434	..	48,687	33,140	2,81,261
1281 ..	1871-72 ..	2,05,811	..	80,201	40,862	3,26,874
1282 ..	1872-73 ..	1,94,806	..	76,723	40,494	3,12,023
1283 ..	1873-74 ..	1,98,158	..	1,15,422	34,896	3,48,476
1284 ..	1874-75 ..	1,92,422	..	93,398	37,395	3,23,215
1285 ..	1875-76 ..	1,88,482	..	1,47,379	45,418	3,81,279

No. 20.—*Talukwar Stamp Revenue for a series of years.*

Number.	Taluks.	Fasli 1285.		Fasli 1284.		Fasli 1283.		Fasli 1282.		Fasli 1281.		Fasli 1280.		Fasli 1279.	
		Stamps.	Miscellaneous.	Stamps.	Miscellaneous.	Stamps.	Miscellaneous.	Stamps.	Miscellaneous.	Stamps.	Miscellaneous.	Stamps.	Miscellaneous.	Stamps.	Miscellaneous.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1	Tenkarai	44,664	1,150	53,881	799	41,035	812	38,577	407	32,455	765	31,537	767	27,544	..
2	Tinnevelly ..	1,31,137	3,139	1,21,679	1,164	1,39,843	2,663	1,27,052	3,122	1,29,646	2,419	1,33,729	1,909	1,19,279	91
3	Sankaranainarkoil ..	5,648	..	7,038	..	6,423	..	6,816	..	6,579	..	5,448	..	4,316	..
4	Srivilliputtúr ..	44,884	703	49,626	532	43,923	967	32,956	468	31,909	..	31,427	231	25,438	2
5	Sátúr	13,442	57	14,433	..	11,198	88	12,133	6	1,054	690	11,974	..	10,459	..
6	Ottaipidaram ..	30,918	673	16,721	124	15,216	7	14,809	..	13,649	..	11,577	..	9,719	..
7	Nanguneri ..	10,253	..	9,223	..	8,644	..	8,262	..	7,952	..	10,052	..	7,698	2
8	Ambasamudram ..	42,091	506	40,153	636	41,284	874	34,027	467	39,521	621	31,331	580	27,465	15
9	Tenkasi	11,651	154	9,209	60	7,851	17	8,921	..	7,076	..	7,350	..	6,399	..
	Total ..	3,34,688	6,382	3,21,963	3,315	3,15,417	5,428	2,83,551	4,470	2,78,841	4,495	2,74,425	3,487	2,38,317	110

Number.	Taluks.	Fasli 1278.		Fasli 1277.		Fasli 1276.		Fasli 1275.		Fasli 1274.		Fasli 1273.		Fasli 1272.		Fasli 1271.	
		Stamps.	Miscellaneous.	Stamps.	Miscellaneous.	Stamps.	Miscellaneous.	Stamps.	Miscellaneous.	Stamps.	Miscellaneous.	Stamps.	Miscellaneous.	Stamps.	Miscellaneous.	Stamps.	Miscellaneous.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1	Tenkarai	29,036	2	29,369	722	37,463	1,103	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Tinnevelly ..	1,41,156	69	1,24,055	1,225	99,820	1,675	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Sankaranainarkoil ..	4,299	..	3,648	..	3,711	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Srivilliputtúr ..	33,252	..	31,046	945	21,871	481	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Sátúr	12,124	..	12,222	..	13,182	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Ottaipidaram ..	9,955	..	9,204	..	10,262	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Nanguneri	6,440	8	6,179	..	6,439	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Ambasamudrum ..	35,371	18	27,214	534	24,987	414	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Tenkasi	6,624	..	5,484	..	4,825	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	2,78,254	97	2,48,421	3,426	2,22,560	3,673	1,82,962	5,280	1,70,637	4,069	1,33,169	3,554	1,23,215	6,213	1,28,937	8,472

No. 21.—*Abkári Revenue, Talukwar, for a series of years.*

Number.	Taluks.	1856-57.		1857-58.		1858-59.		1859-60.		1860-61.		1861-62.		1862-63.		1863-64.		1864-65.		1865-66.		1866-67.	
		Abkári.	Miscellaneous.	Abkári.	Miscellaneous.	Abkári.	Miscellaneous.	Abkári.	Miscellaneous.	Abkári.	Miscellaneous.	Abkári.	Miscellaneous.	Abkári.	Miscellaneous.	Abkári.	Miscellaneous.	Abkári.	Miscellaneous.	Abkári.	Miscellaneous.	Abkári.	Miscellaneous.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1	Tenkarai ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
2	Tinnevelly ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
3	Sankaranainarkoil.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
4	Srívilliputtúr..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
5	Sátúr	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
6	Ottaipidaram..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
7	Nanguneri ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
8	Ambasamudram.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
9	Tenkasi ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
	Total ..	40,350	..	40,350	..	40,350	..	40,350	..	40,350	..	48,500	..	48,500	..	48,500	..	48,500	..	48,500	75	81,000	502

Number.	Taluks.	1867-68.		1868-69.		1869-70.		1870-71.		1871-72.		1872-73.		1873-74.		1874-75.		1875-76.	
		Abkári.	Miscellaneous.	Abkári.	Miscellaneous.	Abkári.	Miscellaneous.	Abkári.	Miscellaneous.	Abkári.	Miscellaneous.	Abkári.	Miscellaneous.	Abkári.	Miscellaneous.	Abkári.	Miscellaneous.	Abkári.	Miscellaneous.
		RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS	RS.	RS.	RS.
1	Tenkarai	..	..	..	..	18,780	..	18,780	17	18,780	..	15,700	..	15,700	..	15,700	96	17,600	95
2	Tinnevelly	..	..	..	..	38,230	335	38,230	165	38,230	157	42,000	144	42,000	143	42,000	76	31,350	201
3	Sankaranainarkoil ..	..	..	..	..	14,500	..	14,500	..	14,500	..	24,100	..	24,100	..	24,100	1	18,200	5
4	Srívilliputtúr ..	..	..	..	..	12,100	..	12,100	5	12,100	..	15,500	2	15,500	7	14,920	..	14,400	..
5	Sátúr	..	..	..	..	8,025	..	8,025	..	8,025	..	17,000	2	17,000	3	17,176	1	17,300	..
6	Ottaipidaram.. ..	..	..	..	..	25,210	154	25,210	745	25,210	230	37,100	121	37,100	322	37,100	57	40,550	107
7	Nanguneri	..	..	..	..	15,125	1	15,125	..	15,125	..	16,200	..	16,200	28	16,200	..	10,150	2
8	Ambasamudram ..	..	..	..	..	22,950	..	22,950	..	15,200	13,050	25,000	..	25,000	..	25,000	4	20,200	..
9	Tenkasi	..	..	..	..	8,250	..	8,250	..	8,250	..	15,000	65	13,448	1	16,552	3	11,300	2
	Total ..	81,000	450	81,000	460	1,63,170	490	1,63,170	932	1,55,420	13,437	2,07,600	334	2,06,048	504	2,08,748	238	1,81,050	412

No. 22 —*Statement of Income Tax for a series of years*

Years	Number of Persons whose Income exceeds 500 rupees	Amount of Income	Remarks
		RS	
1869-70	2,993	25,83,500	Income above Rupees 500 taxed
1870-71	3,038	40,61,250	Do do 700 do
1871-72	1,372	26,97,039	Do do 1,000 do
1872-73	726	41,66,190	Do do 2,000 do
Total ..	8,129	135,07,979	
Average ..	2,032	33,76,995	

No. 23.—*Statement showing the Quantity of Salt manufactured and sold and the Amount of Revenue realized for a series of years.*

Fasli.	Quantity manufactured.	Sales.		Export.	Total.	Amount of Revenue.	Charges.	Balance.	Remarks.
		Home Consumption.	Inland Consumption.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	I. MDS.	I. MDS.	I. MDS.	I. MDS.	I. MDS.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	
1245	75,831	273,016	..	..	273,016	2,38,888 14 8	37,085 7 11	2,01,803 6 9	
1250	152,420	289,673	..	..	289,673	2,53,464 5 3	21,080 8 0	2,32,383 13 3	
1255	332,728	292,755	..	..	292,755	2,92,755 7 4	39,744 4 5	2,53,011 2 11	
1260	338,043	290,901	60,072	..	350,973	3,50,972 11 4	39,946 0 9	3,11,026 10 7	
1265	470,559	318,197	22,235	..	340,432	3,47,468 1 7	53,022 13 4	2,94,445 4 3	
1270	543,651	338,862	64,651	136,105	539,618	4,99,268 11 0	96,493 6 4	4,02,775 4 8	
1275	426,117	379,523	31,773	336,060	747,356	6,82,613 8 4	65,696 0 0	6,16,917 8 4	
1280	316,104	382,162	64,588	41,040	487,790	8,86,824 10 5	48,687 0 0	8,38,137 10 5	
1285	1,222,105	438,434	114,642	250,890	803,966	11,37,650 0 0	1,47,379 0 0	9,90,271 0 0	
1286	1,105,335	388,295	210,304	11,160	609,759	12,00,479 13 11	1,54,117 11 11	10,46,362 2 0	

No. 24.—*Statement showing the Quantity of Salt exported for Five Years.*

Faslis.	Places to which Salt was exported.	Quantity.	Total.	Remarks.
		I. MDS.	I. MDS.	
1281 ..	Penang	93,000	97,440	
	Ceylon	4,440		
1282 ..	....	..	..	
1283 ..	Penang	2,400	2,400	
1284 ..	Penang	8,400	359,017½	
	Malabar	236,617½		
	Travancore	114,000		
1285 ..	Travancore	114,600	250,890	
	Penang	87,810		
	Calcutta	24,000		
	Straits Settlement or Singapore.	24,480		
1286 ..	Straits Settlement	8,160	11,160	
	Penang	3,000		
		Grand Total ..	726,907½	

No. 25.—*Statement showing the particulars of Salt manufactured and sold in each Salt Division for Five Years.*

Names of Divisions.	Quantity remaining in Store at the beginning of the Fasli.	Quantity received during the Fasli.	Total.	Particulars of Sale.				Salt Revenue in each year, including Miscellaneous.	Remarks
				Home Consumption.	Inland Consumption.	Exportation by Sea.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	MAUNDS.	MAUNDS.	MAUNDS.	MAUNDS.	MAUNDS.	MAUNDS.	MAUNDS.	RS. A. P.	
Fasli 1282.									
1. Vypaur	100,615	59,197	159,812	23,476	17,360	..	40,836	81,672 0 0	
2. Arasadi	88,230	118,443	206,673	71,259	55,671	..	126,930	2,53,873 2 2	
3. Tuticorin	78,212	85,720	163,932	107,320	..	..	107,320	2,00,290 14 2	
4. Livingipuram	..	8,727	8,727	..	..	..	..	....	
5. Sevandacolam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	
6. Coilpatam	162,910	150,041	312,951	219,337	27,478	..	246,815	4,91,603 12 0	
7. Kuthenguli	14,699	25,083	39,782	19,673	..	..	19,673	39,366 11 8	
8. Viziapatti	17,491	17,585	35,076	12,053	..	..	12,053	24,106 0 0	
Total ..	462,157	464,796	926,953	453,118	100,509	..	553,627	10,90,912 8 0	
Fasli 1283.									
1. Vypaur	118,976	141,674	260,650	51,122	15,996	..	67,118	1,34,239 3 4	
2. Arasadi	79,743	188,736	268,479	101,737	43,852	..	145,589	2,91,186 1 0	
3. Tuticorin	56,612	187,505	244,117	19,649	..	2,400	22,049	39,559 0 0	
4. Livingipuram	8,727	177,843	186,570	..	..	..	..	1 8 0	
5. Sevandacolam	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	....	
6. Coilpatam	66,136	232,216	298,352	186,697	15,625	..	202,322	4,08,548 4 11	
7. Kuthenguli	20,109	21,857	41,966	16,853	..	..	16,853	33,706 5 4	
8. Viziapatti	23,023	10,687	33,710	27,389	..	..	27,389	54,778 1 6	
Total ..	373,326	960,518	1,333,844	403,447	75,473	2,400	481,320	9,62,018 8 1	

No. 25.—*Statement showing the particulars of Salt manufactured and sold in each Salt Division for Five Years*—(Continued).

Names of Divisions.	Quantity remaining in Store at the beginning of the Fasli.	Quantity received during the Fasli.	Total.	Particulars of Sale.				Salt Revenue in each year, including Miscellaneous.	Remarks
				Home Consumption.	Inland Consumption.	Exportation by Sea.	Total.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	MAUNDS.	MAUNDS.	MAUNDS.	MAUNDS.	MAUNDS.	MAUNDS.	MAUNDS.	RS. A. P.	
Fasli 1284.									
1. Vypaur	189,153	97,013	286,166	18,062	5,025	155,520	178.607	63,024 8 0	
2. Arasadi	120,604	162,383	282,987	59,400	30,037	6,120	95,557	1,79,550 15 6	
3. Tuticorin	202,836	72,940	275,766	8,352	487	197,377½	206,216½	39,099 10 9	
4. Livingipuram	186,570	163,180	349,750	100,285	62,978	..	163,263	3,39,628 1 6	
5. Sevandacolam	..	30,000	30,000	..	..	..	..	....	
6. Coilpatam	89,782	279,004	368,786	175,454	7,799	..	183,253	3,66,589 12 2	
7. Kuthenguli	24,051	24,722	48,773	14,937	..	..	14,937	29,924 11 7	
8. Vizıapatti	6,113	18,070	24,183	16,987	..	..	16,987	33,974 0 0	
Total ..	819,109	847,312	1,666,421	393,477	106,326	359,017½	858,820½	10,51,791 11 6	
Fasli 1285.									
1. Vypaur	106,431	157,259	263,690	53,302	22,723	..	76,025	1,52,075 0 0	
2. Arasadi	183,045	150,957	334,002	61,139	23,473	90.090	174,702	1,78,992 9 8	
3. Tuticorin	69,559½	179,584	249,143½	2	..	160,800	160,802	17,749 1 6	
4. Livingipuram	186,487	265,881	452,368	77,645	62,732	..	140,377	2,83,670 1 4	
5. Sevandacolam	30,000	137,686	167,686	..	..	..	..	236 0 0	
6. Coilpatam	181,932	279,587	461,519	211,763	5,714	..	217,477	4,35,096 13 0	
7. Kuthenguli	33,529	30,860	64,389	25,345	..	..	25,345	50,709 13 10	
8. Viziapatti	6,766	20,291	27,057	9,238	..	..	9,238	18,467 14 0	
Duty on salt imported	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	652 8 0	
Total ..	797,749½	1,222,105	2,019,854½	438,434	114,642	250,890	803,966	11,37,649 13 4	

Fasli 1286.

1. Vypaur	186,166	73,551	259,717	5,788	834	..	6,622	13,244	1	4
2. Arasadi	156,656	156,750	313.406	32,304	13,383	111,160	56,847	92,595	3	6
3. Tuticorin	88,341½	121,090	209,431½	..	..	..	..	..		
4. Livingipuram	311,991	306,728	618,719	66,526	177,531	..	244,057	4,91,187	9	5
5. Sevandacolam	167,686	168,900	336,586	1,878	8,467	..	10,345	20,690	0	0
6. Coilpatam	235,878	241,788	477,666	249,624	10,089	..	259,713	5,19,504	5	0
7. Kuthenguli	38,322	20,121	58,443	24,054	..	..	24,054	48,110	10	0
8 Vizapatti	16,936	16,407	33,343	8,121	..	..	8,121	15,148	0	8
Total ..	1,201,976½	1,105,335	2,307,311½	388,295	210,304	111,160	609,759	12,00,479	13	11

No. 26.—*Statement showing the Collections under the several heads of Local Funds in the Tinnevelly District for a series of years.*

Circle.	Official Years.	Fasli.	Allotment from General Revenue.	Road-cess and Land-cess.	Receipts of Unions and Endowed Foundations.	Miscellaneous Items.	Total Receipts.	Remarks.
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Tinnevelly	1866-67	1276	..	16,246	..	75,873	92,119	Act III of 1866 came into force from 1st January 1867.
	1867-68	1277	..	43,662	..	27,783	71,445	
	1868-69	1278	..	1,29,074	..	50,427	1,79,501	
	1869-70	1279	..	1,39,262	..	45,748	1,85,010	
	1870-71	1280	..	1,17,228	..	35,279	1,52,507	
	1871-72	1281	51,837	83,143	3,570	..	1,38,550	Act IV of 1871 came into operation.
	1872-73	1282	42,220	1,38,119	2,779	2,145	1,85,263	
	1873-74	1283	43,386	1,31,493	3,008	21,325	1,99,212	
	1874-75	1284	41,949	1,45,006	2,759	33,278	2,22,992	
	1875-76	1285	62,865	1,33,163	2,959	25,121	2,24,108	
Shermadevi	1871-72	1281	17,284	38,838	18,262	..	74,384	Act IV of 1871 came into operation.
	1872-73	1282	24,491	73,990	16,632	701	1,15,814	
	1873-74	1283	24,004	53,959	22,148	7,413	1,07,524	
	1874-75	1284	25,065	70,097	19,282	7,909	1,22,393	
	1875-76	1285	34,948	47,379	15,831	293	98,451	

No. 27.—*Statement showing the Charges under several heads of Local Funds in the Tinnevelly District for a series of years.*

Circles.	Official Years.	Fasli.	Public Works.						Education.	Sanitation, Medical and Public Services, and Charitable Institutions.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Remarks.
			Communications.		Sanitary and Miscellaneous.		Establishment, &c.	Total.					
			New Works.	Repairs.	New Works.	Repairs.							
			RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	
Tinnevelly ..	1866-67	1276	17,807	23,580	..	..	..	41,387	..	..	3,434	44,821	Act III of 1866 came into force from 1st January 1867.
	1867-68	1277	63,109	45,962	1,652	391	6,220	1,17,334	..	..	..	1,17,334	
	1868-69	1278	82,816	30,567	6,960	3,497	39,997	1,63,837	..	..	..	1,63,837	
	1869-70	1279	95,584	45,960	128	3,050	36,973	1,81,695	..	..	..	1,81,695	
	1870-71	1280	66,126	49,836	631	2,952	21,773	1,41,318	..	..	..	1,41,318	
	1871-72	1281	56,964	58,500	182	1,200	24,771	1,41,617	5,440	7,002	909	1,54,968	Act IV of 1871 came into operation.
	1872-73	1282	50,570	58,449	1,279	5,488	18,828	1,34,614	12,635	13,199	2,023	1,62,471	
	1873-74	1283	79,134	68,240	3,782	4,772	40,724	1,96,652	13,151	16,212	15,471	2,41,486	
	1874-75	1284	68,611	64,967	3,103	5,445	28,162	1,70,288	11,571	18,199	18,046	2,19,104	
	1875-76	1285	39,626	82,463	..	4,340	23,912	1,50,341	16,963	23,576	27,595	2,18,475	
Shermadevi ..	1871-72	1281	16,626	27,896	2,619	57	11,811	59,009	3,673	13,239	391	76,313	Do.
	1872-73	1282	20,156	31,494	120	3,992	16,317	72,079	9,502	14,268	1,091	96,940	
	1873-74	1283	19,491	34,158	8,177	5,182	19,567	97,375	8,782	20,960	7,335	1,34,452	
	1874-75	1284	21,044	34,016	1,910	1,862	11,811	70,643	7,368	31,224	8,174	1,18,409	
	1875-76	1285	15,998	28,413	5,663	2,009	10,256	62,339	9,445	20,123	7,092	98,999	

No. 28.—*Vaccination Statistics for a series of years, Talukwar.*

Taluks.	1871-72.							1872-73.						
	Number of Vaccinators.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Total.	Total Cost of Vaccine Department.	Cost of each of the successful Operations.	Number of Vaccinators	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Total.	Total Cost of Vaccine Department.	Cost of each of the successful Operations.
						RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.						RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Sherma-devi Circle. Tinnevelly Circle. Tenkarai	...	1,518	73	...	1,591	..	...	...	966	59	5	1,030	...	...
Tinnevelly	...	2,083	39	18	2,140	...	...	..	1,217	95	14	1,326	.	...
Sankaranainarkoil ...	...	750	14	16	780	...	...	...	313	24	46	383	..	...
Srivilliputtur	...	1,329	41	11	1,381	...	...	...	1,168	39	15	1,222	.	...
Sâtûr	...	1,035	31	34	1,100	...	...	...	651	49	36	736	...	...
Ottaipidaram	...	1,026	97	3	1,126	...	...	...	1,638	148	164	1,950	. .	...
Nanguneri	...	1,205	12	4	1,221	...	...	...	1,275	142	174	1,591	...	...
Ambasamudram	...	1,148	29	18	1,195	...	...	...	737	84	67	888	. .	...
Tenkasi	...	883	30	19	932	...	...	...	1,867	111	30	2,008	...	...
Total ...	11	10,977	366	123	11,466	2,374 3 6	0 3 6	19	9,832	751	551	11,134	2,589 15 0	0 4 2
Municipalities. Tinnevelly	1	666	47	...	713	120 0 0	0 2 2	1	454	95	...	549	120 0 0	0 4 3
Palamcottah	1	617	259	...	876	120 0 0	0 3 1	1	635	175	...	810	120 0 0	0 3 0
Tuticorin	1	298	17	...	315	180 0 0	0 6 10	1	582	162	...	744	180 0 0	0 4 11

Taluks.	1873-74.							1874-75.							1875-76.						
	Number of Vaccinators.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Total.	Total Cost of Vaccine Department.	Cost of each of the successful Operations.	Number of Vaccinators.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Total.	Total Cost of Vaccine Department.	Cost of each of the successful Operations.	Number of Vaccinators.	Successful.	Unsuccessful.	Unknown.	Total.	Total Cost of Vaccine Department.	Cost of each of the successful Operations.
						RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.						RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.						RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Sherma-devi Circle. Tinnevelly Circle. Tenkarai ...	...	3,419	142	72	3,633	...	...	...	3,219	100	160	3,479	...	...	.	1,873	154	178	2,205	...	...
Tinnevelly ...	...	914	74	65	1,053	...	...	...	1,169	34	11	1,214	...	...	..	440	29	17	486	...	...
Sankaranainarkoil. ...	...	1,431	101	193	1,725	...	...	.	867	69	61	997	...	...	..	588	30	63	681	...	...
Srivilliputtur ...	...	1,079	39	6	1,124	...	...	...	1,316	69	34	1,419	...	...	.	1,341	23	21	1,385	...	...
Sâtûr	...	1,417	56	123	1,596	...	...	...	1,527	18	18	1,563	...	...	...	988	32	257	1,277	...	...
Ottaipidaram ..	...	3,608	199	372	4,179	...	...	...	4,466	120	101	4,687	...	...	. .	3,418	141	237	3,796	...	...
Nanguneri	...	1,060	76	117	1,253	...	...	...	2,263	196	135	2,614	...	...	...	2,065	168	414	2,647	...	...
Ambasamudram . .	..	707	65	66	838	...	...	...	676	64	96	836	.	...	...	993	84	138	1,215	...	...
Tenkasi	...	1,777	69	13	1,859	...	..	...	2,769	100	88	2,957	...	...	...	1,607	81	140	1,828	...	...
Total ...	23	15,412	821	1,027	17,260	3,716 4 2	0 3 10	25	18,292	770	704	19,766	4,887 12 6	0 4 3	21	13,313	742	1,465	15,520	3,641 1 9	0 4 4½
Municipalities. Tinnevelly	2	415	97	...	512	156 7 2	0 6 1	1	487	..	...	487	239 1 3	0 7 10½	2	408	...	...	408	246 6 0	0 9 8
Palamcottah ...	1	425	104	...	529	109 10 8	0 4 2	1	622	97	...	719	177 0 6	0 4 6½	2	308	35	...	343	119 10 11	0 6 2½
Tuticorin	1	1,409	272	...	1,681	180 0 0	0 2 1	1	740	141	...	881	193 9 0	0 4 7	1	494	104	...	598	190 11 9	0 6 2

No. 29.—*Statement showing the Progress of Education for a series of years in the District of Tinnevelly.*

Years.	Government Schools.		Aided Schools.		Schools under Results Grants.		Total.		Candidates for Matriculation and First Arts Examinations.		Candidates for Uncovenanted Civil Service Examination.		Candidates for Special Test Examination.	
	Number.	Number of Pupils.	Number.	Number of Pupils.	Number.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Schools.	Number of Pupils.	Number of Applicants.	Number Passed.	Number of Applicants.	Number Passed.	Number of Applicants.	Number Passed.
1856-57 ..	..	..	273	7,088	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1859-60 ..	..	..	106	3,320	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	..	..
1865-66 ..	..	..	276	7,863	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	25	..	46
1870-71 ..	..	..	320	10,968	..	..	..	..	..	..	135	6	..	52
1871-72 ..	..	..	328	11,849	..	..	..	..	..	..	231	24	217	42
1872-73 ..	..	..	473	16,256	129	..	..	..	..	..	203	32	116	36
1873-74 ..	..	..	631	21,831	371	..	..	..	..	..	174	21	150	48
1874-75 ..	..	..	650	23,144	538	..	..	..	..	..	244	12	150	56
1875-76 ..	..	..	323	12,937	729	..	..	..	..	..	251	5	129	48

No. 30.—*Statement of Customs Revenue for a series of years.*

Years.	Tuticorin.	Kulasegara-patam.	Coilpatam	Vypaur.	Total.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1801-2	..	..	..	..	14,866
1806-7	..	..	..	..	..
1816-17	..	..	..	..	..
1826-27	22,488	13,725	11,636	2,715	50,564
1836-37	32,566	7,047	7,212	4,876	51,701
1846-47	57,378	13,313	2,671	4,737	78,099
1856-57	11,403	4,440	3,102	33	18,978
1866-67	61,746	7,870	1,303	203	71,122
1867-68	78,229	5,925	1,580		85,734
1868-69	81,483	3,798	666	This port has since 1867 been abolished.	85,947
1869-70	1,00,719	2,778	858		1,04,355
1870-71	1,17,875	4,042	802		1,22,719
1871-72	1,36,128	4,371	992		1,41,491
1872-73	1,19,440	2,009	973		1,22,422
1873-74	1,45,967	1,445	1,662		1,49,074
1874-75	1,41,933	2,235	719		1,44,887
1875-76	1,17,646	1,865	663		1,20,174

No. 31.—*Statement showing the Number and Tonnage of Vessels visiting Tinnevelly for a series of years.*

Official Years.	Square Rigged.				Native Crafts.		Total.	
	Steamers.		Ships.					
	Number.	Tonnage	Number.	Tonnage	Number.	Tonnage	Number.	Tonnage
1840-41 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	147	7,182
1845-46 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	186	13,345
1850-51 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	258	18,220
1855-56 ..	..	..	212	13,362	84	3,900	296	17,262
1860-61 ..	..	..	388	30,763	81	3,288	469	34,051
1861-62 ..	16	4,267	338	31,384	108	3,008	462	38,659
1862-63 ..	..	..	16	8,617	455	30,814	471	39,431
1863-64 ..	21	13,060	104	11,661	390	20,085	515	44,806
1864-65 ..	21	13,878	111	20,782	363	19,059	495	53,719
1865-66 ..	27	17,159	134	31,251	366	20,114	527	68,524
1866-67 ..	51	23,091	16	9,915	371	19,848¾	438	52,854¾
1867-68 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	383	47,981
1868-69 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	419	68,426
1869-70 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	487	80,687
1870-71 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	470	72,764
1871-72 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	539	89,367
1872-73 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	526	95,766
1873-74 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	580	94,130
1874-75 ..	80	95,075	711	69,405	431	20,508	1,222	184,988
1875-76 ..	109	136,602	648	52,367	412	19,705	1,169	208,674

Statement showing the Number and Tonnage of Vessels departing from Tinnevelly for a series of years.

Official Years.	Square Rigged.				Native Crafts.		Total.	
	Steamers.		Ships.					
	Number.	Tonnage	Number.	Tonnage	Number.	Tonnage	Number.	Tonnage
1840-41 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	110	5,512
1845-46 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	156	10,000
1850-51 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	220	15,966
1855-56 ..	..	..	214	14,066	41	1,490	255	15,556
1860-61 ..	..	..	366	31,600	51	1,963	417	33,563
1861-62 ..	16	4,267	340	38,959	81	3,096	437	46,322
1862-63 ..	..	..	27	18,218	402	21,615	429	39,833
1863-64 ..	16	9,814	125	15,800	345	16,766	486	42,380
1864-65 ..	20	13,389	108	23,491	371	21,437	499	58,287
1865-66 ..	26	17,727	123	33,181	333	18,742	482	69,650
1866-67 ..	47	21,304	17	10,706	371	20,757	435	52,767
1867-68 .	..	..	..	..	..	..	364	49,474
1868-69 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	419	68,426
1869-70 .	..	..	..	..	..	..	457	81,173
1870-71	..	..	..	..	..	..	449	76,696
1871-72 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	526	88,202
1872-73 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	531	97,263
1873-74 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	565	93,197
1874-75 ..	80	95,075	693	67,716	403	19,388	1,176	182,179
1875-76 ..	109	136,602	641	52,478	438	20,059	1,188	209,139

No. 32.—*Statement showing the Total Value of Trade in the Tinnevelly District for a series of years.*

Official Years.	Value of Imports.			Value of Exports.			Value of Re-exports.	Gross Duty.
	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.	Merchandise.	Treasure.	Total.		
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS. A. P.
1830-31	1,92,877	..	1,92,877	21,20,152	..	21,20,152	..	28,552 0 0
1840-41	2,01,982	15,689	2,17,671	19,29,652	..	19,29,652	..	23,226 1 6
1845-46	1,24,664	1,50,080	2,74,744	14,65,889	800	14,66,689	..	13,997 7 1
1850-51	2,12,327	4,62,793	6,75,120	14,63,054	1,00,000	15,63,054	35,619	15,275 4 4
1855-56	2,74,335	..	2,74,335	10,47,431	..	10,47,431	8,427	17,000 5 2
1860-61	5,21,142	10,16,200	15,37,342	24,56,371	30,000	24,86,371	55,420	41,498 10 8
1861-62	5,98,026	27,01,078	32,99,104	59,11,714	..	59,11,714	26,569	47,335 3 6
1862-63	11,60,769	37,59,980	49,20,749	126,11,486	95,000	127,06,486	11,922	63,653 12 4
1863-64	9,62,333	53,50,663	63,13,002	97,84,436	42,07,300	139,91,736	23,445	49,234 0 0
1864-65	11,33,933	67,83,652	79,17,585	144,99,965	5,800	145,05,765	11,052	58,939 12 0
1865-66	13,15,492	75,03,193	88,18,685	146,30,292	55,000	146,85,292	5,911	53,118 4 2
1866-67	11,82,884	16,57,227	28,40,111	55,50,301	98,009	56,48,310	238	63,662 12 11
1867-68	14,82,858	10,05,435	24,88,293	58,38,081	8,56,000	66,94,081	..	79,311 0 0
1868-69	19,23,326	30,47,934	49,71,260	102,62,351	..	102,62,351	..	91,598 0 0
1869-70	17,16,280	20,51,743	37,68,023	104,34,540	9,02,000	113,36,540	..	90,632 0 0
1870-71	22,54,753	3,99,098	26,53,851	66,60,439	10,00,000	76,60,439	..	1,19,978 0 0
1871-72	23,18,010	5,96,386	29,14,396	86,31,770	3,00,000	89,31,770	..	1,35,696 0 0
1872-73	23,60,875	12,41,543	36,02,418	88,33,700	2,00,000	90,33,700	..	1,28,571 0 0
1873-74	28,09,725	4,89,829	32,99,554	68,23,183	12,00,000	80,23,183	..	1,43,746 0 0
1874-75	45,21,330	12,80,226	58,01,556	93,54,238	3,00,000	96,54,238	..	1,42,611 0 0
1875-76	51,23,479	7,70,529	58,94,008	74,97,935	13,19,000	88,16,935	..	1,27,156 0 0

No. 33.—*Statement showing the Value of Imports, with particulars of articles, in the District of Tinnevelly for a series of years.*

Articles.	1830-31.	1840-41.	1845-46.	1850-51.	1855-56.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Apparel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Coals	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	100	..	..
Coral	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10,500	10,375	10,000
Cotton Goods	3,630	1,538	2,945	33,781	51,831	1,71,445	2,32,544	7,33,208	5,06,099	5,87,565	4,39,148
Drugs and Medicines	6,854	11,282	12,665	7,402	10,222	12,572	24,854	7,679	7,219	7,325	5,071
Dyeing and Coloring Materials.	4,715	7,693	3,728	14,846	41,341	49,700	24,618	12,262	9,094	12,941	29,021
Cocoanuts	..	15,517	16,252	..	..	10,023	18,536	15,314	29,265	27,400	6,641
Fruits of sorts	36,889	..	..	12,332	15,872	7,549	6,904	7,208	12,501	10,535	8,469
Fireworks	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,500
Paddy	13,989	..	1,056	..	8,454	30,999	..	6,259	..	1,440	18
Rice	19,643	..	..	..	2,920	11,135	2,426	31,521	36,097	70,509	3,67,200
Wheat	..	..	..	1,422	6,945	910	3,458	393	1,924	3,245	220
Grain of sorts	..	195	1,938	231	6,234	5	2,821	12,765	6,870	13,092	5,781
Gunnies and Gunny Bags	..	..	..	..	..	4,990	15,586	22,695	1,174	7,717	17,357
Machines	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,494	..	2,327	..
Metals	16,776	29,852	19,143	70,960	41,218	89,163	99,524	1,22,416	1,49,214	1,65,877	1,67,026
Malt Liquors	3,642	..	1,987	1,154	2,286	4,200	4,997	8,627	5,113	7,882	6,662
Molasses or Jaggery	..	..	..	..	14,928	..	..	..	..	..	..
Naval Stores	..	3,245	3,968	..	4,233	19,909	44,960	48,059	15,509	29,480	60,627
Oils	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	103	..	..
Perfumery	..	..	..	..	..	4,437	1,884	1,220	2,263	854	1,519
Provisions and Oilman's Stores.	2,644	11,923	14,868	6,025	4,952	12,294	12,371	7,966	10,481	10,215	3,304
Railway Materials	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Seeds	..	3,495	..	3,631	20,544	27,444	18,708	20,704	28,696	19,115	18,949
Silk Manufactures	..	..	..	..	..	6,339	2,276	2,340	4,558	2,241	1,363
Spices	48,461	58,784	1,777	1,503	..	7,349	2,539	9,609	142	..	1,162
Betel-nuts	25,967	38,182	18,535	21,421	8,484	6,952	7,622	25,656	39,195	39,992	44,924
Spirits	..	1,128	..	1,521	2,219	3,625	5,305	6,847	11,141	3,881	6,416
Telegraph Stores	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,370	..
Timber and Wood	..	3,343	8,870	8,696	6,917	12,957	19,710	19,584	17,957	16,831	22,577
Tobacco	..	..	..	..	4,853	..	..	..	..	..	36,825
Wine	..	..	..	1,757	3,408	3,833	7,256	7,365	16,025	10,437	6,409
Other Articles	9,667	15,805	16,932	25,645	16,474	23,312	39,127	29,578	41,093	59,287	35,303
Total	1,92,877	2,01,982	1,24,664	2,12,327	2,74,335	5,21,142	5,98,026	11,60,769	9,62,333	11,33,933	13,15,492

No. 33.—*Statement showing the Value of Imports, with particulars of articles, in the District of Tinnevelly for a series of years*—(Cont.)

Articles.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Apparel	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	13,160	..	23,519
Coals	..	21,190	2,288	20,440	3,000	2,100	3,550	..	..	..
Coral	8,637	820	3,220	500	600	105	1,600	..	150	..
Cotton Goods	4,10,431	8,82,495	13,15,166	11,53,314	17,82,715	19,58,861	19,38,227	19,98,360	20,81,745	1,70,316
Drugs and Medicines	19,569	7,149	8,925	16,348	16,508	9,146	13,410	16,030	15,780	24,312
Dyeing and Coloring Materials ..	18,497	10,701	15,009	22,375	15,333	18,368	24,424	26,060	21,899	41,613
Cocoanuts	10,161	4,105	61	6,689	..	..	..	..	20,908	..
Fruits of sorts	6,767	4,367	5,176	6,845	21,130	11,415	3,850	13,367	41	..
Fireworks	50	..	603	223	137	769	38	209	..	..
Paddy	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,40,556	2,74,547
Rice	1,80,668	..	..	..	..	..	17	288	4,45,679	2,94,343
Wheat	2,244	..	..	..	..	..	438	962	3,228	3,532
Grain of sorts	10,532	16,430	21,740	8,231	9,493	3,794	3,083	53,455	78,330	73,219
Gunnies and Gunny Bags	25,641	13,895	84,885	47,877	9,636	25,185	49,541	39,521	46,303	32,264
Machines	3,931	24,080	6,960	11,885	4,122	5,734	2,613	16,406	40,769	6,772
Metals	1,01,850	1,66,452	2,09,566	2,17,831	1,65,291	1,09,949	1,30,908	1,46,096	1,74,382	3,02,544
Malt Liquors	11,683	9,291	12,379	8,953	6,078	3,117	5,081	6,127	9,096	5,337
Molasses or Jaggery	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Naval Stores	..	..	..	..	6,303	6,072	7,286	10,366	18,054	11,822
Oils	33,275	7,149	1,685	2,742	8,040	2,694	2,054	4,197	54	..
Perfumery	1,100	57	2,307	3,089	4,431	1,962	1,453	3,732	4	..
Provisions and Oilman's Stores ..	5,426	3,476	2,607	3,083	5,804	7,545	6,274	12,227	47,326	39,525
Railway Materials	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2,25,015	6,67,379	1,14,098
Seeds	66,344	65,670	47,474	52,934	60,160	27,365	32,857	57,328	1,25,490	86,672
Silk Manufactures	9,634	1,558	38	..	140	..	25	960	495	751
Spices	1,059	1,38,423	94,200	41,564	60,078	56,233	65,647	87,397	13,140	9,105
Betel-nuts	1,32,483	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1,04,443	6,01,413
Spirits	4,267	..	..	..	9,003	3,103	7,139	10,071	20,664	19,631
Telegraph Stores	1,350	4,500	4,250	1,900	1,270	465	180	180	..	..
Timber and Wood	20,620	10,700	15,962	17,256	8,163	14,357	15,926	16,420	55,844	66,664
Tobacco	33,699	44,433	22,988	35,406	10,450	7,289	3,708	3,543	..	..
Wine	8,804	..	..	..	6,001	3,494	4,141	9,142	19,919	18,117
Other Articles	54,162	45,917	45,837	36,795	40,867	38,888	37,405	39,106	2,69,652	30,03,363
Total ..	11,82,884	14,82,858	19,23,326	17,16,280	22,54,753	23,18,010	23,60,875	28,09,725	45,21,330	51,23,479

No. 34.—*Statement showing the Value of Export Trade, with particulars, for a series of years.*

Articles.	1830-31.	1840-41	1845-46.	1850-51.	1855-56.	1860-61.	1861-62.	1862-63.	1863-64.	1864-65.	1865-66.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Animals, living ..	..	..	..	..	..	70,401	61,322	95,264	1,36,392	61,474	84,535
Bones	..	..	..	2,763	2,490	4,579	6,212	3,403	6,589	3,216	6,964
Chanks	11,661	33,667	10,948	..	..	22,750	..	28,717	28,679	..	..
Coffee	..	..	..	6,611	25,466	30,214	36,482	39,210	98,500	1,56,995	1,51,640
Cotton Wool ..	9,31,572	14,84,844	10,21,165	11,27,653	6,94,477	18,78,879	54,10,556	120,18,937	90,34,962	137,71,168	136,44,286
Cotton Goods ..	10,18,470	2,97,021	2,11,191	2,47,193	1,49,179	34,973	24,678	18,749	18,802	31,468	2,07,199
Dregs of Gingelly-oil.	..	..	..	..	9,867	72,999	1,11,605	1,40,725	1,44,843	1,44,011	1,26,783
Drugs	1,680	6,548	1,535	..	19,439	90,941	91,958	59,882	47,064	81,666	91,673
Dyes of sorts ..	29,304	..	20,017	..	2,425	2,091	..	12,432	2,797	2,048	3,668
Earthenware and Porcelain.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Fruits of sorts and Vegetables.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	160	..	..
Rice	..	1,292	..	..	2,296	860	3,306	1,971	6,340	1,120	..
Wheat	..	..	..	..	2,411	790	7,108	..	..	2,289	..
Grains of sorts ..	11,766	28,547	2,859	7,225	8,345	39,239	9,712	5,193	17,120	9,538	14,844
Hides and Skins ..	..	..	..	1,999	1,206	5,033	5,789	5,286	6,454	4,156	3,179
Metals	..	15,978	5,303	4,744	3,591	1,618	3,116	4,148	9,507	1,487	4,363
Oils	..	..	1,905	..	..	2,798	672	703	98	..	436
Provisions and Oil-man's Stores.	..	..	12,297	27,514	60,838	85,258	86,923	61,399	36,968	37,281	63,515
Salt	..	..	..	..	..	2,377	..	5,401	..	24,693	..
Seeds	..	..	..	3,534	9,916	14,864	20,817	15,876	16,235	9,864	18,297
Spices	..	..	1,367	6,205	39,836	47,327	25,719	28,895	78,067	82,742	1,21,182
Sugar and other saccharine produce.	1,15,699	46,013	1,59,518	..	1,868	34,538	49,995	46,840	69,514	54,743	58,170
Timber and Wood.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	960	1,800	..	..
Tobacco	..	5,670	4,241	15,276	1,207	544	665	560	3,076	2,231	1,329
Wool	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	18,852
Other Articles ..	..	10,072	13,543	12,337	12,574	13,298	15,079	16,935	20,469	17,775	9,397
Total ..	21,20,152	19,29,652	14,65,889	14,63,054	10,47,431	24,56,371	59,11,714	126,11,486	97,84,436	144,99,965	146,30,292

No 34.—*Statement showing the Value of Export Trade, with particulars, for a series of years*—(Continued).

Articles.	1866-67.	1867-68.	1868-69.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.	1873-74.	1874-75.	1875-76.
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
Animals, living	1,01,011	86,945	1,05,218	1,53,464	1,84,803	2,33,145	2,44,568	2,95,658	..	..
Bones	236	..	278	9,755	6,518	5,049	4,263	8,597	..	..
Chanks	17,615	..	26,180	13,130	11,778	11,748	20,462	4,320	..	..
Coffee	1,16,689	2,10,798	2,90,552	1,80,685	2,76,135	3,42,473	3,79,644	2,26,440	1,34,208	3,35,962
Cotton Wool	43,83,908	46,05,397	89,89,909	92,44,983	51,73,829	67,12,489	70,06,029	47,53,673	70,87,546	45,82,059
Cotton Goods	2,65,868	3,87,495	3,98,093	3,38,341	3,63,135	5,14,382	4,36,614	5,26,098	5,64,144	7,59,316
Dregs of Gingelly-oil ..	10,565	1,14,536	99,629	1,35,055	..	..	1,30,814	..	2,72,556	2,75,934
Drugs	86,622	96,386	77,736	50,526	99,107	1,77,515	..	91,534	67,111	24,322
Dyes of sorts	257	560	256	2,536	22,132	3,771	1,350	4,737	8,498	7,333
Earthenware and Porcelain	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	12,061	..	..
Fruits of sorts and Vegetables.	91,226	89,714	90,208	89,664	1,15,633	1,13,436	1,05,506	1,26,477	1,38,825	1,05,068
Rice	80,897	..	..	715	5,145	36,635	25,458	45,843	8,162	19,710
Wheat	324	..	..	..	2,156	792	1,983	..	..	372
Grains of sorts	9,976	8,891	22,814	29,393	21,997	32,492	43,835	11,370	6,187	28,041
Hides and Skins	3,044	4,854	6,324	7,445	4,631	43,835	26,088	62,913	80,561	88,951
Metals	3,847	2,558	1,709	9,956	5,130	1,489	5,925	28,751	3,011	11,035
Oils	..	313	552	231	841	12,913	3,393	5,452	1,945	1,52,211
Provisions and Oilman's Stores	25,874	11,451	13,858	36,587	21,317	28,998	20,716	36,778	61,050	66,179
Salt	423	1,008	1,300	4,749	4,576	1,607	..	..	32,965	3,33,672
Seeds	6,053	14,448	18,236	23,942	1,85,586	2,25,554	29,889	20,718	6,100	12,692
Spices	46,525	97,357	76,786	66,239	1,15,080	1,05,638	1,39,590	1,66,242	1,23,742	1,47,035
Sugar and other saccharine produce.	1,19,326	16,657	18,164	17,934	18,594	14,862	23,300	27,399	3,16,292	2,22,339
Timber and Wood ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2,510	11,643
Tobacco	1,497	2,606	1,714	1,666	1,474	1,438	1,501	1,109	1,317	5,003
Wool	435	..	..	150	..	..	..	305	..	..
Other Articles	1,78,083	86,107	22,835	17,394	20,842	[11,509	1,82,772	3,66,706	4,37,508	3,09,058
Total ..	55,00,301	58,38,081	102,62,351	104,34,540	66,60,439	86,31,770	88,33,700	68,23,183	93,54,238	74,97,935

No. 35.—*Statement showing the Emigration and Immigration for Ten Years.*

Years.	Number of Emigrants						Number of Immigrants.
	To Mauritius and Bourbon.	To Ceylon.	To British Burmah.	To West Indies.	To other Places.	Total.	
1865-66 ..	..	21,259	..	..	..	21,259	15,276
1866-67 ..	..	16,941	..	..	..	16,941	12,645
1867-68 ..	..	9,911	..	..	..	9,911	8,069
1868-69 ..	..	9,501	..	..	..	9,501	11,079
1869-70 ..	..	11,793	..	..	..	11,793	10,384
1870-71 ..	..	12,905	..	..	..	12,905	10,804
1871-72 ..	..	14,627	..	..	..	14,627	13,007
1872-73 ..	..	16,486	..	..	..	16,486	13,930
1873-74 ..	..	17,876	..	..	..	17,876	18,012
1874-75 ..	..	23,887	..	..	..	23,887	19,968
1875-76 ..	..	21,374	..	..	..	21,374	24,965

No. 36.—*Statement showing the Forest Receipts and Charges for Five Years.*

Years.	Receipts.				Charges.			Total.
	Revenue from Wood and Bamboos	Minor Produce.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Salaries.	Contingencies.	Conservancy Working Charges.	
	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.	RS.
1872-73 ..	16,462	..	..	16,462	8,637	1,652	2,865	13,154
1873-74 ..	18,976	..	2	18,978	7,532	2,539	2,803	12,874
1874-75 ..	11,167	87	996	12,250	7,786	2,800	4,641	15,227
1875-76 ..	13,196	1,999	1,407	16,602	9,550	2,486	7,723	19,759
1876-77 ..	16,440	5,575	453	22,468	9,584	3,248	9,077	21,909
Total ..	76,241	7,661	2,858	86,760	43,089	12,725	27,109	82,923

No. 37.—*Receipts and Expenditure of the Post Offices for Three Years.*

Years.	Revenue.	Expenditure.
	RS. A. P	RS. A. P.
1860-61	12,865 9 7	12,079 15 4
1870-71	27,503 2 5	19,031 7 2
1875-76	41,852 13 8	29,044 13 2

No. 38.—*Talukwar Statement of Letters received and sent.*

Taluks.	Number of Post Offices.	Number of Letters received for Delivery.	Number of Letters Despatched	Total Rupees for Postage.	Total Cost of Department.
				RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
Tinnevelly	5	272,113	222,167	..	..
Nanguneri ..	5	47,657	40,817	..	..
Ambasamudram ..	3	55,345	43,762	..	..
Tenkasi	2	43,217	64,613	..	..
Ottaipidaram ..	6	115,769	177,171	..	..
Tenkarai	13	128,836	155,672	..	..
Satur	5	68,548	97,979	..	..
Sankaranainarkoil ..	2	19,980	16,536	..	..
Srivilliputtur ..	2	33,554	31,818	..	..
Total ..	43	785,119	850,533	46,858 2 0	31,966 5 4

No. 39.—*Statistics connected with District Jail, Five Years.*

Years.	District Jails.													
	Average Daily Strength.			Admission to Hospital.			Average Daily Sick.			Deaths.			Percentage of Deaths.	Expenditure.
	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M.	F.	Total.	M	F.	Total.		Establishment.
														RS. A. P.
1872	240·18	13·85	254·03	213	2	215	5·04	0·06	5·10	2	..	2	0·78	3,298 0 4
1873	239·81	10·13	249·94	58	8	66	2·80	0·19	2·99	5	1	6	2·40	3,633 3 6
1874	220·14	10·60	230·74	192	16	208	6·10	0·46	6·56	32	3	35	15·16	3,605 11 9
1875	241·00	16·00	257·00	265	17	282	7·60	0·61	8·21	10	3	13	5 05	3,605 11 9
1876	269·89	10·73	280·62	150	5	155	4·21	0·23	4·44	8	..	8	2·85	3,716 8 7

Years.	District Jails—(*Continued*).					
	Expenditure—(*Continued*).					
	Rations.	Cost per Head.	Clothing.	Cost per Head.	Miscellaneous.	Total.	Cost per Head.
	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.	RS. A. P.
1872	11,111 4 7	64 10 7	593 1 1	2 10 7	1,216 3 10	16,218 9 10	72 12 6
1873	10,761 14 0	64 6 11	643 14 0	2 14 1	1,114 14 8	16,153 14 2	72 4 10
1874	11,223 11 3	72 10 2	817 5 0	4 0 0	1,241 9 6	16,888 5 6	82 11 10
1875	11,223 11 3	72 10 2	817 5 0	4 0 0	1,241 9 6	16,888 5 6	82 11 10
1876	13,135 6 2	61 4 2	443 13 0	1 9 3	1,401 3 11	18,696 15 8	67 13 3

No. 40.—*Statistics of the Police*, 1876-77.

Total Cost for 1876-77.	Number of European Officers on 31st March 1877.	Rates of Pay per mensem.	Number of Inspectors on 31st March 1877.	Rates of Pay per mensem.	Number of Constabulary on the 31st March 1877.	Rates of Pay per mensem.	The budgeted Strength of all rank.	Proportion of Police per square mile.	Proportion of Police per head of population.	Proportion of actual Cost per square mile of area.	Proportion of actual Cost per head of population.	In Calendar Year 1876. Number of Arrests made.	In Calendar Year 1876. Number of Complaints registered.	In Calendar Year 1876. Number of Convictions obtained. Cases.	In Calendar Year 1876. Number of Convictions obtained. Persons.	In Calendar Year 1876. Number of Acquittals.	Remarks.
Rupees 1,26,834-2-6.	2.	Rupees 1,183-5-4.	19.	Rupees 1,844.	1,031.	Rupees 8,721.	1,070.	One Policeman for 5 square miles.	One Policeman for 1,613 head of population.	Rupees 24-8-1 per square mile of area per annum.	Anna 1-2 per head of population per annum.	*a* 2,977	2,385	908	2,160	*b* 689	*Penal Code Cognizable Crime.*—*a.* Excludes 2,353 persons appeared on summons; *b.* Excludes 2,410 persons released before trial, &c.
												c 395	1,248	415	870	*d* 1,170	*Penal Code Non-Cognizable*—*c.* Excludes 4,804 persons summoned by Magistrates; *d.* Excludes 2,462 persons released before trial, &c.
												e 700	1,434	1,335	2,397	*f* 475	*Cognizable Special and Local Laws*—*e.* Excludes 2,503 persons appeared on summons; *f.* Excludes 351 persons released before trial, &c.
												g 85	1,097	894	1,189	*h* 401	*Non-Cognizable Special and Local Laws.*—*g.* Excludes 1,979 persons summoned by Magistrates; *h.* Excludes 474 persons released before trial, &c.
												4,157	6,164	3,552	6,616	2,735	

No. 41.—*Statement of Accidental Deaths and Suicides, Five Years.*

Years.	By Drowning.		By Wild Beasts.		By Snakes.		By Railways.		By other Causes.		Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1871	134	184	..	..	3	1	..	..	44	10	181	195	376
1872	139	143	..	..	1	3	..	..	45	10	185	156	341
1873	155	142	4	..	2	3	..	..	55	12	216	157	373
1874	107	117	2	..	1	2	..	..	56	15	166	134	300
1875	136	158	3	..	37	24	2	..	55	13	233	195	428

Suicides.

Years.	By Drowning.		By Hanging.		By Poison.		By Lethal Weapons.		By other Causes.		Total.		
	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males.	Females.	Males	Females.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1871	12	33	19	29	5	5	..	..	..	..	36	67	103
1872	9	41	12	25	6	10	..	..	..	..	27	76	103
1873	12	40	11	29	3	8	2	..	..	..	28	77	105
1874	12	35	25	25	7	10	1	..	..	..	45	70	115
1875	12	42	8	26	8	8	2	..	..	1	30	77	107

No. 42.—*Wild Animals killed and Rewards given, Five Years.*

Years.	Number of Animals killed.								Government Rewards.	
	Quadrupeds.						Snakes.	Alligators.	Quadrupeds.	Snakes.
	Elephants.	Tigers.	Cheetahs.	Bears.	Wolves.	Hyenas.				
									RS. A. P.	RS. A P.
1871-72 ..	..	6	8	1	..	..	..	6	275 8 0	..
1872-73 ..	..	5	10	2	..	..	..	2	230 0 0	..
1873-74 ..	..	1	12	3	..	..	..	1	236 0 0	..
1874-75 ..	..	1	11	2	..	..	..	..	244 0 0	..
1875-76 ..	..	9	15	2	..	2	..	..	469 8 0	..

No 43 —*Statement showing the Number and Nature of Civil Suits instituted in the several classes of Courts in the Tinnevelly District in the Year* 1876

Nature of Claims	Number of Cases in different Courts													Remarks
	Ordinary Suits							Small Causes						
	Village Munsifs	Revenue Courts	District Munsifs, Assistant Agents, and Assistant Commissioner	Subordinate Judges	Judges of Small Cause Courts as Subordinate Judges	District Judges, Agents and Judicial Commissioner	Total	District Munsifs, Assistant Agents and Assistant Commissioner	Subordinate Judges	Judges of Small Cause Courts	District Judges, Agents and Judicial Commissioner	Total	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Civil Court Cases													
Money due on Contract — On written promise for sum certain	97	..	928	6	..	..	1,031	1,136	706	..		1,842	
Money due on Contract — On unwritten promise for sum certain	5,573	..	105	3	..	..	5,681	1,872	501	..	..	2,373	
Money due on Contract — On account stated													
Money due on Contract — Money paid or received	187	..	13	2	..	..	202	357	148	.	..	505	
Money due on Contract — For goods sold and delivered ..	42	..	2	..	..	..	8	51	76	.	..	127	
Rent	..	..	16	..	..	..	44	41	9	..	..	50	
Recovery of personal property or value thereof	..	..	33	3	..	..	16	245	34	..	.	279	
Damages — For injuries to person	..	..	..	..	..	.	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Damages — For injuries to property	..	.	..	1	..	..	1	16	3	..	..	19	
Damages — For defamation	..	.	3	.	.	..	3	..	1	..	..	1	
Damages — For other injuries not included in the above	..	..	..	..	..	..	.	2	2	..	..	4	

For breaches of contract not included in the above.	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	2	2	..	..	4
Suits to compel specific performance of contracts.	..	..	26	..	..	..	28	..	..	..	..	..
Suits to set aside contracts and obligations on account of fraud, mistake or accident.	..	..	1	2	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..
Suits to compel or prevent particular acts by way of mandamus or injunction.	..	..	11	..	..	..	11	..	..	..	..	..
Suits to settle partnership and other accounts ..	..	..	2	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..
Admiralty and other suits relating to shipping ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suits connected with religion and caste	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suits relating to administration of trusts and religious endowments.	..	..	3	3	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Suits relating to marriage, dower and divorce ..	..	..	25	..	..	..	25	6	7	..	..	13
Suits to establish or dispute adoption	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suits regarding custody and guardianship of infants and lunatics.	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Other suits to declare or establish personal rights.	..	..	21	..	..	..	21	..	..	..	..	..
Suits to establish or contest wills	..	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..
Claims to inheritance — Under Hindu law	..	..	22	3	..	..	25	..	..	..	..	..
Claims to inheritance — ,, Mahomedan law	..	..	5	1	..	..	6	..	..	..	..	..
Claims to inheritance — ,, any other law	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suits to establish or contest the acts of Hindu widows.	..	..	7	..	..	..	7	..	..	..	..	..
Suits relating to the revenue	..	..	5	..	..	..	5	134	..	..	..	134
Suits relating to mortgage of immovable property.	..	..	1,227	22	..	..	1,249	..	..	..	..	..
Claims in right of pre-emption	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suits to resume or assess rent-free lands ..	..	..	3	..	..	..	3	8	..	..	..	8
Suits regarding the relative rights of superior and inferior holders of land (other than rent suits).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suits for partition of immovable property ..	..	..	50	3	..	..	53	..	..	..	..	..
Suits regarding boundaries	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suits for, or relating to, real property not included in the above.	..	..	441	5	..	..	446	..	..	..	..	..

No. 43.—*Statement showing the Number and Nature of Civil Suits instituted in the several classes of Courts, in the Tinnevelly District in the Year* 1876—(Continued).

Nature of Claims.	Number of Cases in different Courts.												
	Ordinary Suits.							Small Cause.					
	Village Munsifs.	Revenue Courts.	District Munsifs, Assistant Agents, and Assistant Commissioner.	Subordinate Judges.	Judges of Small Cause Courts as Subordinate Judges.	District Judges, Agents and Judicial Commissioner.	Total.	District Munsifs, Assistant Agents and Assistant Commissioner.	Subordinate Judges.	Judges of Small Cause Courts.	District Judges, Agents and Judicial Commissioner.	Total.	Remarks.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Revenue Court Cases.													
Claims connected with boundary and cultivation disputes (Regulation XII of 1816, Section 4).	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Claims to hereditary office or their emoluments (Regulation VI of 1831, Section 3).	..	2	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	
Suits to establish or contest right to enhancement or abatement of rent, or to determine amount of rent (Madras Act VIII of 1865, Sections 8, 9, 10 and 11).	..	1,267	..	..	..	..	1,267	..	..	..	..	..	
Suits relating to ejectment (Section 12)	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Suits regarding illegal exaction, distraint, &c., (Sections 5, 17, 20, 35, 36, 49 and 80).	..	124	..	..	..	..	124	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..	5,899	1,393	2,962	55	..	..	10,309	3,940	1,519	..	..	5,459	

No. 44.—*Statement showing the Value of Suits disposed of in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the District of Tinnevelly in the Year* 1876.

Value.	Number of Suits disposed of in different Courts.													
	Ordinary Suits.								Small Causes.					
	Village Munsifs.	Revenue Courts.	District Munsifs, Assistant Agents, and Assistant Commissioner.	Subordinate Judges.	Judges of Small Cause Courts as Subordinate Judges.	District Judges, Agents and Judicial Commissioner.	Total Number of Suits.	Total Value in Rupees.	District Munsifs.	Subordinate Judges.	Judges of Small Cause Courts.	District Judges, Agents and Judicial Commissioner.	Total Number of Suits.	Total Value in Rupees.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
								RS.						RS.
Not exceeding Rupees 5 ..	2,405	406	33	3	..	..	2,847	8,903	306	10	..	..	316	1,139
Do. do. 20 ..	3,589	507	219	5	..	..	4,320	36,450	1,704	158	..	..	1,862	24,210
Do. do. 100 ..	38	447	1,371	8	..	..	1,864	1,07,195	1,944	664	..	..	2,608	1,11,230
Do. do. 500 ..	..	85	1,073	5	..	..	1,163	2,44,494	..	668	..	..	668	1,38,869
Do. do. 1,000 ..	..	3	228	..	..	..	231	1,55,439	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. 2,500 ..	..	..	89	2	..	1	92	1,50,421	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. 5,000 ..	..	..	..	38	..	2	40	1,39,137	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. 10,000 ..	..	..	..	13	..	..	13	92,922	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. do. 1,00,000 ..	..	..	..	7	..	2	9	3,12,571	..	..	..	..	..	..
Exceeding do. 1,00,000 ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Suits of which it is not possible to estimate the money value. ..	..	70	64	3	..	..	137	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	6,032	1,518	3,077	84	..	5	10,716	12,47,532	3,954	1,500	..	..	5,454	2,75,448

N.B.—The aggregate of the entries in Columns 8 and 14 should correspond with the aggregate of the entries in Column 16 of Form III.

No. 45.—*Statement showing the General Result of the Trial of Civil and Revenue Suits in the Courts of Original Jurisdiction in the District of Tinnevelly in the Year* 1876.

Classes of Courts.	Suits remaining on the 1st January 1876.	Filed in 1876 (including Suits remanded and re-admitted).	Received by Transfer.	Total for disposal.	Transferred to other Courts.	Plaint rejected or returned	Uncontested.						Contested.		Total.		Pending.			Average duration of Suit in Days.		Referred to Arbitration.	Remarks.
							Dismissed for default.	Withdrawn with leave.	Compromised.	Decreed on confession.	Decreed *ex parte*.		Judgment for Plaintiff in whole or part.	Judgment for Defendant.	Total disposed of	Pending at the end of 1876.	Over two Months.	Over four Months.	Over twelve Months.	Contested.	Uncontested.		
											For Plaintiff.	For Defendant.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Village Munsifs	1,162	5,899	...	7,061	...	...	1,171	75	2,307	323	938	10	1,100	108	6,032	1,029	336	104	137	176	151	...	354 Village Munsifs have exercised Civil Jurisdiction during the year.
Revenue Courts	894	1,401	1,321	3,616	1,321	109	59	42	24	...	41	1	1,174	177	1,518	777	15	729	9	273	327	...	
District Munsifs. Ordinary ...	1,243	3,054	114	4,411	140	66	35	32	1,309	82	333	68	823	395	3,077	1,194	364	436	36	866	471	4	
District Munsifs. Small Causes ...	299	3,978	3	4,279	3	...	180	34	2,018	97	420	156	647	402	3,954	322	2	..	...	165	140	.	
Subordinate Judges. Ordinary ...	41	63	26	130	2	1	9	12	12	6	6	...	28	11	84	44	12	12	2	509	170	...	
Subordinate Judges. Small Causes ...	130	1,555	1	1,686	...	69	73	12	397	259	248	6	350	155	1,500	186	11	...	...	79	62	2	
Small Cause Court Judges. As Subordinate Judges.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	.	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	
Small Cause Court Judges. Small Causes ...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	..	...	...	
District Judges. Ordinary ...	3	2	2	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	2	5	2	...	...	2	201		..	
District Judges. Small Causes ...	...	...	...	...	...	..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	
Total ...	3,772	15,952	1,466	21,190	1,466	245	1,527	207	6,067	767	1,986	241	4,125	1,250	16,170	3,554	740	1,281	186	2,269	1,321	6	

N.B.—In the Remarks Column state how many Village Munsifs exercised civil jurisdiction during the year.
The aggregate of Columns 8 to 15 inclusive should correspond with the entry in Column 16.
The aggregate of Columns 6, 16 and 17 should correspond with the entry in Column 5.
Explanation should be given of any variation between the aggregate of the figures entered in Columns 4 and 6.

No. 46.—*Statement showing the Business of the Appellate Courts in the District of Tinnevelly in the Year* 1876.

Class of Courts.	Appeals remaining on the 1st January 1876.	Instituted in 1876 (including Appeals remanded and re-admitted).	Received by Transfer.	Total for disposal.	Transferred.	Uncontested.					Contested.			Total disposed of.	Pending at the end of 1876.	Pending.		Remanded.	Objections under Section 348 of the Civil Procedure Code.	Objections allowed.
						Dismissed for default or under Sections 5 and 6, Act XXIII of 1861.	Withdrawn, compromised, or decreed on confession.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.	Confirmed.	Modified.	Reversed.			Over four Months.	Over twelve Months.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
Subordinate Judges ..	37	93	166	296	9	10	23	..	..	9	105	50	64	261	26	3	..	13	5	1
Judges of Small Cause Courts as Subordinate Judges.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
District Judge { Revenue ..	14	141	..	155	..	..	1	..	..	..	48	3	74	126	29	1	..	72	..	..
District Judge { Civil ..	57	252	9	318	166	1	4	2	..	..	72	8	12	99	53	2	..	1	..	..
Total ..	108	486	175	769	175	11	28	2	..	9	225	61	150	486	108	6	..	86	5	1

N.B.—In Column 19 enter only suits remanded under Section 351. These suits will also be entered in Column 11 or 14.
The aggregate of Columns 7 to 14 should correspond with the entry in Column 15.
The aggregate of Columns 6, 15 and 16 should correspond with the entry in Column 5.
Explanation should be given of any variation between the aggregate figures in Columns 4 and 6.

No. 47.—*Statement showing the Number of Suits, Original and Appeal, pending in the District of Tinnevelly, classified according to the years in which they were instituted.*

Courts.		Years in which instituted.														Remarks.
		Previous to or in 1871.		In 1872.		In 1873.		In 1874.		In 1875.		In 1876.		Total.		
		Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	Original.	Appeal.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
District Munsifs, Assistant Agent and Assistant Commissioners.	Ordinary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	43	..	1,150	..	1,194	..	
	Small Causes.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	322	..	322	..	
Subordinate Judges ..	Ordinary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	42	26	44	26	
	Small Causes.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	186	..	186	..	
Judges of Small Cause Courts.	Asst. Subordinate Judges.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Small Causes.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
District Judges, Agents and Judicial Commissioner.	Ordinary ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	82	2	82	
	Small Causes.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Total ..		..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	47	..	1,700	108	1,748	108	

No. 48.—*Statement showing the Execution of Decrees in the Civil and Revenue Courts of the District of Tinnevelly in the Year* 1876.

Class of Courts.		Application to execute Decrees.			Decrees.		Pending at the end of 1876.	Nature and Number of Coercive Processes issued.					Orders under Section 243 of the Civil Procedure Code.	Remarks.
		Pending on the 1st January 1876.	Filed in 1876.	Received by transfer.	Total for disposal.	Completely executed.	Partially executed.		Imprisonment of Person.	Movable Property.		Immovable Property.		
										Attached.	Sold.	Attached	Sold.	
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
District Munsifs, Assistant Agents, and Assistant Commissioner.	Ordinary ..	965	3,330	38	4,333	2,584	897	702	990	442	80	1,744	1,273	12	
	Small Causes ..	211	1,953	16	2,180	1,633	296	211	752	965	52	71	42	3	
Subordinate Judges ..	Ordinary ..	104	131	..	235	43	136	56	59	12	4	59	70	3	
	Small Causes ..	113	709	..	822	275	295	252	275	203	24	..	..	..	
Judges of Small Cause Courts.	As Subordinate Judges.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
	Small Causes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
District Judges, Agents and Judicial Commissioner.	Ordinary ..	17	33	..	50	11	23	16	29	15	3	26	41	..	
	Small Causes ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	
Revenue Courts		..	82	..	82	53	..	29	..	25	8	84	80	..	
	Total ..	1,410	6,238	54	7,702	4,599	1,647	1,266	2,105	1,652	171	1,984	1,506	18	

N.B.—In Column 6 enter those cases in which the execution proceedings have been struck off the file, or have come to the end for the time being, although complete execution has not been attained.
Where two or more petitions relate to the execution of one decree, they should be entered as a single application only.

No. 49.—*Statement showing the result of Appeals in Criminal Cases in the District of Tinnevelly in the Year* 1876.

Courts.	Number of Persons.										Pending.		Remarks.
	Appeals remaining on the 1st January 1876.	Filed in 1876.	Total for disposal.	Appeals rejected under Section 417.	After perusal of Records.			Otherwise disposed of by Transfer, Death, &c.	Total of Columns 5 to 9.	Further inquiry or evidence ordered.	Cases.	Persons.	
					Sentences confirmed.	Sentences modified.	Sentences reversed.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Divisional Magistrates ..	47	852	899	135	456	42	225	7	865	1	8	34	
District do.	7	106	113	6	43	5	23	19	96	..	6	17	
Session Courts	..	39	39	..	14	14	7	..	35	..	2	4	
Total ..	54	997	1,051	141	513	61	255	26	996	1	16	55	

N.B.—In Columns 5 to 9 the mode in which all the appeals were disposed of should be given.
In Column 11 the number of cases in which further inquiry was ordered before final disposal should be shown separately.
The figures entered in Column 11 should also appear in Column 10 or Column 13 as the case may be.

No. 50.—*Operation of the Criminal Courts in the District of Tinnevelly during the Year* 1875.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Courts.	Preliminary Inquiries.												
	Pending on the 1st January 1876.		Received during the year.		Total pending and received.		Number of Persons.						
									Total disposed of.		Pending.		
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	In cases referred to other Courts.	In complaints dismissed under Section 147.	Discharged under Section 195.	Committed for trial.	Otherwise disposed of by Death, escape from Custody, &c.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Average Number of Days for which the Cases disposed of were pending.	Cases pending. Above one Month.	Cases pending. Above three Months.	Number of Days since the oldest complaint was presented.
District Magistrate ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Joint do. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Addl. Joint Magistrate	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Head Assistant do.	..	6	25	6	25	6	25	22	1	1	9	1	6	25	10	2	..	..	..
Assistant do.	..	6	10	6	10	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	10	..	8	..	..	..
Deputy do.	..	..	11	2	11	2	11	..	..	..	..	..	2	11	..	3	..	..	..
Do. do.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total ..	..	14	46	14	46	14	46	22	1	12	10	1	14	46	4	20	..	..	21
All Sub-Magistrates ..	6	125	336	131	369	139	382	14	16	97	232	2	127	361	8	..	..	..	..

No. 50.—*Operation of the Criminal Courts in the District of Tinnevelly during the Year* 1875—(Continued).

Courts.	15		16		17		18	19	20	21	22	23	24		25		26	27		28
	Trials.																			
	Pending on the 1st January 1875.		Received during the year.		Total pending and received.		Number of Persons.						Total disposed of.		Pending.		Average Number of Days for which the Cases disposed of were pending.	Cases pending.		Number of Days since the oldest complaint was presented.
	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.	In cases referred or transferred to other Courts for disposal.	In complaints dismissed under Sections 147, 205 and 208.	Discharged under Section 215.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Otherwise disposed of by Death, escape from Custody, &c.	Cases.	Persons.	Cases.	Persons.		Above one Month.	Above three Months.	
District Magistrate ..	..	..	17	27	17	27	17	..	..	6	3	1	17	27	..	..	11	..	..	..
Joint do. ..	..	..	46	228	46	228	4	189	13	7	3	12	46	228	..	..	16	..	..	..
Addl. Joint Magistrate ..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	1	..	..	1	..	..	..
Head Assistant do. ..	3	11	187	942	190	953	358	410	82	82	17	3	198	952	1	1	18	..	..	13
Assistant do. ..	..	..	49	184	49	184	13	51	42	31	38	3	45	178	4	6	11	..	..	28
Deputy do. ..	1	4	12	28	13	32	..	..	10	12	10	..	13	32	..	..	7	..	..	..
Do. do. ..	5	9	124	247	129	256	20	..	55	124	34	23	129	256	..	..	7	..	..	..
Total ..	9	24	419	1,630	428	1,654	395	650	202	257	102	41	423	1,647	5	7	..	..	..	..
All Sub-Magistrates ..	54	164	4,829	14,078	4,883	14,242	222	1,888	2,228	4,130	2,648	2,765	4,792	13,882	91	360	11	21	..	69

No. 51.—*Statement showing the use of Juries and Assessors in the Criminal Courts in the District of Tinnevelly in the Year* 1876.

Courts.	Established, or Average Number of Juries or Assessors in any one trial.	Remaining and committed for Trial.		Number of Persons in Jury Trials.						Number of Persons in Assessors' Trials.				Pending.		Remarks
		Cases.	Persons.	Discharged without trial or convicted on plea of guilty.	After Trial.		Number in Cases in which records were submitted to the High Court under Section 263 of the Criminal Procedure Code.	Result in Cases submitted to the High Court.		Discharged without trial or convicted on plea of guilty.	Convicted or acquitted, the Judge agreeing with the Assessors.	Convicted or acquitted, the Judge differing from the Assessors.	Convicted or acquitted the Judge agreeing with one Assessor only.	Cases.	Persons.	
					Convicted.	Acquitted.		Verdict sustained.	Verdict set aside.							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Sessions Courts. Assessors ..	3	91	241	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	216	17	..	..	..	
Sessions Courts. Juries ..	..															

N.B.—In Columns 5 to 14 inclusive enter the number of persons concerned.
The entry in Column 4 should correspond with the aggregate of the entries in Columns 5 to 14 and 16.

No. 52.—*Statistics of Registration*, 1875-76.

District.	Affecting Immovable Property.									
	Deeds of Gift.		Deeds of Sale (Rupees 100 and upwards).		Deeds of Sale (less than Rupees 100).		Perpetual Leases.		Leases other than Perpetual Leases which have been compulsorily registered.	
	No. of Deeds.	Aggregate Value.	No. of Deeds.	Aggregate Value.	No. of Deeds.	Aggregate Value.	No. of Deeds.	Value of Annual Rents.	No. of Deeds.	Value of Annual Rents.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Tinnevelly	65	RS. A. P. 27,100 0 0	6,981	RS. A. P. 28,34,954 0 0	2,458	RS. A. P. 1,39,503 0 0	30	RS. A. P. 1,170 0 0	133	RS. A. P. 21,662 0 0

Statistics of Registration, 1875-76—(Continued).

District.	Affecting Immovable Property—(*Continued*).									
	All optionally Registered Leases.		Amount of Premium or Fines paid on such Leases.	Deeds of Mortgage of Rupees 100 and upwards.		Deeds of Mortgage (less than Rupees 100.)		All other Deeds not mentioned above, except Certified Copies of Decrees and Orders of Courts.	
	No. of Deeds.	Aggregate Value.	Amount.	No. of Deeds.	Aggregate Value.	No. of Deeds.	Aggregate Value.	No. of Deeds.	Aggregate Value.
	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Tinnevelly	125	RS. A. P. 11,430 0 0	RS. A. P. 720 0 0	10,165	RS. A. P. 35,36,861 0 0	2,514	RS. A. P. 1,51,333 0 0	385	RS. A. P. 6,77,403 0 0

No. 52.—*Statistics of Registration*, 1875-76—(Continued).

District.	Affecting Immovable Property—(*Continued*).				Affecting Movable Property.			
	Certified Copies of Decrees and Orders of Courts.		Total.		Deeds of Sale.		Obligations for the payment of Money.	
	No. of Deeds.	Aggregate Value.	No. of Deeds.	Aggregate Value.	No. of Deeds.	Aggregate Value.	No. of Deeds.	Aggregate Value.
	21	22	23	24	25	26	27	28
Tinnevelly	48	RS. A. P. 97,129 0 0	22,904	RS. A. P. 74,99,265 0 0	90	RS. A. P. 13,360 0 0	892	RS. A. P. 2,62,837 0 0

No. 52.—*Statistics of Registration*, 1875-76—(Continued).

District.	Affecting Movable Property—(*Continued*).				Civil Court Memorandum.		Grand Total.	
	Other Documents Registered in Book IV.		Total.					
	No. of Deeds.	Aggregate Value.	No. of Deeds.	Aggregate Value.	No. of Memo.	Aggregate Value.	Total No. of Documents.	Grand Total of Aggregate Value.
	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36
Tinnevelly	452	RS. A. P. 8,66,546 0 0	1,434	RS. A. P. 11,42,743 0 0	4	RS. A. P. 262 0 0	24,342	RS. A. P. 86,42,270 0 0
					Madras		4,452	68,33,232 12 4
					Ganjam		2,482	10,38,010 7 4
					Vizagapatam		3,758	20,94,778 3 11
					Godavari		11,245	42,88,554 12 5
					Kistna		3,984	21,12,271 9 5
					Nellore		2,952	8,76,183 0 0
					Cuddapah		3,996	11,72,036 3 9
					Kurnool		4,296	21,73,393 0 0
					Bellary		3,924	40,07,909 12 6
					Chingleput		4,008	16,25,869 5 0
					North Arcot		5,243	23,84,659 15 0
					South Arcot		5,879	20,49,290 12 0
					Tanjore		24,288	1,09,38,578 8 0
					Madura		13,842	64,17,644 2 5
					Trichinopoly		7,925	26,43,205 7 5
					Salem		5,992	23,14,532 13 10
					Coimbatore		8,245	42,58,049 13 3
					South Canara		10,412	49,35,085 14 10
					Tellicherry		32,605	50,79,626 12 0
					Calicut		53,102	1,08,65,399 1 0
					Nilgiri		349	6,65,187 13 9
						Total ..	237,321	8,74,15,770 4 2

No. 53.—*Statement of Births and Deaths*, 1876-77.

—	Population.	Births.			Deaths.		
		Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
Whole district ..	1,693,959	18,400	17,018	35,418	24,432	20,660	45,092
Municipal Towns—							
Tinnevelly ..	21,044	382	349	731	479	433	912
Palamcottah ..	17,945	326	333	659	406	303	709
Tuticorin ..	10,565	227	249	476	568	495	1,063

No. 54.—*Thermometrical Observations, Tuticorin*, 1871.

Years.	Maximum and Minimum.	January	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.
		DEGS.	DEGS.	DEGS.	DEGS.	DEGS.	DEGS.	DEGS.
1874.	Maximum ..	84	85	88	90	96	94	92
	Minimum ..	77	80	82	86	84	84	86
1875.	Maximum ..	84	84	88	91	96	96	96
	Minimum ..	77	80	84	82	85	88	86
1876.	Maximum ..	83	84	89	91	95	95	94
	Minimum ..	79	79	81	86	87	86	84

Years.	Maximum and Minimum.	August.	September.	October	November.	December.	Mean.
		DEGS.	DEGS.	DEGS.	DEGS.	DEGS.	DEGS.
1874 ..	Maximum ..	95	92	89	86	84	86·
	Minimum ..	87	86	84	77	78	
1875 ..	Maximum ..	95	95	87	86	85	86·5
	Minimum ..	86	84	81	81	78	
1876 ..	Maximum ..	94	96	92	86	82	86 6
	Minimum ..	85	88	84	82	76	

No. 55.—*Mean Thermometrical Observations, Tuticorin,* 1871 *and* 1872.

1871.	Degs.
19th May to 2nd June	90·6
3rd June to 17th June	90·6
18th June to 1st July	90·9
2nd July to 16th July	89·9
17th July to 31st July	89·2
1st August to 15th August ..	89·5
16th August to 29th August ..	87·0
30th August to 13th Sept. ..	88·1
14th Sept. to 28th Sept.	88·5
29th Sept. to 13th Oct.	86·5
14th Oct. to 27th Oct.	85·2
28th Oct. to 11th Nov.	83·9
12th Nov. to 26th Nov. ..	83·0
27th Nov. to 11th Dec.	82·1
12th Dec. to 26th Dec.	81·1

1872.	Degs.
27th Dec. to 9th Jan.	80·5
10th Jan. to 24th Jan.	81·2
25th Jan. to 8th Feb.	82·8
9th Feb. to 23rd Feb.	83·0
24th Feb. to 9th March	83·6
10th March to 24th March ..	85·3
25th March to 7th April ..	87·1
8th April to 22nd April	86·7
23rd April to 7th May	87·3
8th May to 22nd May	90·1
23rd May to 5th June	90·8
6th June to 20th June	90·3
21st June to 24th June	..
13th March Mean ..	86·5
12 months ,, ..	86·1

No. 56.—*Monthly Rainfall for a series of years.*

Years.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
1853	3·82	0·23	1·62	2·64	0·89	0·15	0·50	1·05	0·42	10·30	4·21	0·05	25·88
1854	0·01	1·26	1·24	1·40	1·45	0·05	0·25	1·04	0·44	9·63	15·0	1·52	33·29
1855	2·82	2·54	2·06	0·80	0·07	0 38	0·10	0·56	1·30	2 34	3·05	4·78	20·80
1856	0·49	1·15	2·15	3·90	2·05	0·24	0·09	1·46	1·14	2·41	2·63	2·98	20·69
1857	0·91	0·19	0·65	5·23	0·92	1·22	0·33	0·15	0·14	..	2·47	0·02	12·23
1858	0·77	0·07	1·06	4;12	4·74	0·01	0·24	0 28	0·71	3·90	11·96	3·49	31·35
1859	0·55	0·28	3·20	6·89	0·84	0·72	0·42	1·23	2·20	4·23	14·36	3·08	38·0
1860	0·13	1·16	0·29	0·17	1·02	0·11	0·16	1·17	0·87	7·90	1·38	5·39	19·75
1861	1·10	0·41	4·60	7·59	1·09	0·14	0·65	1·09	1·07	4·50	5·68	5·85	33·77
1862	3·43	2·51	0·44	0·29	0·45	0 35	0·31	1·88	0·75	5·70	23·77	2·21	42·09
1863	1·84	1·20	4·05	7·35	1·04	0·94	0·57	1·17	0·23	0·66	0·74	0·39	20·18
1864	..	0·01	0·02	3·09	1·40	1·29	0·87	0·68	1·63	3·08	2·25	1·58	15·90
1865	1·16	0·33	0·59	1·90	1·05	0 26	1·79	0·06	1·48	6·56	3·03	3·28	21·49
1866	0·82	4·90	0·09	0·78	0·37	3·48	0·40	0·44	0·58	6·07	11·33	2·51	31·77
1867	0·01	0·73	1·15	2·57	1·16	0·36	0·63	0·03	0·36	13·13	4·35	0·34	24·82
1868	4·20	1·28	1·83	0·94	2·19	3·66	0·77	0·25	2·10	7·92	6·58	1·45	33·17
1869	1·39	1·61	0·53	0·94	0·47	0·65	0·79	1·99	1·03	2·82	19·42	4·93	36·57
1870	3·71	0·06	1·79	0·83	0·30	1·07	0·15	0·56	1·56	2·39	7·53	2·13	22·08
1871	9·62	2·55	1·19	1·87	0·46	0·87	0·76	0·22	0·36	4·13	8·16	1·83	32·02
1872	..	1·15	1·21	2·31	1·53	0·51	0·20	0·43	2·90	1·51	9·56	2·89	24·20
1873	..	4·29	1·69	2·11	3·48	0·95	0·44	1·06	0·60	1·48	5·72	1·19	23·01
1874	0·21	2·11	0·47	1·44	1·34	1·68	0·22	0·56	0·39	3·11	13·51	1·89	26·93
1875	0·24	0·17	1·29	2·26	0·82	0·55	0 62	0·49	0·56	6·58	4·60	2·47	20·65
1876	..	..	1·37	2·69	0·82	0·14	0·64	0·25	0·65	4·66	4·10	1·42	16·74

No. 57.—*Annual Talukwar Rainfall for a series of years.*

Taluk.	1856.	1857.	1858.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.	1864.	1865.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Sankaranainarkoil	21·83	7·11	31·27	39·94	30·53	37·90	37·57	36·94	19·11	18·76
Srivilliputtur	22·11	4·38	71·59	29·50	19·82	33·96	26·59	34·39	14·27	25·36
Satur	33·48	11·38	26·34	31·58	32·49	33·37	34·85	45·31	17·10	30·50
Ottaipidaram	19·08	13·26	24·97	28·56	17·0	18·50	50·01	41·53	16·79	30·06
Tuticorin	12·94	10·95	15·61	27·19	12·19	31·46	43·93	19·61	7·71	8·14
Nanguneri	18·29	11·96	29·34	43·80	13·17	33·33	41·04	30·31	11·26	12·92
Tinnevelly	17·78	11·47	25·27	33·09	22·52	36·09	42·90	27·87	22·28	9·05
Huzur	16·83	14·66	27·27	42·74	22·60	39·79	58 77	11·56	..	..
Tenkarai	12·93	9·61	24·34	39·38	25·65	23·23	24·22	29·59	23·59	29·99
Ambasamudram	22·22	15·58	27·87	46·50	4·49	36·42	45·43	33·76	22·02	48·0
Tenkasi	30·02	24·23	41·03	56·39	16·83	47·33	51·01	70·08	35·94	21·41
Total ..	227·51	134·59	344·90	418·67	217·29	371·38	456·32	380·95	190·07	234·19
Average ..	20·68	12·24	31·35	38·06	19·75	33·76	41·48	34·63	17·28	21·29

No. 57.—*Annual Talukwar Rainfall for a series of years*—(Continued).

Taluk.	1866.	1867.	1868.	1869.	1870.	1871.	1872.	1873.	1874.	1875.
	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.	INCHES.
Sankaranainarkoil	18·95	12·60	30·83	32·11	16 87	16·09	24·42	16·38	19·31	20·92
Srivilliputtur	38·58	31·24	30·98	28·94	15·35	41·55	19·26	22·63	19·46	23·35
Satur	20·20	22·22	35·60	40·18	13·88	20·28	23·91	22·98	17·45	13·41
Ottaipidaram	26·93	29·51	37·05	29·67	21·05	33·25	24·69	12·88	17·46	24·46
Tuticorin	15·85	23·41	23·57	27·33	14·55	26 63	18·55	19·36	16·39	8·10
Nanguneri	19·50	15·35	23·25	35·82	24·46	22·15	25·96	22·71	29·85	20·24
Tinnevelly	35·30	37·40	32·08	41·47	22·18	35·85	26·90	18·17	26·38	17·43
Huzur	..	..	..	29·38	20·74	35·79	22·46	24·56	21·11	17·03
Tenkarai	32·75	15·28	36·79	32·60	21·62	33·17	15·93	21·61	22·08	17·20
Ambasamudram	91·36	29·03	44·73	44·76	28·50	42·55	26·20	30·20	36·50	25·20
Tenkasi	30·78	30·34	44·74	39·56	22·66	44·71	27·78	27·82	36·03	29·05
Total ..	330·20	246·38	339·62	381·82	221·86	352·02	256·06	239·30	262·02	216·39
Average ..	30·12	22·40	30·87	34·71	20·17	32·0	23·28	21·75	23·82	19·67

No. 58.—*List of Trigonometrical Stations.*

Names.	Taluk.	Village.	Position.
Vallanad	Tenkarai	Vallanad.	
Talayuttupottai	Tinnevelly	Talayuttu.	
Kunnatturpottai	Do.	Kunnattur.	
Western end of Palamcottah base..	Do.	Palamcottah.	
Eastern do. do. ..	Do.	Do.	
Minakshipuram	Do.	Do.	
Ittamoli	Tenkarai	Ittamoli.	
Kulayanallur	Ottaipidaram ..	Areikulam.	
Kurumalai	Do.	Kurumalai.	
Punnavadi	Do.	Palayakayal.	
Mapilei Urani	Do.	Mapilei Urani.	
Kammapatti Meturani	Do.	Kammapatti.	
Melakallurani	Do.	Sirangapuram.	
Minachi	Do.	Minachipuram.	
Suppalapuram or Subramoniapuram.	Do.	Suppalapuram.	
Surangudi sand hill pile station ..	Do.	Surangudi.	
Gopalasami	Srivilliputtur ..	Valakulam.	
Pemalai	Do.	Sivandipatti.	
Karisattan	Sankaranainarkoil ..	Karisattan.	
Sayamalai	Do. ..	Sayamalai.	
Melapattam	Tinnevelly ..	Melapattam.	
Manpottai	Nanguneri ..	Perungudi.	
Vizayapati	Do.	Vizayapati.	
Pannai	Do.	Settikulam.	
Radapuram	Do.	Radapuram.	
Parameswarapuram	Do.	Parameswarapuram.	
Langaneri	Do.	Langaneri.	
Kudungulam Observatory Station..	Do.	Vizyapati.	
Kannemarpottai	Do.	Nanguneri.	
Kovilpatti	Satur	Kovilpatti.	
Kattailatti Hills	Tinnevelly	Pudur.	

No. 59.—*Statement of Diseases to which Deaths ascribed, for Three Years.*

Year.	Total Number of Deaths.	Cholera.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Bowel-complaints.	Injuries.					All other Causes.
						Suicide.	Wounds.	Accident.	Snake-bite.	Killed by Wild Beasts.	
1874-75 ..	39,960	..	1,865	11,318	8,232	148	61	275	104	15	17,942
1875-76 ..	37,702	7,610	1,732	6,820	4,955	142	53	298	80	7	16,005
1876-77 ..	45,092	10,168	2,552	8,193	4,829	141	38	213	71	7	18,880
Average ..	40,918	5,926	2,050	8,777	6,005	144	51	262	85	10	14,276

No. 60.—*Traffic on the South Indian Railway*, 1876.

Stations.	No. of Passengers.		Arecanuts.		Cloth.		Cotton.		Currystuff.		Fruits and Vegetables.	
	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.
			TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.
Virudupati	57,870	40,873	627·70	104·60	222·41	124·73	..	702·42	6·09	67·86	..	3·60
Thulukapatti	7,806	7,773	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Satur	34,683	36,447	25·95	..	26·98	2·29	0·66	80·40	..	2·38	·71	1·58
Kovilpatti	10,506	26,519	4·39	..	7·20	3·14	4·33	..	1·23	1·81	1·75	..
Kumarapuram*	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kadambur	11,847	12,234	2·25	..	3·71	..	16·60	6·52	0·30	104·47	..	1·74
Maniyachi	20,201	23,978	1·60	0·48	7·96	5·55	..	..	21·73	16·78	..	0·89
Thattaparai	5,654	6,386	0·13	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	0·09	..
Tuticorin	71,161	76,451	13·42	677·99	117·58	940·91	83·23	12·54	280·80	82·0	31·10	3·76
Gangaikondan	9,150	8,392	0·11	0·11	4·18	0·77	..	..	5·86	4·70	..	..
Tinnevelly	98,180	100,177	0·83	50·65	293·61	88·30	..	1·26	70·55	204·15	17·58	10·81
Total ..	327,058	339,230	676·38	833·83	683·63	1165·69	853·62	803·14	386·56	484·15	51·23	22·38

* Established in 1877.

No. 60.—*Traffic on the South Indian Railway*, 1876—(Continued).

Stations.	Grains of all kinds.		Granite Stones.		Oil and Ghee.		Oil-cakes.		Salt.	
	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.
	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.
Virudupati	1771·89	1072·55	..	..	1·84	1·25	8·25	176·15	625·78	163·36
Thulukapatti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Satur	572·37	67·43	..	..	0·73	1·50	..	15·04	277·11	9·08
Kovilpatti	638·33	61·92	..	0·02	47·94	2·38	2·15	3·76	195·95	..
Kumarapuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kadambur	246·60	168·73	..	..	31·13	8·60	0·57	6·86	73·41	10·64
Maniyachi	574·95	79·19	..	37·06	14·80	2·26	3·67	..	0·66	..
Thattaparai	0·46	..	..	..	..	..	0·05	..	..	..
Tuticorin	2141·61	2159·81	38·08	1·33	181·40	8·80	3227·69	19·83	86·16	6285·77
Gangaikondan	23·30	20·61	3·95	0·03	3·01	..	..	..	6·01	..
Tinnevelly	3800·46	1986·17	1·59	33·66	253·35	14·63	45·96	1282·85	161·37	44·79
Total ..	9769·97	5616·41	43·62	72·10	534·20	39·42	3288·34	1504·49	1426·45	6513·64

No. 60.—*Traffic on the South Indian Railway*, 1876—(Continued).

Stations.	Seeds of all kinds.		Sundries.		Tobacco.		Hides.		Total Goods.	
	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.	To.	From.
	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.	TONS.
Virudupati	192·47	497·89	842·24	348·94	6·56	42·91	3·91	8·11	4309·14	3314·37
Thulukapatti	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Satur	34·10	47·19	281·27	223·55	0·94	73·06	1·04	4·86	1221·86	528·36
Kovilpatti	11·73	22·37	140·63	123·06	0·50	5·09	..	..	1056·13	223·55
Kumarapuram	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Kadambur	97·56	12·27	7·02	45·34	..	0·02	..	1·09	479·15	366·28
Maniyachi	448·79	94·52	154·05	54·33	3·26	0·30	0·12	1·27	1231·59	292·63
Thattaparai	..	..	0·72	..	..	..	..	..	1·45	..
Tuticorin	116·50	378·95	846·02	2021·57	32·01	2·14	12·86	23·03	7957·26	12618·43
Gangaikondan	2·90	..	98·07	153·09	0·58	..	..	..	147·97	179·31
Tinnevelly	2203·44	125 01	1939·53	2102·24	162·86	4·22	45·67	118 99	8996·80	6067·73
Total ..	3107·49	1178·20	4309·55	5072·12	206·71	127·74	63·60	157·35	25401·35	23590·66

No. 61.—*Prices of Grain and other Articles for a series of years*—(Continued).

Years.	Ulundú.		Wheat.		Gingelly-oil Seed.		Lamp-oil Seed.		Salt.		Per Candy of 500 lb.		
	Rupees per Garce.	Imperial Seers per Rupee.	Rupees per Garce.	Imperial Seers per Rupee.	Rupees per Garce.	Imperial Seers per Rupee.	Rupees per Garce.	Imperial Seers per Rupee.	Rupees per Garce.	Imperial Seers per Rupee.	Cotton per Candy.	Indigo per Candy.	Sugar per Candy.
1852-53	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1853-54	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1854-55	261	18·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1855-56	311	15·4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1856-57	341	14·1	443	10·8	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
1857-58	363	13·2	496	9·7	472	10·2	331	14·5	..	..	25	..	..
1858-59	449	10·7	519	9·2	385	12·5	..	..	169	28·4	21	..	100
1859-60	385	12·5	703	6·8	419	11·5	290	16·6	181	26·5	22	620	80
1860-61	312	15·4	546	8·8	596	8·1	302	15·9	183	26·2	* 25	620	80
1861-62	545	8·8	635	7·6	417	11·5	318	15·1	234	20·5	28	760	80
1862-63	575	8·3	625	7·7	555	8·7	374	12·8	256	18·8	56	880	100
1863-64	396	12·1	758	6·3	626	7·7	355	13·5	275	17·5	86	..	80
1864-65	417	11·5	822	5·8	714	6·7	419	11·5	275	17·5	70	760	80
1865-66	465	10·3	832	5·8	647	7·4	511	9·4	266	18·0	193	760	80
1866-67	713	6·7	818	5·9	1,011	4·7	734	6·5	291	16·5	156	620	100
1867-68	659	7·3	750	6·4	667	7·2	422	11·4	278	17·3	109	625	..
1868-69	618	7·8	684	7·0	544	8·8	316	15·2	300	16·0	131	625	99
1869-70	448	10·7	622	7·7	645	7·4	329	14·6	322	14·9	159	625	95
1870-71	393	12·2	805	6·0	673	7·1	344	13·9	344	14·0	132	625	107
1871-72	369	13·0	714	6·7	410	11·7	264	18·2	333	14·4	128	625	107
1872-73	346	13·9	608	7·9	538	8·9	364	13·2	308	15·6	132	580	94
1873-74	513	9·4	617	7·8	539	8·9	330	14·5	325	14·8	110	674	91
1874-75	494	9·7	576	8·3	551	8·7	350	13·7	322	14·9	104	595	89
1875-76	406	11·8	561	8·5	592	8·1	369	13·0	321	15·0	106	660	83
1876-77	458	10·5	617	7·8	667	7·2	428	11·2	316	15·2	107	720	83

* Uncleaned cotton.

No. 62.—*List of Weights and Measures.*

Measures, Grain.

1,800	Grains of paddy	..	= 1 Olak or $\frac{1}{8}$ of a measure (seer heaped).
2	Olaks	..	= Ulak $\frac{1}{4}$ of a measure.
2	Ulaks	..	= 1 Uri $\frac{1}{2}$ of do.
2	Uris	..	= 1 Nali, paddi or seer (measure heaped).
2	Seer measures ..	..	= 1 Seer marakal.
21	Marakals ..	..	= 1 Kottah = 168 seer paddies.

Liquid Measures.

The seer paddi is almost identical in capacity with the English quart, and its sub-multiples are used in selling milk, oil, and ghee.

Time.

60	Vinadies	..	= 1 Naligei = 24 minutes.
2	Naligeis	..	= 1 Mukurtam = thirtieth part of a day.
7½	Naligeis ..	..	= 1 Zamam = eighth part of a day or a space of 3 hours.
8	Zamams	..	= 1 Day.

Distance.

The distance which a person usually walks in an Indian hour is ..		..	One Naligai Vali or an Indian mile.
7½	Indian miles	..	= 1 Kadam or 10 English miles.
A	Kuppidu-duram	..	= A distance within calling.

Land Measurement.

Wet.

7½	Tucha koles or carpenter's yard	= 1 Rod = 20½ feet.
1	Square rod of 420¼ square feet	= 1 Padi or Nali = ·01 acre.
8	Paddies = 3,362 square feet	= 1 Mercal or Curuni = ·07 acre.
21	Mercals = 70,602 square feet	= 1 Seed kottah = 1·62 acres.

Dry.

4$\frac{1}{32}$	Tucha koles	..	= 1 Rod = 12$\frac{7}{16}$ feet.
32	Rods squared (398) ..	..	= 1 Chain = 158,404 feet = 3·64 acres.

Weights.

2	Gundumanies	..	= 1 Manjadi = 4·1 grain.
20	Manjadies	..	= 1 Calanji.
44	Manjadies	..	= 1 Rupee, or 180 grains.
12	Calanjies	..	= 1 Palam = 5½ tolahs.
100	Palams	..	= 1 Tulam = 550 tolahs = 13·7 lb.

According to the returns to the circular of 1821, a Tulam of 1,800 Calanjies, or 20·6 lb. was in use. According to the old district accounts the Pon or Culley Pagoda or (Chuckram) was from 13 to 13$\frac{3}{4}$ Manjadies weight or about 54 grains. Its value is Rs. 2-1-11$\frac{1}{4}$, and it is sub-divided into 10 fanams.

In some localities the Rattel of 6$\frac{44}{64}$ palams is used and considered equivalent to an Avoirdupois pound. The Avoirdupois pound, of 389 tolahs weight, is also in use.

Grain Measures.

In the return to the circular of 1821, mention is made of the mercal of rice weighing 52½ lb. when stuck and 57½ lb. when heaped; it was divided into twelve "seer paddies" of 82 tolahs each. This mercal exists now, and is reckoned at 11$\frac{11}{16}$ seer paddies.

The pucca paddi contained when heaped 117 tolahs weight of rice; it now contains about 109 tolahs.

According to the return to the circular of 1836, the seer paddi held when heaped about 80 tolahs of Cooltee and this it does now.

According to the trials made in 1852, the following table and equivalents are found to be in use. Commencing with the seer paddi, a vessel of about 66½ cubic inches, and containing 75 tolahs weight of rice stuck and 82 heaped pretty full:—

1 Seer Paddi .. .. .. = 82 Tolahs of rice heaped.
8 Heaped Seer Paddi .. = 1 Mercal (656 tolahs).
21 Heaped Mercals .. .. = 1 Kottah = 168 seer paddies.

There is also a pucca paddi of 6 to the mercal or containing each about 109 tolahs of rice when heaped. Grain is generally bought wholesale by the pucca paddi and retailed by the seer paddi. The paddi is sub-divided into 8 olaks.

In preparing the price lists the Madras garce is reckoned at 31 kottahs and 4 mercals or 5,072 seer paddies. This is equivalent to about 5,200 seers of 80 tolahs each.

No. 63.—*List of Weekly Fairs.*

Day of Week.	Taluk in which the Villages are situated.	Names of Villages.	Number of People who assemble.	Number of Cattle brought for sale.
Sunday ..	Satur	Gollapatti	600	20
	Ottaipidaram ..	Naduvipatti of Ettiyapuram Zemindari	400	..
	Nanguneri ..	Tirukurungudi	400	..
	Tenkasi ..	Kanakapillaivalasai	100	..
Monday ..	Tenkarai ..	Sivathaiyapuram attached to Sayalpuram.	300	..
		Yeral attached to Siruthondanallore ..	1,500	..
		Udangudi	3,000	..
	Sankaranainarkoil.	Tiruvengadam	1,000	..
	Satur	Covilpatti	500	30
	Ottaipidaram ..	Melachcytalai of Ettiyapuram Zemindari.	400	..
	Nanguneri ..	Nanguneri	500	..
		Radapuram	300	..
	Ambasamudram ..	Ravuthaperi of Urkad Zemindari ..	500	100
	Tenkasi ..	Kulasegarapatti	100	..
		Surandai	1,000	..
	Tinnevelly ..	Sivalaperi	1,000	..
Tuesday ..	Tenkarai ..	Srivaikuntham	500	..
		Arumuganeri attached to Coilpatanam, southern part.	1,000	..
		Tattamatam	300	..
		Mudalur attached to Nazareth ..	500	..
	Sankaranainarkoil	Pambukovil attached to Teruvettanallur Mutta.	3,000	175
	Satur	Sivakasi	700	100
	Ottaipidaram ..	Ottaipidaram	400	..
		Kolatur	300	..
	Nanguneri ..	Nambitalavanpattayam	400	..
		Terku Vizayanarayanam	500	..
	Ambasamudram ..	Mayilappapuram	600	150

No. 63.—*List of Weekly Fairs*—(Continued).

Day of Week.	Taluk in which the Villages are situated.	Names of Villages.	Number of People who assemble.	Number of Cattle brought for sale.
Wednesday	Tenkarai ..	Subramoniapuram attached to Sayalpuram.	300	..
		Megnanapuram	1,000	..
		Saidunganallur	500	..
	Sankaranainarkoil	Vasudevanallur	700	..
	Srivilliputtur ..	Nattampatti	500	..
	Satur	Yelayirampannai	1,000	100
	Tinnevelly ..	Tinnevelly Cusba	2,000	..
		Pillayarkulam	500	..
	Ottaipidaram ..	Kadambur	200	..
		Vilattikulam	300	..
		Atankarai	200	..
	Nanguneri ..	Turumangalom	200	..
		Panagudi	500	..
	Ambasamudram ..	Pottalpudur	400	..
	Tenkasi	Melapuliyur	1,000	..
Thursday.	Tenkarai ..	Vakaikulam	250	..
		Pannavilai attached to Perúngúlam ..	1,000	..
		Sivathaiyapuram attached to Sayalpuram.	300	..
		Sattankulam	2,000	..
		Peikulam	1,000	..
	Sankaranainarkoil	Sankaranainarkoil Cusba	2,000	..
	Srivilliputtur ..	Solapuram	400	..
	Satur	Virudupati	500	60
	Ottaipidaram ..	Kaitar	600	150
		Koppanpatti	300	..
		Nagalapuram	700	50
		Pusanur	600	70
	Tinnevelly ..	Tinnevelly Cusba	2,000	..
		Pettai Cusba	3,000	..
		Palamcottah	3,000	..
	Nanguneri ..	Kalacad	400	..
	Ambasamudram	Ambasamudram	200	..
		Shermadevi	800	..
		Tippanampatti	1,000	..
	Tenkasi ..	Sivalarkulam	1,500	..
		Papanasapuram attached to Anaikulam Mitta.	300	..
Friday ..	Satur	Kanniseri	1,000	150
	Ottaipidaram ..	Pudur	400	..
	Nanguneri ..	Thisayanvilai	2,000	500
	Satur	Valliyur	1,000	..
	Ambasamudram ..	Pappakudi	150	..
Saturday.	Tenkarai ..	Puchikkadu attached to Pallipattu ..	500	..
		Arumuganeri attached to Coyalpatanam, southern part.	1,000	..
		Mukkupurikudiyiruppu attached to Tenmavidupannai.	500	..
	Ottaipidaram ..	Kadulkudi	500	50
	Nanguneri ..	Singikulam	1,000	500
	Ambasamudram ..	Ambasamudram Cusba	1,200	..
	Tenkasi ..	Nayinaragaram	500	..
		Virakaralampudur	200	..

No. 64.—*List of Principal Festivals, &c.*

Taluk.	Names of Festivals and Fairs, &c.	The date or dates on which each Festival is held.	Number of permanent inhabitants of the place.	Average Number of Visitors.	Number of Bullocks, Carts and other Vehicles accompanying Visitors.	Capabilities of the place to afford accommodation for separate encampments of Travellers, Bullocks, &c. (the two being kept apart).	The route by which the several places of concourse are reached; facts concerning origin of disease among travellers at them, and its subsequent extension to the inhabitants of the places through which travellers pass when returning to their houses.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Procession of the car (Sankaranainarkoil).	8th Feby. 1877.	..	..	..		
	Cattle and cotton fair (Kalugumalai).	Do. ..	1,000	1,000	8,000 cattle and 2,000 vehicles.	The country round is high and open, and the place is famous for its good water; there is plenty of space for the separation of men and animals.	Some come from Madura and Travancore up and down the Madura trunk road. Cholera often breaks out at this fair.
	Sea-bathing (Atur) ..	Do. ..	..	..	..		
	Bathing below the Fall and pilgrimage up the hill (Papanasam).	Do. ..	..	..	..		
	Procession of the car (Tirupudaimarudur).	Do. ..	..	..	..		
	Procession of the car (Alwartirunagari).	February ..	..	..	..		

No. 64.—*List of Principal Festivals, &c.*—(Continued).

Taluk.	Names of Festivals and Fairs, &c.	The date or dates on which each Festival is held.	Number of permanent inhabitants of the place.	Average Number of Visitors.	Number of Bullocks, Carts and other Vehicles accompanying Visitors.	Capabilities of the place to afford accommodation for separate encampments of Travellers, Bullocks, &c. (the two being kept apart).	The route by which the several places of concourse are reached; facts concerning origin of disease among travellers at them, and its subsequent extension to the inhabitants of the places through which travellers pass when returning to their houses.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Cattle fair (Trichendur).	March ..	7,000	20,000	10,000 cattle ..	Any number of people may congregate here without danger; fresh water is available; provisions dear; and there is but little shade, so people are not likely to stay longer than necessary. There are spacious pagodas and mantapams for the accommodation of the better classes.	The people who visit this mostly come southwards along the Ramasuram road from Madura, Ramnad and Ceylon or northwards from Travancore.
	Cattle fair (Sivalaperi)	April ..	5,000	5,000	8,000 cattle ..	Situated on the bank of the Tamrapurni River; space sufficient; a large chutram available for travellers.	People come from all directions chiefly to see and buy cattle.
	Procession of the car (Srivaikuntham).	Do. ..	..	..	..		
	Procession of the car (Nanguneri).	Do. ..	..	..	..		

No. 64.—*List of Principal Festivals, &c.*—(Continued).

Taluk.	Names of Festivals and Fairs, &c.	The date or dates on which each Festival is held.	Number of permanent inhabitants of the place.	Average Number of Visitors.	Number of Bullocks, Carts and other Vehicles accompanying Visitors.	Capabilities of the place to afford accommodation for separate encampments of Travellers, Bullocks, &c. (the two being kept apart).	The route by which the several places of concourse are reached; facts concerning origin of disease among travellers at them, and its subsequent extension to the inhabitants of the places through which travellers pass when returning to their houses.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Procession of the car (Alwartirunagari).	May ..	10,000	20,000	1,000 vehicles, 2,000 bullocks.	The town itself is confined on the north and south as it lies between the rice-fields and the river. There is however abundant space to the east and west for the separation of people and cattle.	They come mostly from the villages round about and enter by four or five roads; half of them disperse to their homes at night.
	Procession of the car (Sankaranainarkoil).	July ..	..	..	..		
	Offering sacrifices, &c. (Kurangani).	Do. ..	..	..	..		
	Sea-bathing (Atur) .. Procession of car ..	Do. ..	..	..	..		
	Procession of the car (Srivilliputtur).	August ..	10,000	10,000	2,000 or 3,000 vehicles.	There is excellent water and abundant space for sanitary arrangement. There are several fine avenues near the town and numerous mantapams in it.	People resort to the festival from Madura, Trichinopoly, and all parts of the Tinnevelly District.

No. 64.—*List of Principal Festivals, &c.*—(Continued).

Taluk.	Names of Festivals and Fairs, &c.	The date or dates on which each Festival is held.	Number of permanent inhabitants of the place.	Average Number of Visitors.	Number of Bullocks, Carts and other Vehicles accompanying Visitors.	Capabilities of the place to afford accommodation for separate encampments of Travellers, Bullocks, &c. (the two being kept apart).	The route by which the several places of concourse are reached; facts concerning origin of disease among travellers at them, and its subsequent extension to the inhabitants of the places through which travellers pass when returning to their houses.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Procession of the car (Tinnevelly).	July ..	..	..	..		
	Bathing below the Fall and pilgrimage up the hill (Courtallam).	August ..	..	..	..		
	Bathing (Srivilliputtur).	January ..	..	..	..		

No. 65.—*List of*

No.	Road on which situated.	Name of Village.	Name of Choultry.	Name of present Proprietor.	Description of Choultry.
1	Road No. I from Palamcottah to the Madura frontier.	Virudupati in the Satur Taluk, 68 miles north of Palamcottah.	Government..	The Local Fund Board of the Tinnevelly Circle.	A large brick building.
2	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	Alaghiri Aiyengar of Periaperali in Satur Taluk.	A small thatched building.
3	Do. ..	Vachakarapatti in the Satur Taluk, 9 miles south of Nos. I and II.	..	Thitharappa Mudaliar of Srivilliputtur.	A substantial stone building.
4	Do. ..	Veppalapatti in the Satur Taluk, 3 miles south of No. III.	..	The Ettiyapuram Zemindar.	A substantial terraced building.

Chutrams.

Endowment, if any.	Establishment in 1873.	Charity.	State of the Building in January 1873.
	RS. A.		
None	1 Waterman. 4 0 1 Gardener & Sweeper .. 5 0 Contingent.. 2 0	None ..	This was one of the Nabob's choultries and came under Government management in 1805; the lands were resumed by G.O., dated 8th May 1851. The building provides accommodation for all classes, that for low castes which was insufficient has been improved, and the whole building was put into thorough repair in 1871-72 at a cost of Rupees 201-8-11; it has been well floored and sufficiently ventilated, and the front part of the choultry has been protected by a railing.
Endowed by the Native Government with 1 acre 25 cents of wet land in the village of Virudupati, yielding a revenue of Rupees 4-10-3, settled by the Inam Commissioner.	None	None ..	This choultry was built in 1761 and is occasionally used by Brahmins and Sudras.
	RS. A.		
Endowed by the Native Government with the Shrotriam Village of Vachakarapatti and with 5 acres of wet land and 65 acres 52 cents of dry land in the villages of Sengundapuram and Thumbanaikenpatti, yielding an annual revenue of Rupees 924-15-1, settled by the Inam Commissioner.	1 Monigar .. 20 0 2 Cooks .. 6 0 1 Gardener. 3 0 1 Sweeper . 1 8 1 Waterman 3 0	Feeding such Brahmins as halt there.	This choultry stands on the old road, a quarter of a mile from the new road, and provides accommodation for all classes. A portion of the building was reconstructed and the whole was put into complete repair in 1872-73 at a cost of Rupees 1,465. The building has been well floored and ventilated.
Endowed by the late Zemindar with 7 acres 28 cents of land in the village of Kolvarpatti, assessed at Rupees 9-4-5, and with an annual grant of Rupees 535-7-9 from the funds of the Ammal Chutram near Ettiyapuram.	1 Accountant 4 0 1 Monigar .. 3 0 2 Cooks .. 6 0 1 Gardener.. 3 0 1 Sweeper .. 1 8 1 Waterman. 3 0	Feeding such Brahmins as halt there, and giving conjee-water to the poor in hot weather.	This choultry was built in 1848.

No. 65.—*List of*

No.	Road on which situated.	Name of Village.	Name of Choultry.	Name of present Proprietor.	Description of Choultry.
5	Road No. I from Palamcottah to the Madura frontier.	Satur, 5 miles south of No. IV.	Government..	Local Fund Board of the Tinnevelly Circle.	A terraced building.
6	Do. ..	Nalli in the Satur Taluk, 7 miles south of No. V.	..	Sevalpatti Zemindar.	A terraced building.
7	Do. ..	Kovilpatti in the Satur Taluk, 7 miles south of No. VI.	..	Elavarasanendal, 2nd Division, Kattukuttageidar.	A spacious and very handsome choultry.
8	Do.	Idaseval in the Ootapidaram Taluk, 8 miles south of No. VII.	Government.	Local Fund Board of the Tinnevelly Circle.	A substantial building.
9	Do.	Kaitar in the Ootapidaram Taluk, 10 miles south of No. VIII.	..	Rajaram Josi and Subaroya Josi of Tinnevelly.	A terraced building.

Chutrams—(Continued).

Endowment, if any.	Establishment in 1873.	Charity.	State of the Building in January 1873.
	RS. A.		
None	1 Waterman. 4 0 1 Gardener.. 5 0 Contingent.. 2 0	None ..	This was one of the Nabob's choultries and came under Government management in 1805; the lands were resumed by G.O., dated 8th May 1851. The building provides accommodation for all classes; that for the low castes, which was in ruins, was reconstructed and the whole building was put into thorough repair in 1871-72 at a cost of Rupees 680-11-5; it has been well floored and sufficiently ventilated.
Endowed by the late Zemindar with the revenue of the village of Kulasegarenkottei amounting to Rupees 524 per annum.	1 Monigar .. 3 3 1 Curnam .. 3 8 1 Storekeeper .. 2 8 1 Cook .. 3 8 1 Pujahmaker .. 1 8 1 Waterman. 2 1 1 Servant .. 1 6 1 Sweeper .. 1 0	Feeding Brahmins.	This choultry was built in 1847, and stands about 100 yards from the road; a cook-room and store-room were added and the building was put into thorough repair by the Sevalpatti Zemindar in 1872-73 at a cost of Rupees 2,000.
Endowed by the proprietor with 1,670 acres 23 cents of wet and 1,161 acres 16 cents of dry land in the villages of Attakondan, Iluppeiyurni and Aummaranadu in the Satur Taluk, Idayan Nendankulam in Tenkasi and Vasudevanallur in Sankaranainarkoil Taluks. Only a part of this land is cultivated and the rental is now Rs. 890-10-0 per annum.	1 Monigar .. 7 0 1 Curnam .. 3 8 2 Cooks .. 6 8 1 Pujahmaker .. 3 0 1 Gardener. 5 0 1 Waterman. 2 0 1 Servant .. 4 8 1 Sweeper .. 4 0 Contingent. 2 0	Do. ..	This choultry was built in 1849, and provides accommodation for all classes.
None	1 Waterman. 4 0 1 Gardener.. 3 0 1 Sweeper .. 2 0 Saderward .. 2 0	None ..	This was one of the Nabob's choultries and came under Government management in 1805. The lands were resumed by G.O., dated 8th May 1851. The building provides accommodation for all classes, and was repaired in 1868.
Endowed by the founder with Rs. 648-14-3 per annum from the income of the Sivakasi Choultry.	1 Curnam .. 3 8 1 Cook .. 3 0 1 Gardener & Sweeper .. 2 0 Kavalgar .. 0 8	Feeding six Brahmins daily.	This choultry was built in 1843, and provides accommodation for Brahmins and Sudras only. It was thoroughly repaired in 1873 at a cost of Rs. 1,000.

No. 65.—*List of*

No.	Road on which situated.	Name of Village.	Name of Choultry.	Name of present Proprietor.	Description of Choultry.
10	Road No. I from Palamcottah to the Madura frontier.	Gangaikundan in the Ootapidaram Taluk, 5 miles south of No. IX.	Government..	Local Fund Board of the Tinnevelly Circle.	A terraced building.
11	Do. ..	Shadikhan or Pandarakulam in the Tinnevelly Taluk, 5 miles south of No. X.	Do. ..	Do. ..	A substantial stone building.
12	Do. ..	Pudukulam in the Tinnevelly Taluk, 2 miles south of No. XI.	Muttukristna Naiker's Choultry.	Muttukristna Naiker.	A substantial brick building.
13	Do. ..	Kailasapuram in the Tinnevelly Taluk, 2 miles south of No. XII.	Nallacunnoo Mudaliar's Choultry.	Local Fund Board of the Tinnevelly Circle.	A brick building with terraced roof.
14	Do. ..	Palamcottah, 1 mile south of No. XIII.	Gnanamani Ammal's Choultry.	Vengu Mudaliar.	A fine commodious building.

Chutrams—(Continued).

Endowment, if any.	Establishment in 1873.	Charity.	State of the Building in January 1873.
	RS. A.		
None	1 Waterman. 5 0 1 Gardener.. 3 0 Sweeper .. 2 0 Saderward .. 2 0	None ..	This choultry was built by Government in 1869 at a cost of Rupees 5,460, *vide* G.O., No. 147, of 19th January 1869. It provides accommodation for all classes, and has a bandy-pettah attached.
None	1 Waterman. 4 0 1 Gardener.. 3 0 1 Sweeper .. 2 0 Saderward. 2 0	None ..	This was one of the Nabob's choultries and came under Government management in 1805. The lands were resumed by G.O., dated 8th May 1851. The building was thoroughly repaired in 1866-67, and further repairs were executed in 1870. This choultry is not much frequented as it is so near Tinnevelly.
Endowed by the Native Government with 68 acres 33 cents of wet and 2,290 acres 90 cents of dry lands in the villages of Pallikotei Karaseri, Mela Ilandakulam and Chutram Pudukulam, yielding an annual revenue of Rupees 522-15-3.	1 Amin .. 10 0 1 Curnam.. 5 0 1 Sweeper.. 1 0	Feeding three Brahmins daily.	This choultry was built in 1763, and provides limited accommodation for all classes. It was put into partial repair in 1872.
Endowed by the Native Government with 4 acres 50 cents of wet land in the village of Settikulam in Tinnevelly Taluk, yielding an annual revenue of Rupees 58-4-3.	1 Waterman. 2 0 1 Sweeper .. 0 8	None ..	This choultry was built in 1840, and, being situated in the Brahmins' street, is used only by Brahmins. The cook-room and courtyard were floored, and the building was repaired in 1870 at a cost of Rupees 250.
Endowed by Government with Rupees 30-4-0, topemaniam, and by the proprietor with lands, &c., in the villages of Vellakovil, Palamcottah and Subramaniapuram, yielding a revenue of Rupees 1,887-8-5 per annum.	1 Monigar .. 8 4 1 Samprati.. 6 0 2 Curnams ..12 0 2 Cooks ..10 0 1 Waterman. 5 0 3 Gardeners. 15 0 1 Bandyman. 5 0 1 Brahmin to teach Vedas 5 0 1 Sweeper .. 3 8 1 Kavalgar.. 3 0	Feeding Brahmins daily and giving batta to pilgrims.	This choultry was built in 1825 and stands in an extensive enclosure near the Soloochenam's bridge, half way between Tinnevelly and Palamcottah. It has accommodation for all classes, and is much frequented by all. The place is well kept up, and has standing room for carts inside the gateway.

No. 65.—*List of*

No.	Road on which situated.	Name of Village.	Name of Choultry.	Name of present Proprietor.	Description of Choultry.
15	Road No. V from Palamcottah to the Travancore frontier.	Panakúdi in the Nanguneri Taluk, 8 miles south of No. XIV.	Pannakúdi Choultry.	Local Fund Board of the Shermadevi Circle.	A substantial brick building.
16	Do. ..	Mundradeippu in the Nanguneri Taluk, 1 mile south of No. XV.	..	Manakaval Perumal Pillay of Tinnevelly.	A stone mantapam.
17	Do. ..	Nanguneri, 10 miles south of No. XIV.	Rama Row's Choultry.	Local Fund Board of the Shermadevi Circle.	Do. ..
18	Do. ..	Valliyur in the Nanguneri Taluk, 10 miles south of No. XV.	Valliyur Choultry.	Do. ..	A substantial brick building.
19	Do. ..	Panakúdi in the Nanguneri Taluk, 6 miles south of No. XVI.	Rama Brohmma Iyen's Choultry.	Do. ..	A stone mantapam.

Chutrams—(Continued).

Endowment, if any.	Establishment in 1873.	Charity.	State of the Building in January 1873.
	RS. A.		
Endowed by Government with 51 acres 91 cents of dry land in the village of Vadakarei, in Tenkasi Taluk, yielding a revenue of Rupees 60 per annum, besides an annual grant of Rupees 207-14-0 from the income of the Tirukarumgudi Choultry.	1 Monigar .. 3 0 1 Cook .. 4 0 1 Sweeper .. 1 0 1 Watcher.. 0 8	Feeding Brahmins daily.	Was put into thorough repair at a cost of Rupees 361 in 1871, and is tolerably in good order, is frequented by Brahmins and Sudras only, and stands a mile off the road.
Endowed by the founder with 11 acres of wet land in the village of Panakúdi, yielding an annual revenue of Rupees 30.	1 Gardener. 2 0 1 Sweeper .. 0 8	None ..	This choultry was built in 1773, and was added to in 1871 at a cost of Rupees 325. It provides accommodation for Brahmins and Sudras only.
Endowed by the founder with the Swamibogam of 92 acres of dry and 50 cents of garden land in the villages of Mulaikarcipatti and Nanguneri amounting to Rupees 37-8-10 per annum.	Sweeper .. 0 4	Do. ..	This choultry stands in the town, and was well floored and repaired in 1871 at a cost of Rupees 235. It provides accommodation for Brahmins only.
Endowed by Government with 112 acres of dry land, &c., in the village of Perunkudi, yielding a revenue of Rupees 80 per annum, besides Rupees 320 per annum, alienated from the Thathayan and Agaramadam Choultries.	1 Curnam .. 3 8 1 Cook .. 2 0 1 Lamplighter .. 0 8 1 Sweeper .. 1 12	Feeding five Brahmins daily.	This choultry was built in 1846, and provides accommodation for Brahmins and Sudras; the maniam is under the direct management of the Local Fund Board. A new building for Sudras was erected in 1869 at a cost of Rupees 541. The building was repaired and ventilated in 1870 at a cost of Rupees 70.
Endowed by the Native Government with 61 acres 54 cents of wet land, 698 acres 88 cents of dry land, and 2,240 palmyras in the villages of Panakúdi and Virapandiam, yielding a revenue of Rupees 690 per annum.	1 Trustee .. 5 0 1 Curnam .. 3 8 1 Sweeper .. 1 8 1 Cook .. 3 12	Feeding ten Brahmins daily.	This choultry was formerly used by Brahmins only, but a separate tiled building was provided for Sudras in 1869 at a cost of Rupees 200.

No. 65.—*List of*

No.	Road on which situated.	Name of Village.	Name of Choultry.	Name of present Proprietor.	Description of Choultry.
20	Road No. V. from Palamcottah to the Travancore frontier.	Sivakamipuram in Nanguneri Taluk, 4 miles south of No. XVII.	Thathayan Choultry.	Local Fund Board of the Shermadevi Circle.	2 stone mantapams.
21	Road No. III from Palamcottah to Tuticorin	Tuticorin in the Ootapidaram Taluk, 31 miles east of Palamcottah.	..	Pacheiperumal Chettiar of Tuticorin.	A substantial terraced building.
22	Do.	Vageikulam in the Tenkarai Taluk, 12 miles west of No. XXI.	Government Choultry.	Local Fund Board of the Tinnevelly Circle.	A terraced building.
23	Road No. VII from Palamcottah to Travancore frontier *vid* Tenkasi.	Theetchasamudrum in the Tinnevelly Taluk, 2 miles west of Palamcottah adjoining the Railway Terminus.	Kemalamuttu Choultry.	Mangaleswary and Manonmony.	A small brick building.
24	Do.	Seethaparpanellur in the Ambasamudram Taluk, 9 miles west of No. XXIII.	Government Choultry.	Local Fund Board of the Shermadevi Circle.	A substantial brick building.

Chutrams—(Continued).

Endowment, if any.	Establishment in 1873.	Charity.	State of the Building in January 1873.
Endowed by the Native Government with 20 acres of wet land and 156 acres of dry land in the village of Sivakamipuram, yielding an annual income of Rupees 262-3-2.	1 Sweeper .. Rs 2 A. 0	None ..	The endowments of this choultry were made over with the sanction of the Board of Revenue, dated 18th December 1868, to the Valliyur Choultry, No 18, on this list.
Endowed by the proprietor with about 5 acres of wet land in the village of Arumugamangalam, yielding a revenue of Rupees 80 per annum alluded to in Government Proceedings, No. 1,349, dated 14th May 1868.	1 Cook .. 4 0 1 Curnam .. 6 0 1 Gardener.. 5 0 1 Sweeper . 2 0	Feeding six Brahmins daily.	This choultry was built in 1868, and stands about 150 yards from the road from which it is now cut off by the railway. It is in good order; provides accommodation for Brahmins and Sudras only. A building for the lower castes once existed but the ground on which it stood was taken up by the railway.
None	1 Manager .. 5 0 1 Gardener .. 3 0 1 Sweeper .. 2 0 Saderward .. 2 0	..	This choultry was built by Government in 1870 at a cost of Rupees 3,168, *vide* G O., dated 5th March 1868, No 587; but on account of the bad work done by the contractor it was almost rebuilt in 1871 at a cost of Rupees 1,720. It provides accommodation for Brahmins and Sudras only.
Endowed by the proprietor with lands in the villages of Timmarajapuram, Vattareddipatti and Ayen Kemalamuttu Pulli, yielding a revenue of Rupees 109 per annum.	1 Cook .. 4 8 1 Sweeper .. 0 12	Feeding ten Brahmins five times a month.	This choultry which stands at the junction of Roads Nos. I and VII was built in 1789, and is in good order. A tiled building for cooking and other additions were made in 1869. A bandypettah was added in 1871.
None	1 Sweeper .. 2 0 Saderward .. 1 8	..	This choultry was built by Government in 1855, *vide* G.O., No 564, dated 11th May 1855. It provides excellent accommodation for all classes and is in good order

No. 65.—*List of*

No.	Road on which situated.	Name of Village.	Name of Choultry.	Name of present Proprietor.	Description of Choultry.
25	Road No. VII from Palamcottah to Travancore frontier *vid* Tenkasi.	Alankulam in the Ambasamudram Taluk, 10 miles west of No. XXIV.	Government Choultry.	Vengu Mudaliar of Palamcottah.	A substantial brick building.
26	Do. ..	Pavur in the Tenkasi Taluk, 8 miles west of No. XXV.	Konari Row's Choultry.	Local Fund Board of the Shermadevi Circle.	Do. ..
27	Do. ..	Tenkasi Cusba, 6 miles west of No. XXVI.	Subaraya Chettiar's Choultry.	Guruvanam Chettiar and Pattapirama Chettiar of Tinnevelly.	A small brick building.
28	Road No. XII from Tenkasi to Courtallam.	Courtallam in the Tenkasi Taluk, 3 miles west of Tenkasi.	Chokumpatty Zemindar's Choultry.	Collector ..	A spacious stone building.
29	Road No. II from Palamcottah to Vaipar *vid* Ootapidaram.	Kottur in the Tinnevelly Taluk, 1 mile east of Palamcottah.	Government Choultry.	Local Fund Board of the Tinnevelly Circle.	A large tiled building.

Chutrams—(Continued).

Endowment, if any.	Establishment in 1873.	Charity.	State of the Building in January 1873.
Endowed by the proprietor with Rupees 150 per annum from the income of the Gnanamani Ammal's Choultry in Palamcottah.	RS. A. 1 Waterman. 3 8 2 Gardeners. 7 0 1 Sweeper .. 1 8 1 Kavalgar.. 1 6 Saderward .. 1 0	..	This choultry was built in 1820, and provides accommodation for Brahmins and Sudras only. Improvements were made in 1872 at a cost of Rupees 486.
Endowed by the Chockampatti Zemindar with Rupees 214 per annum from the income of Courtallam Choultry. Has also an income of Rupees 30 from 13 acres of dry land in the village of Kilapavur.	1 Brahmin Cook and Waterman. 3 8 1 Sudra do. 3 8 1 Sweeper .. 0 8 1 Kavalgar. 1 8	Feeding six Brahmins daily.	This choultry was built in 1846; it is very much frequented by all classes. The building was thoroughly repaired in 1872 at a cost of Rupees 1,172. A bandy petta was added in 1872 with two tiled buildings for the accommodation of bandymen. It is in very good order.
Endowed by the present Government with 117 acres of wet land on cowle tenure in the village of Kunaramanallur, yielding a revenue of Rupees 170 per annum.	1 Cook .. 2 8 1 Sweeper .. 0 8 1 Accountant 3 0	Do. ..	This choultry was built in 1812, and provides accommodation for Brahmins and Sudras only. The building was put into thorough repair in 1872 at a cost of Rupees 211. It has been well floored and sufficiently ventilated.
Endowed by the Chockampatti Zemindar with Rupees 3,130, the revenues of five villages (*i.e.*) Vallum, Kunnagudi, Chillareipuravu Munnadiseri and Sivanadanur.	1 Monigar.. 10 0 1 Sambirithi. 5 0 1 Ukraram.. 2 8 1 Brahmin Cook .. 3 8 1 Sudra do. 2 8 1 Mahomedan Cook .. 2 0 2 Sweepers.. 2 8 1 Kavalgar.. 2 0 1 Cowherd .. 3 0	An average number of 34 men of all classes are daily fed.	This choultry was built in 1705, and provides accommodation for all classes. It is in excellent order. The whole building was put into thorough repair in 1872 at a cost of Rupees 1,912. The Brahmins' and Sudras' cook-rooms, the main hall and the store-house were all floored with stone and sufficiently ventilated. The Valangapuli Vilasan, the Mahomedan's Choultry and the Travellers' Bungalow attached to the choultry were also much improved.
None	1 Waterman. 4 0 1 Gardener.. 3 0 1 Sweeper .. 2 0 Saderward .. 2 0	None ..	This was one of the Nabob's choultries, and came under Government management in 1805; the lands were resumed by G.O., dated 8th May 1851. The building provides accommodation for all classes and is in good order. It was thoroughly repaired in 1868-69 at a cost of Rupees 613.

No. 65.—*List of*

No.	Road on which situated.	Name of Village.	Name of Choultry.	Name of present Proprietor.	Description of Choultry.
30	Road No. II from Palamcottah to Vaipar *vid* Ootapidaram.	Sivalaperi in the Tinnevelly Taluk, 6 miles east of No. XXX.	..	The Dalavoi Mudaliars of Tinnevelly.	A substantial stone building.
31	Do.	Puvany in the Ootapidaram Taluk, 6 miles north-east of No. XXXI.	..	Vencateswara Josi and Ramanatha Josi of Tinnevelly.	A substantial terraced building.
32	Do.	Ootapidaram, 15 miles east of No. XXXII.	Pudur Zemindar's Choultry.	Kristna Row	Do. ..
33	Do.	Vedanatam in the Ootapidaram Taluk, 9 miles north-east of No. XXXIII.	..	Zemindar of Ettiyapuram.	A fine stone building.
34	Do.	Vaipar in the Ootapidaram Taluk, 8 miles north-east of No. XXXIV	Ariyanayagam Pillay's Choultry.	Local Fund Board of the Tinnevelly Circle.	An old bomb-roof building.

Chutrams—(Continued).

Endowment, if any.	Establishment in 1873.	Rs.	A.	Charity.	State of the Building in January 1873.
Endowed by the Native Government with 112 acres of wet land, 836 acres of dry land, &c., and by the proprietor with 484 acres of wet and 1,160 acres of dry land, &c., in the villages of Aryakulum, Kaliyugramanallur, Deivachilapuram, Tachamoli and Attuvalipannai, yielding a revenue of Rupees 2,614 per annum.	1 Monigar ..	2	6	Brahmins and Sudras are fed daily; pilgrims receive batta.	This choultry was built in 1699, and provides accommodation for all classes. The building was thoroughly repaired and extended in 1872 at a cost of Rupees 1,500.
	1 Accountant	2	8		
	1 Cook ..	3	0		
	1 Do. ..	2	8		
	1 Sweeper ..	1	0		
	1 Watcher ..	1	0		
	1 Waterman.	2	8		
Endowed by the Native Government with the Shrotriem village of Puvany, yielding a revenue of Rupees 288 and with Rupees 210 from the Sivakasi Chutram.	1 Monigar ..	3	8	Six Brahmins are fed daily.	This choultry was built long ago and is much frequented by pilgrims to Ramaswarem. It stands on the old road about a mile off the new road.
	1 Curnam ..	3	8		
	2 Cooks ..	3	8		
	1 Gardener .	2	0		
	1 Sweeper .	1	0		
	1 Waterman	0	8		
Endowed by the Native Government with an Inam villageand with sundry Inams, yielding a revenue of Rupees 678 per annum.	1 Curnam ..	3	0	Three Brahmins are fed daily.	This choultry was built long ago, and provides accommodation for Brahmins and Sudras only.
	1 Superintendent ..	4	0		
	1 Cook ..	4	0		
	1 Sweeper .	0	12		
Endowed with 486 acres 17 cents of dry land and fees collected from the ryots of six vanithams of the Ettiyapuram Zemindari; the total revenue amounts to Rupees 554 per annum.	1 Curnam ..	3	12	Brahmins are fed and pilgrims receive batta.	This choultry was built in 1827, and provides accommodation for Brahmins and Sudras only.
	1 Superintendent ..	2	0		
	1 Store-keeper	3	2		
	1 Cook ..	3	2		
	1 Gardener..	3	8		
	1 Sweeper ..	0	8		
Endowed by the Native Government with Dittem and Ivu Inams, salt remissions, &c., to the extent of Rupees 209 per annum.	1 Curnam ..	2	8	None ..	This choultry is situated in the village about 3 miles from the salt-pans; was repaired in 1872 at a cost of Rupees 200.
	1 Sweeper ..	0	8		
	Saderward ..	1	0		

No 65 —*List of*

No	Road on which situated	Name of Village	Name of Choultry	Name of present Proprietor	Description of Choultry
35	Road No IV from Palamcottah to Koilpatam	Vizıaragava-puram in the Tinnevelly Taluk, 2 miles east of Palamcottah	Vizıaragava Mudaliar's Choultry	Aroonachella Mudali of Madras	A large spacious building
36	Do .	Seidanganallur in the Tinnevelly Taluk, 5 miles east of No XXXV	Sonachellam Pillay's Choultry	Aroonachellum Pillay	A small brick building
37	Do .	Pudukudi in the Tenkarai Taluk, 7 miles east of No XXXVI	..	Local Fund Board of the Tinnevelly Circle	A brick building
38	Do .	Alwarterunagari in the Tenkarai Taluk, 3 miles east of No XXXVII	Govindappien's Choultry	Do ..	A substantial stone building
39	Do .	Letchamara Tope in the Tenkarai Taluk, 2 miles east of No XXXVIII	Tirupalkadal-nada Pillay's Choultry.	Pungithudiar Pillay, Manager	Do ..

Chutrams—(Continued).

Endowment, if any.	Establishment in 1873.			Charity.	State of the Building in January 1873.
		RS.	A.		
Endowed by the Native Government with 2 Shrotriem villages, *i.e.*, Viziaragavapuram and Sivandiarkulam and Cowlepottom lands in Palamcottah and Vittilapuram, yielding a revenue of Rupees 1,234 per annum.	1 Cook ..	3	0	Twenty Brahmins are daily fed.	This choultry was built in 1774, and provides accommodation for Brahmins, Sudras and pilgrims. The whole building was thoroughly repaired in 1872 at a cost of Rupees 1,667.
	1 Gardener..	3	0		
	1 Sweeper ..	3	0		
	1 Kavalgar..	1	0		
	1 Maniem ..	5	0		
Endowed by the proprietor with lands in the villages of Vittilapuram, Covilput and Seidanganallur, yielding a revenue of Rupees 600 per annum.	1 Maniem ..	5	0	Six Brahmins are daily fed.	This choultry was built in 1847, and provides accommodation for Brahmins and Sudras. It was put into thorough repair in 1870 at a cost of Rupees 400.
	1 Pujah-maker	5	0		
	1 Cook ..	4	0		
	1 Accountant	6	0		
	1 Sweeper ..	2	0		
	1 Kavalgar..	1	0		
Endowed by the Native Government with 7 acres of wet land and ready-money Inams in the village of Pudukudi, yielding a revenue of Rupees 78 per annum.	1 Superintendent and Waterman.	5	0	..	This choultry was built long ago and provides accommodation for all classes. A new building was added for the use of pilgrims. The buildings were put into thorough repair in 1870 at a cost of Rupees 4,705. A new bandypettah was also added with a thatched building for the use of bandymen; but since tiled in 1873-74.
	1 Gardener ..	3	0		
	1 Sweeper ..	2	0		
	Saderward ..	2	0		
Endowed by the Native Government with 213 acres of wet and 559 acres of dry land in the village of Kilpidagei, yielding a revenue of Rupees 1,117 per annum.	1 Gumastah	7	0	Brahmins are fed daily and conjee is given to poor.	This choultry stands in the town and was built in 1718, it provides accommodation for Brahmins, Sudras and pilgrims. The building was thoroughly repaired in 1872 at a cost of Rupees 610. It is well floored and sufficiently ventilated.
	1 Peon ..	3	8		
	1 Curnam ..	3	0		
	1 Sweeper ..	0	8		
	Saderward ..	1	0		
Endowed by the Native Government with 28 acres of wet land and ready-money grant in the villages of Tirukalur, Seeni IyenPulli, Kilpidagei and Eluvarmucky, yielding a revenue of Rupees 151 per annum	1 Monigar ..	4	0	Brahmins are fed on every twelfth day after full and new moon	This choultry was built long ago; it stands by the side of the road and is frequented by Brahmins only.
	1 Waterman	3	8		
	1 Sweeper ..	1	4		
	3 Gardeners	9	0		

No. 65.—*List of*

No.	Road on which situated.	Name of Village.	Name of Choultry.	Name of present Proprietor.	Description of Choultry.
40	Road No. IV from Palamcottah to Koilpatam.	Manathy in the TenkaraiTaluk, 3 miles east of No. XXXIX.	Manathy Choultry.	Minatchinada Pillay of Tendiruperi.	A terraced brick building.
41	Do. ..	Angamangalam in the Tenkarai Taluk, 1 mile east of No. XL.	Aneiappa Pillay's Choultry.	Aneiappa Pillay and Sivachokalingam Pillay of Arupúkotai in Madura District.	A spacious brick building.
42	Do. ..	Kurumbur in the Tenkarai Taluk, 2 miles east of No. XLI.	..	Kumarasamy Mudaliar of Perungulam.	A small stone building.
43	Road No. VI from Palamcottah to Kalladakurichi.	Shermadevi in the Ambasamudram Taluk, 14 miles from Palamcottah.	Kannadien Choultry.	Venkataravanappien of Shermadevi.	A stone building.
44	Road No. VIII from Tinnevelly to Rajapoliam.	Alagiapondiapuram in the Tinnevelly Taluk, 13 miles north of Tinnevelly.	Government Choultry.	Local Fund Board of the Tinnevelly Circle.	A very fine building.
45	Do. ..	Vanikonendal in the Sankaranainarkoil Taluk, 6 miles north of No. XLIV.	Do. ..	Do.	A small terraced brick building.

Chutrams—(Continued).

Endowment, if any.	Establishment in 1873.	Charity.	State of the Building in January 1873.
Endowed by the Native Government with 6 acres of wet land in the village of Tendiruperi, yielding a revenue of Rupees 116 per annum.	1 Cook .. RS. 2 A. 0	..	This choultry was built long ago, and provides accommodation for Brahmins and Sudras.
Endowed by the Native Government with 73 acres of wet land, and Poruppu Maniem in the village of Tendiruperi, yielding a revenue of Rupees 1,301 per annum.	1 Monigar .. 5 0 1 Curnam .. 5 0 1 Cook .. 4 0 3 Servants .. 3 8 1 Sweeper .. 2 0	Brahmins are fed daily.	This choultry was built long ago and provides accommodation for Brahmins and Sudras. Some improvements to the building were made in 1872 at a cost of Rupees 796.
Endowed by the Native Government with 22 acres of wet and 55 acres of dry lands in the villages of Angamangalam, Kurumbúr and Alagappapuram, yielding a revenue of Rupees 194 per annum.	1 Sweeper .. 1 0	..	This choultry was built long ago and provides accommodation for Brahmins and Sudras. A building is about to be added for low castes; arrangements have been made to have the building put in repair.
Endowed by the Native Government with 13 acres 50 cents of wet and 3 acres 50 cents of dry lands and trees in the village of Shermadevi, yielding a revenue of Rupees 679 per annum.	1 Cook .. 2 12	Brahmins are fed daily.	This choultry was built long ago and provides accommodation for Brahmins only; it forms a portion of Appankovil, and is in good order. The building was repaired in 1872 at a cost of Rupees 390. The front and rear of the building are floored with brick and are well ventilated.
None	1 Waterman 4 0 1 Gardener.. 3 0 1 Sweeper .. 2 0 Saderward.. 2 0	None ..	This choultry was built in the year 1855 and provides accommodation for all classes; it is well situated and is in excellent condition. A bandypettah was added in 1873 at a cost of Rupees 300.
Do. ..	1 Waterman 4 0 1 Gardener.. 3 0 1 Sweeper .. 2 0 Saderward.. 2 0	Do. ..	This choultry provides accommodation for all classes. The building was repaired in 1870 at a cost of Rupees 100. In 1872 a building was added for the lower classes at a cost of Rupees 200.

No. 65.—*List of*

No.	Road on which situated.	Name of Village.	Name of Choultry.	Name of present Proprietor.	Description of Choultry.
46	Road No. VIII from Tinnevelly to Rajampoliam.	Panavadali, 4 miles north of No. XLV.	Government Choultry.	Local Fund Board of the Tinnevelly Circle.	A brick building.
47	Do. ..	Sankaranainarkoil Cusbah, 10 miles north of No. XLVI.	Do. ..	Do. ..	A long brick building.
48	Do. ..	Sankaranainarkoil Cusbah, ½ mile north of No. XLVII.	Kannadien Choultry.	Do. ..	A small stone building.
49	Do. ..	Sholapuram in the Srivilliputtur Taluk, 12 miles north of No. XLVIII.	Government Choultry.	Do. ..	A substantial brick building.
50	Road No. IX from Tinnevelly to Pottalpudur.	Suttamalle in the Tinnevelly Taluk, 4 miles west of Tinnevelly.	Uchiparambu Choultry.	Kolaturaiyen of Suttamalli.	A stone building.
51	Road No. XI from Tenkasi to Madura *vid* Srivilliputtur.	Sivagiri in the Sankaranainarkoil Taluk, 30 miles north of Tenkasi.	Viswanadaperi Choultry.	Sivagiri Zemindar.	A large stone building.

Chutrams—(Continued).

Endowment, if any.	Establishment in 1873.			Charity.	State of the Building in January 1873.
		RS.	A.		
None	1 Waterman.	4	0	None ..	This choultry was built in 1859, and provides accommodation for all classes; it was repaired in 1870 at a cost of Rupees 100. In 1372 a building was added for the lower classes at a cost of Rupees 200.
	1 Gardener..	3	0		
	1 Sweeper ..	2	0		
	Saderward..	2	0		
Do.	1 Waterman.	4	0	Do. ..	This choultry was built in 1869 at a cost of Rupees 4,750. *Vide* G.O., No. 147, of 19th January 1869. It provides accommodation for all classes. In 1872 a building for the lower classes was added at a cost of Rupees 300.
	1 Gardener..	3	0		
	1 Sweeper ..	2	0		
	Saderward ..	2	0		
Endowed by the Native Government with 13 acres of wet and 51 acres of dry lands in the villages of Sankaranainarkoil, Perumbathu and Mahendravadi, yielding a revenue of Rupees 102 per annum.	1 Cook ..	0	12	Six Brahmins are fed daily.	This choultry was built long ago, and provides accommodation for Brahmins and Sudras only.
None	1 Waterman.	5	0	None ..	This choultry was built in 1868-69, and provides accommodation for all classes.
	1 Gardener..	3	0		
	1 Sweeper..	2	0		
Endowed by the Native Government with lands and trees in the village of Tenpathu, yielding a revenue of Rupees 500 per annum.	1 Curnam ..	3	0	Five Brahmins are fed daily.	This choultry was built in 1806, and provides accommodation for Brahmins and Sudras only. It was repaired in 1871 at a cost of Rupees 32. In 1872 separate buildings were added as cook-rooms for Sudras and Vaishnavas at a cost of Rupees 219.
	1 Cook ..	2	0		
	1 Sweeper..	1	0		
Endowed by the proprietor with 381 acres and 43 cents of land in the village of Sivagiri, yielding a revenue of Rupees 2,342 per annum.	1 Monigar.	10	0	Brahmins are fed daily.	This choultry was built in 1764, and provides accommodation for Brahmins only.
	1 Curnam ..	5	0		
	1 Cook ..	4	0		
	1 Sweeper ..	2	0		

No. 65.—*List of*

No.	Road on which situated.	Name of Village.	Name of Choultry.	Name of present Proprietor.	Description of Choultry.
52	Road No. XI from Tenkasi to Madura *vid* Srivilliputtur.	Madavarvilagam in the Srivilliputtur Taluk, 18 miles north of No. LI.	Sethur Zemindar's Choultry.	Sethur Zemindar.	A brick building.
53	Do. ..	Madavarvilagam in the Srivilliputtur Taluk, 18 miles north of No. LII.	Mangammal Choultry.	Lakshmanaier of Srivilliputtur.	A terraced brick building.
54	Road No. XV from Tenkasi to Ambasamudram Taluk, 10 miles from Tenkasi.	Kadayam in the Ambasamudram Taluk, 10 miles from Tenkasi.	Valajasamudram Choultry.	N. Lakshminaranier, Sellakasturi Rangaier and 3 others of Kadayam.	A terraced brick building.
55	Road No. XVI from Ambasamudram to Panagúdi.	Padmaneri in the Nanguneri Taluk, 14 miles south of Ambasamudram.	Padmaneri Choultry.	Local Fund Board of the Shermadevi Circle.	A stone building.
56	Do. ..	Tirukurangudi in the Nanguneri Taluk, 8 miles south of No. LVII.	Tirukurangudi Choultry.	Do. ..	A large rambling building.

Chutrams—(Continued).

Endowment, if any.	Establishment in 1873.	Charity.	State of the Building in January 1873.
Endowed by the Native Government with 6 acres 96 cents of wet land in the village of Solaseri, yielding a revenue of Rupees 90 per annum.	RS. A. ..	Six Brahmins are fed daily.	This choultry was built in 1833, and provides accommodation for Brahmins only. It was plastered in 1871 at a cost of Rupees 300.
Endowed by the Native Government with 10 acres of wet land in the village of Madavarvilagam and an Ardamaniyam Village of Kudakovil, yielding a revenue of Rupees 234 per annum.	Allowance to the Heir .. 3 8 1 Cook .. 1 12 1 Sweeper 0 6	Three Brahmins are fed daily.	This choultry was built long ago, and provides accommodation for Brahmins only. It was repaired in 1872 at a cost of Rupees 191.
Endowed by the villagers with 16 acres of wet and 11 acres of dry lands in the village of Kadayam, yielding a revenue of Rupees 500 per annum.	1 Curnam .. 5 0	Ten Brahmins are fed daily.	This choultry was built in 1856, and provides accommodation for Brahmins and Sudras only. It is in good condition, and considerable improvements were made from 1868 to 1872 at a cost of Rupees 3,000. The front part of the choultry was newly built and a well was dug.
Endowed by the Native Government with 66 acres of wet and 87 acres of dry lands, &c., in the village of Padmaneri, yielding a revenue of Rupees 807 per annum.	1 Monigar .. 4 0 2 Cooks .. 6 0 1 Curnam .. 3 0 1 Peon .. 2 8 1 Watcher .. 1 0 1 Sweeper .. 1 8 1 Waterman. 2 0 1 Gardener .. 5 0	All comers are fed daily.	This choultry was built in 1767, and provides accommodation for all classes. Repairs and improvements were made in 1869 at a cost of Rupees 181.
Endowed by the Native Government with 515 acres of wet and 102 acres of dry lands, &c., in the villages of Tirukurangudi, Dalavaypuram and Sengalakurichi, yielding an annual revenue of Rupees 7,000.	1 Monigar. 20 0 2 Cooks .. 10 0 2 Curnams. 10 0 1 Mussudi .. 5 0 1 Waterman. 3 8 1 Pujahmaker .. 2 0 2 Cooks .. 4 0 1 Peon .. 5 0 2 Sweepers. 6 0 1 Gardener. 2 8 Contingent. 17 0	Brahmins and Sudras in large numbers are fed daily; conjeewater is given to the poor.	This choultry was built in 1628, and provides accommodation for all classes.

No. 65.—*List of*

No.	Road on which situated.	Name of Village.	Name of Choultry.	Name of present Proprietor.	Description of Choultry.
57	Road No. XVI from Ambasamudram to Panagúdi.	Nagarammadam in the Nanguneri Taluk, 8 miles south of No. LVIII.	..	..	A substantial stone building.
58	Road No. XVII from Nanguneri to Kalakad.	Kalakad in the Nanguneri Taluk, 8 miles west of Nanguneri.	Kuditangi Choultry.	Suriyanarayana Iyen and Parasuramien of Kalakad.	A tiled building.
59	Do. ..	Do. ..	Kalakad Kovilpat Choultry.	Local Fund Board of the Shermadevi Circle.	A terraced building.
60	Road No. XX from Nanguneri to Srivaikuntham.	Mulakareipatti in the Nanguneri Taluk, 10 miles east of Nanguneri.	Government Choultry.	..	A tiled building.
61	Road No. XXVI from Satur to Srivilliputtur.	Sivakasi in the Satur Taluk, 12 miles west of Satur.	Sivakasi Choultry.	Rajaram Josi and Subaraya Josi of Tinnevelly.	A substantial terraced building.

MISCELLANEOUS CHOULTRIES ON

62	Miscellaneous ..	Dalapathisamudram in the Nanguneri Taluk, 6 miles from No. XVII.	..	Vengammal, Subbammal and Lakshmiammal.	A substantial terraced building.

Chutrams—(Continued)

Endowment, if any.	Establishment in 1873.	Charity.	State of the Building in January 1873.
	RS. A.		
Endowed by the Native Government with 25 acres of dry land in the village of Virapandiam, yielding a revenue of Rupees 70 per annum.	..	..	This choultry was built long ago and provides accommodation for all classes. The proceeds of this choultry were applied to the Valliyur Choultry No. XVIII on this list, *vide* Board's Proceedings, No. 6,699, dated 15th October 1867.
Endowed by the Native Government with 7 acres 65 cents of wet land in Kalakad, yielding a revenue of Rupees 40 per annum.	1 Cook .. 0 4 1 Sweeper .. 0 4 1 Waterman 1 0	Six Brahmins are fed on the twelfth day after full or new moon.	This choultry was built long ago and provides accommodation for Brahmins only.
..	1 Cook .. 3 0 1 Sweeper .. 2 0 1 Waterman. 2 0	None ..	Built by the villagers in 1868 and made over to the Local Fund Board. Provides accommodation for Brahmins and Sudras only.
..	..	..	This building was commenced in 1870, and Rupees 940 were sanctioned by Government, *vide* G.O., No. 147, dated 19th January 1869, and 600 rupees were subscribed by the people. In 1873 Rupees 610 were sanctioned for further improvements, *vide* G.O., No. 481, dated 9th April 1873.
Endowed by the Native Government with Shrotriem villages, *i.e.*, Tadangani, Managaseriand Kongalapuram in Srivilliputtur Taluk, and by the proprietor in Setturajapuram, yielding a revenue of Rupees 830 per annum.	1 Curnam .. 3 8 1 Cook .. 3 8 1 Gardener .. 3 8 1 Sweeper .. 2 0 1 Kavalgar .. 0 10	Four Brahmins are fed daily.	This choultry was built long ago; it stands west of the town and is in good order. It provides accommodation for Brahmins and Sudras only. The building has been much improved and ventilated at a cost of Rupees 400 in 1870 and 1872.

NO PARTICULAR ROAD,

	RS. A.		
Endowed by the proprietor with the Samibogam of certain lands in the village of Viziana-rayanam amounting to Rs 18 per annum	1 Cook .. 4 0 1 Gardener .. 3 8 1 Sweeper .. 1 8	Six Brahmins are fed daily.	This choultry was built in 1854.

No. 65.—*List of*

No.	Road on which situated.	Name of Village.	Name of Choultry.	Name of present Proprietor.	Description of Choultry.
63	Miscellaneous ..	Urumangalam in the Nanguneri Taluk.	..	Local Fund Board of the Shermadevi Circle.	A brick building.
64	Do ..	Singikulam in the Nanguneri Taluk.	..	Dalavai Ramasamy Mudali of Tinnevelly.	A good stone building.
65	Do. ..	Kallikulam in the Nanguneri Taluk.	..	Tirupalkadanada Pillay.	A large stone building.
66	Do ..	Serakulam in the Nanguneri Taluk	..	Aramvalarthammal of Tinnevelly.	A substantial and spacious stone building.
67	Do. ..	Srivaikuntham in the Tenkarai Taluk, ½ a mile east of the road.	Therpakulam Choultry.	Local Fund Board of the Tinnevelly Circle.	A brick building.

Chutrams—(Continued).

Endowment, if any.	Establishment in 1873.	Charity.	State of the Building in January 1873.
Endowed by the Native Government with 35 acres 25 cents of wet land and 37 acres 25 cents of dry land in the village of Urumangalam, yielding a revenue of Rupees 77 per annum.	RS. A. 1 Brahmin .. 2 0 1 Pandaram. 2 8	..	This choultry was built long ago; accommodation insufficient.
Endowed by the Native Government with 71 acres 50 cents of wet land and 180 acres 50 cents of dry land in the village of Singikulam; also the Samibogam of certain lands, yielding a revenue of Rupees 701 per annum.	1 Monigar .. 6 0 1 Accountant. 5 0 1 Store-keeper 3 0 2 Cooks .. 6 0 1 Sweeper .. 0 12	Brahmins are fed, batta to Vaishnavas and Sudras, and buttermilk to travellers are given.	This choultry was built in 1699, and provides accommodation for all classes.
Endowed by the Native Government with a tope Maniem in the village of Kallikulam, yielding a revenue of Rupees 13 per annum.	1 Monigar .. 6 0 1 Cook .. 3 8	Brahmins who halt are fed.	This choultry was built long ago, and provides accommodation for Brahmins and Sudras.
Endowed by the proprietor with 25 acres of wet and 105 acres of dry lands in the village of Serakulam, yielding a revenue of Rupees 225 per annum.	1 Curnam .. 2 0 1 Cook .. 3 0 1 Sweeper .. 1 4	Brahmins are fed daily.	This choultry was built in 1865, and provides accommodation for all classes.
Endowed by the Native Government with 1 acre 18 cents of wet land, and by the original founder with 21 acres of wet land in the village of Srivaikuntham, yielding a revenue of Rupees 958 per annum.	1 Gardener .. 3 0 1 Sweeper .. 2 0 Saderward .. 1 8	Do. ..	This choultry stands off the road on the left bank of the river. The old building was sold as it was utterly unsuitable for the purpose and a new one was built in 1869 at a cost of Rupees 3,180, *vide* Government Proceedings, No. 1,349, dated 14th May 1868. It provides accommodation for all classes. Improvements were made in 1871 at a cost of Rupees 1,215. A bandypottah and a chutram for the use of pilgrims were also constructed in 1872 at a cost of Rupees 255.

No. 65.—*List of*

No.	Road on which situated.	Name of Village.	Name of Choultry.	Name of present Proprietor.	Description of Choultry.
68	Miscellaneous ..	Srivaikuntham in the Tenkarai Taluk, ½ a mile east of the road.	Lader's Choultry.	Kottei Vellalars of Srivaikuntham.	A small stone building.
69	Do. ..	Tendriperi in the Tenkarai Taluk	Thaiyalbaga Mudaliar's Choultry.	Thiruvaduthorei Matam.	A stone building.
70	Do. ..	Trichendur in the Tenkarai Taluk	Nallakannu Mudaliar's Choultry.	Local Fund Board of the Tinnevelly Circle.	A substantial brick building.
71	Do. ..	Atur in the Tenkarai Taluk.	Do. ..	Venkatasubbier of Valliyur.	A substantial building.
72	Do. ..	Trichelur in the Srivilliputtur Taluk.	Husseinlebbei's Choultry.	Abukkaralebbie and others of Trichelur.	A stone building.
73	Do. ..	Elayarasanendal, 1st Division, in the Sankaranainarkoil Taluk.	Do. ..	Elayarasanendal Kattuguttageidar.	A brick building.

Chutrams—(Continued).

Endowment, if any.	Establishment in 1873.	Charity.	State of the Building in January 1873.
Endowed by the Native Government with 5 acres of wet land in Srivaikuntham, yielding a revenue of Rupees 97 per annum, besides a subscription of Rupees 140 paid by the Kottei Vellalars.	RS. A. 1 Curnam .. 1 12 1 Sweeper .. 0 8	Lader pilgrims receive batta in rice.	This choultry is within the mud fort of the Hukdars, and no one is allowed to halt therein.
Endowed by the Native Government with tope Inam in the village of Tendriperi, yielding a revenue of Rupees 116 per annum.	1 Sweeper .. 0 4	..	This choultry was built long ago and stands off the road.
Endowed by the Native Government with 5 acres of wet land in the village of Tendriperi, yielding a revenue of Rupees 61 per annum.	1 Monigar .. 3 8 1 Sweeper .. 1 0	..	This choultry was built long ago, and stands 4 miles off the road at a place much frequented by travellers; it provides accommodation for Brahmins and Sudras.
Endowed by the proprietor with 19 acres 44 cents of wet lands in the village of Morapanad, yielding a revenue of Rupees 100 per annum, besides a deduction of Rupees 160-1-3 per annum.	1 Curnam .. 1 8 1 Cook .. 3 0 1 Sweeper .. 0 8	Brahmins are fed daily.	This choultry was built in 1850, and provides accommodation for Brahmins and Sudras only.
Endowed by the Native Government with 3 acres 19 cents of dry lands and 744 palmyras, yielding Rupees 7 per annum, and a ready-money Maniem of Rupees 7-13-0 in the villages of Kollankondan and Marungur.	..	Mahomedan fakeers are fed once a year.	This choultry was built long ago; is in good condition.
Endowed by the Kattuguttageidar with Rs. 19-8-0 monthly.	..	Ten Brahmins are fed daily.	This choultry was built in 1849.

No. 65.—*List of*

No.	Road on which situated.	Name of Village.	Name of Choultry.	Name of present Proprietor.	Description of Choultry.
74	Miscellaneous ..	Nagoji Row-pulli Village in the Tenkasi Taluk.	Sivakami Paradesi Choultry.	Kishnammal in Thirumalei of Panpuli.	A large stone building.
75	Do. ..	Veerakeralam-pudur in the Tenkasi Taluk.	Do. ..	Uttumalei Zem-indar.	A substantial building.
76	Do. ..	Kurukuthurei in the Tinne-velly Taluk.	Subbaraya Chetty's Choultry.	Guruvannam Chetty and Pattabiramen Chetty of Tin-nevelly.	A substan-tial stone building.
77	Do ..	Sikinarasayan-gramam in the Tinnevelly Taluk.	Sankarajipan-dithar's Choultry.	Krisna Row of Tinnevelly.	A stone building.
78	Do. ..	Melmadei in the Ootapidaram Taluk.	Sivaparankun-drum Choul-try.	Anguyar Kanni-anni of Srivai-kuntham.	A large brick building.

Chutrams—(Continued).

Endowment, if any.	Establishment in 1873.	Charity.	State of the Building in January 1873.
Endowed by the proprietor with 16 acres 51 cents of wet and 11 acres 60 cents of dry lands in the village of Vadakarei, Nagoji Rowpulli and Kodikurichi, and by the Travancore Government with 56 acres 47 cents of wet land in the villages of Ayagudi and Puliyarei in the Travancore territory. Total income amounts to Rupees 548 per annum.	1 Brahmin Cook .. 5 0 1 Curnam .. 2 8 1 Sweeper .. 1 8 1 Waterman 1 4 1 Cowherd .. 2 8 Contingency. 2 4	..	This choultry was built in 1850, and provides accommodation for Brahmins and Sudras.
Endowed by the Zemindar with an allowance of Rupees 1,750 per annum.	1 Monigar. 1 Curnam. 2 Cooks. 2 Gardeners. 1 Sweeper.	Brahmins who halt are fed.	This choultry was built in 1794, and provides accommodation for Brahmins and Sudras only.
Endowed by the Native Government with two Shrotriem villages, *i.e.*, Sedurayapúttur and Aligudi, yielding a revenue of Rupees 905 per annum.	1 Amin .. 15 0 1 Dy. do... 5 4 1 Curnam .. 4 0 1 Cook .. 5 4 1 Sweeper.. 1 4	Twelve Brahmins are fed daily.	Do. do.
Endowed by the Native Government with 29 acres of wet land in the villages of Pattapattu, Veeraragavapuram, and Sikinarasayangramam, yielding a revenue of Rupees 98 per annum.	2 Cooks .. 2 8 1 Sweeper .. 0 8	Four Brahmins are fed daily.	This choultry was built in 1785, and provides accommodation for Brahmins and Sudras only.
Endowed by the Native Government with the villages of Kattuguttagei, Vedapatti and Kalluranee in Tinnevelly and Mudaliarpudukulam in Madura District, besides other sundry Inams yielding a revenue of Rupees 1,637 per annum.	1 Monigar .. 3 0 1 Store-keeper 2 8 2 Cooks .. 5 4 1 Gardener .. 2 8 1 Sweeper .. 1 0 1 Kavalgar .. 3 0	Pilgrims and Brahmins who halt are fed.	This choultry was built in 1751, and provides accommodation for Brahmins and Sudras only.

No. 65.—*List of*

No.	Road on which situated.	Name of Village.	Name of Choultry.	Name of present Proprietor.	Description of Choultry.
79	Miscellaneous ..	Melmadei in the Ootapidaram Taluk.	Kallurani Choultry.	Angayar Kanni-anni of Srivai-kuntham.	A small brick building.
80	Do. ..	Do. ..	..	Melmandei Zem-indar.	Do. ..
81	Do. ..	Vencataramasa-mudram in the Kadambur Zemindari, in the Ootapida-ram Taluk.	..	Sundra Bahi Ammal.	A small stone build-ing.
82	Do. ..	Panagudi in the Nanguneri Taluk.	Kristnapien's Choultry.	Kristnapien of Combaconum.	A small terraced building.
83	Do. ..	3 miles west of Ettiyapuram in the Ootapida-ram Taluk.	Ammah Choul-try.	Ettiyapuram Zemindar.	A substan-tial stone building.

Chutrams—(Continued).

Endowment, if any.	Establishment in 1873.	Charity.	State of the Building in January 1873.
Endowed by the Native Government with the villages of Kattuguttagei, Vedapatti and Kalluranee in Tinnevelly and Mudaliarpudukulam in Madura District, besides other sundry Inams, yielding a revenue of Rupees 1,637 per annum.	RS. A. 1 Monigar .. 3 0 1 Cook .. 2 8 1 Sweeper .. 1 12 1 Gardener.. 1 12 1 Curnum .. 3 8 1 Store-keeper 3 0	Three Brahmins are fed daily.	This choultry was built in 1751, and provides accommodation for Brahmins and Sudras only.
Endowed by the Native Government with 8 acres 13 cents of wet and 44 acres 53 cents of dry lands and Dittamaniem, yielding Rupees 100 per annum.	1 Pujah-maker .. 3 0 1 Sweeper .. 1 0 1 Waterman. 4 0	..	....
Endowed by the Native Government with 13 shares, consisting of 16 acres of wet and 265 acres of dry land in Vencataramasamudram, a Shrotriem village, and 65 acres of dry land in the village of Kadambur, yielding a revenue of Rupees 197 per annum.	1 Curnam .. 3 8 1 Cook .. 2 8 1 Gardener.. 1 12 1 Sweeper .. 1 0	Four Brahmins are fed daily.	This choultry was built in 1738, and provides accommodation for Brahmins and Sudras only.
Endowed by the proprietor with a tope in the village of Panagúdi, yielding a revenue of Rupees 10 per annum.	1 Waterman. 0 12	None ..	This choultry was built in 1835.
Endowed by the Zemindar with 4 villages, *i.e.*, Uttupatti, Kavundunpatti, Kumarapuram and Minakshipuram, yielding a revenue of Rupees 1,535 per annum.	RS. A. P. 1 Store-keeper .. 3 2 0 1 Curnam.. 3 2 0 1 Pujah-maker.. 3 2 0 2 Cooks .. 6 4 0 1 Sweeper.. 1 0 8 2 Gardeners. 3 2 0	Brahmins who halt are fed and conjee-water is given to the poor.	This choultry was built in 1813, and provides accommodation for all classes.

No. 66.—*List of Trees and Plants growing in the Tinnevelly District.*

(By Col. R. Beddome.)

RANUNCULACEÆ.

Clematis smilacifolia, *Wall.*
,, Gouriana, *Roxb.*
Naravelia Zeylanica, *D. C.*
Thalictrum Javanicum, *Bl.*

DILLENIACEÆ.

Tetracera lævis, *Vahl.*
Acrotrema Arnottianum, *Wight.*
Dillenia bracteata, *Wight.*
,, pentagyna, *Roxb.*

MAGNOLIACEÆ.

Michelia champaca, *L.*
Michelia Nilagirica, *Zenk.*

ANONACEÆ.

Uvaria narum, *Wall.*
,, Zeylanica, *L.*
Cyathocalyx Zeylanicus, *Champ.*
Artabotrys Zeylanicus, *H. et T.*
Uvaria pannosa, *Dal.*
,, Lawii, *H. et T.*
,, viridiflora, *Bedd.*
Polyalthia longifolia, *Wall.*
,, coffeoides, *Benth & H.*
,, fragrans, *Dal.*
,, cerasoides, *Roxb.*
,, korinti, *Dunal.*
,, suberosa, *Roxb.*
,, persicæfolia, *Benth. & Hook.*
Popowia Beddomeana, *H. et T.*
Goniothalamus Thwaitesii, *H. et T.*
Goniothalamus Wynadensis, *Bedd.*
,, Wightii, *H. et T.*
Mitrephora Heyneana, *Wall.*
,, grandiflora, *Bedd.*
Anona squamosa, *L.*
Xylopia parvifolia, *H. et T.*
Miliusa Indica, *Lesch.*
,, Wightiana, *H. et T.*
Saccopetalum tomentosum, *Roxb.*
Alphonsea lutea, *Roxb.*
,, Zeylanica, *H. et T.*
Orophea uniflora, *H. et T.*
,, Thomsoni, *Bedd.*
,, erythrocarpa, *Bedd.*
Bocagea Dalzellii, *Bedd.*

MENISPERMACEÆ.

Tinospora cordifolia, *D. C.*
Anamirta Cocculus, *L.*
Tiliacora racemosa, *Coleb.*
Cocculus villosus, *D. C.*
,, laurifolius, *D. C.*
Stephania hernandifolia, *Willd.*
,, rotunda, *Lour.*
Cissampelos Pareira, *L.*
Cyclea Burmanni, *D. C.*
,, peltata, *D. C.*

NYMPHÆACEÆ.

Nymphæa lotus, *L.*
,, stellata, *Willd.*
Nelumbium speciosum, *Willd.*

CAPPARIDEÆ.

Cleome monophylla, *L.*
,, viscosa, *L.*
Niebuhria linearis, *D. C.*
Gynandropsis pentaphylla, *D. C.*
Cratæva religiosa, *Forst.*
Cadaba Indica, *Lam.*
,, trifoliata, *W. et A.*
Capparis Heyneana, *Wall.*
Capparis divaricata, *Lam.*
,, aphylla, *Roth.*
,, diversifolia, *W. et A.*
,, Roxburghii, *D. C.*
,, grandis, *L.*
,, parviflora, *H. et T.*
,, sepiaria, *L.*
,, tenera, *Dal.*

VIOLACEÆ.

Ionidium sp.
Alsodeia Zeylanica, *Thw.*

Bixineæ.

Cochlospermum gossypium, *D. C.*
Scolopia crenata, *W. et A.*
Flacourtia sp.
Flacourtia sp.
Hydnocarpus Wightiana, *Bl.*
,, Alpina, *Wight.*

Pittosporeæ.

Pittosporum tetraspermum, *W. et A.*

Polygaleæ.

Polygala arillata, *Ham.*
,, Javana, *D. C.*
,, persicariæfolia, *D. C.*
,, elongata, *Klein.*
Polygala Chinensis, *L.*
,, rosmarinifolia, *W. et A.*
,, telephioides, *Willd.*
Xanthophyllum flavescens, *Roxb.*

Guttiferæ.

Garcinia Cambogia, *Besr.*
,, Morella, *Besr.*
,, Wightii, *Anders.*
,, Travancorica, *Bedd.*
,, n. sp.
,, ovalifolius, *Roxb.*
,, echinocarpa, *Thw.*
Calophyllum inophyllum, *L.*
Calophyllum tomentosum, *Wight.*
,, Wightianum, *Wall.*
Mesua Coromandelina, *Wight.*
,, speciosa, *Choisy.*
,, sp.
Pæciloneuron Indicum, *Bedd.*
,, pauciflorum, *Bedd.*

Ternstrœmiaceæ.

Ternstrœmia Japonica, *Thunb.*
Eurya Japonica, *Thunb.*
Gordonia obtusa, *Wall.*

Dipterocarpeæ.

Dipterocarpus turbinatus ?
Ancistrocladus Heyneanus, *Wall.*
Vatica Roxburghiana, *Bl.*
Hopea parviflora, *Bedd.*
,, sp.
,, Wightiana, *Wall.*
Hopea glabra, *W. et A.*
,, Malabarica, *Bedd.*
Balanocarpus utilis, *Bedd.*
,, erosa, *Bedd.*
Vateria Indica, *L.*

Malvaceæ.

Sida, several sp., herbs.
Abutilon, 2 or 3 sp., herbs.
Urena, 2 or 3 sp., herbs.
Pavonia Zeylanica.
Decaschistia crotonifolia, *W. et A.*
Hibiscus, several sp., herbs and small shrubs.
Thespesia Lampas, *D. C.*
,, populnea, *L.*
Kydia calycina, *Roxb.*
Bombax Malabaricum, *D. C.*
Eriodendron anfractuosum, *D. C.*
Cullenia excelsa, *Wight.*

Sterculiaceæ.

Sterculia fœtida, *L.*
,, urens, *Roxb.*
,, villosa, *Roxb.*
,, guttata, *Roxb.*
,, Balanghas, *L.*
,, colorata, *Roxb.*
,, alata, *Roxb.*
,, populifolia, *Roxb.*
Heritiera papilio, *Bedd.*
Helicteres isora, *L.*
Pterospermum suberifolium, *Lam.*
,, rubiginosum, *Heyne.*
,, Heyneanum, *Wall.*
,, obtusifolium, *Wight.*
,, acerifolium, *Willd.*
Eriolæna Hookeriana, *W. et A.*
Melochia corchorifolia, *L.*
Guazuma tomentosa, *Kunth.*
Leptonychia moacurroides, *Bedd.*

TILIACEÆ.

Grewia tiliæfolia, *Vahl.*
,, columnaris, *Sm.*
,, emarginata, *W. et A.*
,, Orientalis, *L.*
,, salvifolia, *Heyne.*
,, Asiatica, *L.*
,, pilosa, *Lam.*
,, villosa, *Willd.*
,, lævigata, *Vahl.*
,, abutilifolia, *Juss.*
,, hirsuta, *Vahl.*

Grewia polygama, *Roxb.*
,, micrococos, *L.*
Triumfetta, 2 or 3 sp., small herbs.
Corchorus, several sp.
Elæocarpus cuneatus, *Wight.*
,, oblongus, *Gærtn.*
,, amænus, *Thw.*
,, tuberculatus, *Roxb.*
,, venustus, *Bedd*
,, Munronii, *Wight.*

LINEÆ.

Reinwardtia trigyna, *Planch.*
Hugonia mystax, *L.*

Erythroxylon monogynum, *Roxb.*
,, lanceolatum, *Wight.*

MALPIGHIACEÆ.

Hiptage madablota, *Gærtn.*

Hiptage parvifolia, *W. and A.*

GERANIACEÆ.

Oxalis corniculata, *L.*
Biophytum polyphyllum, *Munro.*
,, sensitivum, *D. C.*
Averrhoa bilimbi, *L.*
,, carambola, *L.*
Impatiens, n. sp., var. Beddomei.
,, modesta, *Wight.*
,, acaulis, *Arn.*
,, rivalis, *Wight.*
,, Chinensis, *L.*
,, Kleinii, *W. et A.*
,, ligulata, *Bedd.*
,, tomentosa, *Heyne.*
,, latifolia, *L.*
,, Leschenaultii, *Wall.*
,, verticellata, *Wight.*

Impatiens Goughii, *Wight.*
,, balsamina, *L.*
,, dasysperma, *Wight.*
,, flaccida, *Arnt.*
,, fruticosa, *D. C.*
,, auriculata, *Wight.*
,, viridiflora, *Wight.*
,, umbellata, *Heyne.*
,, cordata, *Wight.*
,, grandis, *Heyne.*
,, campanulata, *Wight.*
,, Travancorica, *Bedd.*
,, uncinata, *Wight.*
,, maculata, *Wight.*
,, Wightiana, *Bedd.*

RUTACEÆ.

Evodia Roxburghiana, *Benth.*
Zanthophyllum ovalifolium, *Wight.*
Toddalia aculeata, *Pers.*
,, bilocularis, *W. & A.*
Acronychia laurifolia, *Bl.*
Glycosmis pentaphylla, *Corr.*
Murraya exotica, *L.*
,, Kœnigii, *Spr.*
Clausena Indica, *Oliv.*

Clausena Willdenowii, *W. & A.*
Limonia acidissima, *L.*
Paramignya monophylla, *Wight.*
,, armata, *Thw.*
Atalantia racemosa, *W. & A.*
,, Ceylanica, *Oliv.*
Feronia elephantum, *Corr.*
Ægle marmelos, *Corr.*

SIMARUBEÆ.

Ailanthus excelsa, *Roxb.*

Ailanthus Malabarica, *D.C.*

OCHNACEÆ.

Ochna squarrosa, *L.*
,, Wightiana, *Wall.*

Gomphia angustifolia, *Vahl.*

BURSERACEÆ.

Garuga pinnata, *Roxb.*
Balsamodendron Berryi, *Arnt.*
Protium caudatum, *W. & A.*

Canarium strictum, *Roxb.*
Filiceum decipiens, *W. & A.*

MELIACEÆ.

Naregamia alata, *W. & A.*
Munronia Wallichii, *Wight.*
Melia Azadirachta, *L.*
,, Azedarach, *L.*
,, dubia, *Cw.*
Cipadessa fruticosa, *Bl.*
Dysoxylum binectariferum, *Roxb.*
,, Malabaricum, *Bedd.*
,, Beddomei, *Hiern.*
Aglaia Roxburghiana, *W. & A.*
Aglaia minutiflora, *Bedd.*
,, sp.
Lansium Anamallayanum, *Bedd.*
Amoora Rohituka, *Roxb.*
Walsura piscidia, *Roxb.*
Heynea trijuga, *Roxb.*
Beddomea Indica, *Hook.*
Chikrassia tabularis, *Juss.*
Cedrela Toona, *Roxb.*
Chloroxylon swietenia, *D. C.*

CHAILLETIACEÆ.

Chailettia gelonioides, *Hook.*

OLACINEÆ.

Olax scandens, *Roxb.*
,, Wightiana, *Wall.*
Erythropalum populifolium, *Arnt.*
Strombosia Ceylanica, *Gard.*
Cansjera Rheedii, *Gard.*
Opilia amentacea, *Roxb.*
Gomphandra axillaris, *Wall.*
,, polymorpha, *Wight.*
Apodytes Beddomei, *Mast.*
Mappia fœtida, *Wight.*
Sarcostigma Kleinii, *W. & A.*

CELASTRINEÆ.

Euonymus Indicus, *Heyne.*
,, dichotomus, *Heyne.*
,, angulatus, *Wight.*
Microtopis ovalifolia, *Wight.*
,, latifolia, *Wight.*
Lophopetalum Wightianum, *Arnt.*
Pleurostylia Wightii, *W. & A.*
Celastrus paniculatus, *Willd.*
Gymnosporia Wallichiana, *Spr.*
,, emarginata, *Roth.*
Kurrimia paniculata, *Wall.*
Elæodendron glaucum, *Pers.*
Hippocratea Arnottiana, *Wight.*
,, Indica, *Willd.*
Salacia reticulata, *Wight.*
,, macrosperma, *Wight.*

RHAMNEÆ.

Zizyphus jujuba, *Lam.*
,, nummularia, *W. & A.*
,, œnoplia, *D. C.*
,, xylopyrus, *Willd.*
Zizyphus rugosa, *Lam.*
Scutia Indica, *Brongn.*
Sageretia oppositifolia, *Brongn.*
Gouania microcarpa, *D. C.*

AMPELIDEÆ.

Vitis, many species, climbing plants.
Leea macrophylla, *Roxb.*
Leea sambucina, *Willd.*

SAPINDACEÆ.

Cardiospermum canescens, *Wall.*
,, Halicacabum, *L.*
Hemigyrosa deficiens, *W. & A.*
Erioglossa edule, *Bl.*
Allophyllus Cobbe, *Bl.*
Schleichera trijuga, *Willd.*
Nephelium Longana, *Camb.*
,, stipulaceum, *Bedd.*
Harpullia cupanioides, *Roxb.*
Dodonœa viscosa, *L.*
Turpinia pomifera, *D. C.*

SALIACEÆ.

Meliosma Wightii, *Planch.*
,, simplicifolia, *Roxb.*
Meliosma Arnottiana, *Wight.*

ANACARDIACEÆ.

Mangifera Indica, *L.*
Gluta Travancorica, *Bedd.*
Buchanania latifolia, *Roxb.*
Buchanania angustifolia, *Roxb.*
Solenocarpus Indica, *W. et A.*
Odina Wodier, *Roxb.*

Semecarpus Travancorica, *Bedd.*
,, auriculata, *Bedd.*
Holigarna Arnottiana, *Hook.*
,, Grahamii, *Wight.*
Nothopegia Colebrookiana, *Bl.*
Nothopegia Travancorica, *Bedd.*
,, aureo-fulva, *Bedd.*
Spondias mangifera, *Willd.*
,, acuminata, *Roxb.*

Connaraceæ.

Rourea santaloides, *W. et A.*
Connarus monocarpus, *L.*

Leguminosæ.

Crotalaria, many herbaceous and shrubby species.
Indigofera, do. do.
Millettia rubiginosa, *W. et A.*
Mundulea suberosa, *Benth.*
Tephrosia tinctoria, *Pers.*
,, purpurea, *Pers.*
Zornia diphylla, *Pers.*
Smithia, several species, small herbs.
Alysicarpus, do.
Ougeinia dalbergioides, *Benth.*
Desmodium, several sp., small herbs or shrubs.
Abrus procatorius, *L.*
Shuteria vestita, *W. et A.*
Mucuna monosperma, *D. C.*
Erythrina Indica, *Lam.*
,, stricta, *Roxb.*
Butea frondosa, *Roxb.*
Pueraria tuberosa, *D. C.*
Phaseolus, several sp., twining herbs.
Vigna Wightii, *Benth.*
Atylosia lineata, *W. Et A.*
,, albicans, *Benth.*
Dunbaria ferruginea, *W. et A.*
Rhynchosia, several sp., twining herbs.
Flemingia congesta, *Roxb.*
,, involucrata, *Benth.*
Dalbergia latifolia, *Roxb.*
,, tamarindifolia, *Roxb.*
,, paniculata, *Roxb.*
Pterocarpus marsupium, *Roxb.*
Pongamia glabra, *Vent.*
Derris scandens, *Benth.*
,, sp.
,, sp.
Sophora heptaphylla, *L.*
Ormosia Travancorica, *Bedd.*
Cæsalpinia sappan, *L.*
Cæsalpinia mimosoides, *Lam.*
Mezoneuron cucullatum, *L. et A.*
Peterolobium lacerans, *Ban.*
Cassia florida, *Vahl.*
,, Roxburghii, *D. C.*
,, fistula, *L.*
,, alata, *Roxb.*
,, auriculata, *L.*
Poinciana elata, *L.*
Cynometra ramiflora, *L.*
,, Travancorica, *Bedd.*
Hardwickia pinnata, *Roxb.*
Tamarindus Indica, *L.*
Humboldtia unijuga, *Bedd.*
,, sp. } trees in Ayencoil forests.
,, sp. }
Bauhinia racemosa, *Lam.*
,, Malabarica, *Roxb.*
Xylia dolabriformis, *Benth.*
Entada scandens, *D. C.*
Prosopis spicigera, *L.*
Dichrostachys cinerea, *D. C.*
Acrocarpus fraxinifolius, *Wight.*
Acacia Arabica, *Willd.*
,, catechu, *Willd.*
,, sundra, *Roxb.*
,, planifrons, *W. et A.*
,, concuma, *D. C.*
,, Intsia, *Willd.*
,, pennata, *Willd.*
Albizzia Lebbek, *Willd.*
,, odoratissima, *Willd.*
,, stipulata, *D. C.*
,, amara, *Willd.*
,, procera, *Willd.*
Inga cynometroides, *Bedd.*
Pithecolobium Anamallayanum, *Bedd.*
,, bigeminum, *Willd.*

Rosaceæ.

Parinarium Travancoricum, *Bedd.*
Pygeum Ceylanicum, *Bl.*
Rubus mobiccanus, *L.*
,, ellipticus, *Sm.*

Rhizophoraceæ.

Carallia integerrima, *D. C.*
Weihea Zeylanica, *Gard.*

Combretaceæ.

Terminalia tomentosa, *Roxb.*
,, paniculata, *Roxb.*
,, arjuna, *Roxb.*
,, Belerica, *Roxb.*
Terminalia Catappa, *Willd.*
,, chebula, *Retz.*
Anogeissus latifolia, *Roxb.*
Gyrocarpus Jacquini, *Roxb.*

Myrtaceæ.

Eugenia jambolana, *L.*
,, nervosa, *D. C.*
,, Gardneri, *Thw.*
,, Beddomei, *Duthie.*
,, rubicunda, *W. et A.*
,, Zeylanica, *Wight.*
,, lanceolata, *Wight.*
,, læta, *Ham.*
,, Munronii, *Wight.*
,, aquea, *Rumph.*
,, hemisphærica, *Wight.*
Eugenia floccosa, *Bedd.*
,, bracteata, *Roxb.*
,, Willdenovii, *D. C.*
,, Rottleriana, *W. et A.*
,, microphylla, *Bedd.*
,, Mooniana, *Wight.*
,, Calcadensis, *Bedd.*
,, cuneata, *Heyne.*
,, Singampattiana, *Bedd.*
Barringtonia racemosa, *Roxb.*
Careya arborea, *Roxb.*

Melastomaceæ.

Memecylon capitellatum, *L.*
,, angustifolium, *Wight.*
,, jambosoides, *Wight.*
,, gracile, *Bedd.*
Melastoma Malabathricum.
Osbeckia, 2 or 3 sp., small shrubs.
Sonerila Travancorica, *Bedd.*
,, rotundifolia, *Bedd.*
,, Arnottiana, *Thw.* and several other species.
Medinilla Malabarica, *Bedd.*
,, radicans, *Don.*

Lythrarieæ.

Woodfordia tomentosa, *Roxb.*
Pemphis acidula, *Forst.*
Lagerstrœmia reginæ, *Roxb.*
,, microcarpa, *Wight.*

Samydaceæ.

Casearia tomentosa, *Roxb.*
,, varians, *Thw.*
,, Wynadensis, *Bedd.*
Homalium Ceylanicum, *Gard.*
,, Travancoricum, *Bedd.*

Datisceæ.

Tetrameles nudiflora, *R. Br.*

Cucurbitaceæ.

Numerous creeping herbs.

Begoniaceæ.

Begonia floccifera, *Bedd.*
,, Grahamiana, *Wight.*
,, n. sp., Ayencoil Pass.
Begonia subpeltata, *Wight.*
,, Arnottiana, *Wight.*
,, Lindleyana, *Wight.*

Umbellifera.

A few herbaceous plants.

Araliaceæ.

Aralia Malabarica, *Bedd.*

Heptapleurum Wallichianum, *W. & A.*
,, capitatum, *W. & A.*
Heptapleurum obovatum, *Wight.*
,, sp.

Cornaceæ.

Alangium decapetalum, *Lam.*
Mastixia arborea, *Wight.*

Caprifoliaceæ.

Viburnum hebanthum, *W. & A.*
Viburnum punctatum, *Ham.*

Rubiaceæ.

Adina cordifolia, *Roxb.*
Stephegyne parvifolia, *Roxb.*
Hymenodictyon obovatum, *Wall.*
Wendlandia Notoniana, *Wall.*
Hedyotis albo-nervia, *Bedd.*
,, viscida, *Bedd.*
,, purpurea, *Bedd.*
,, Travancorica, *Bedd.*
,, aspera, *Heyne.*
,, Heynii, *Br.*
,, glabella, *Br.*
Mussænda frondosa, *L.*
Argostemma, 2 sp., small herbs.
Neurocalyx, 2 sp.
Acranthera grandiflora, *Bedd.*
Randia dumetorum, *Lam.*
,, ubiginosa, *Roxb.*
,, Gardneri, *Thw.*
,, speciosa, *Bedd.*
Webera Asiatica, *L.*
Gardenia lucida, *Roxb.*
,, latifolia, *Arnt.*
Byrsophyllum Atetrandum, *Bedd.*
Diplospora sphœrocarpa, *Daly.*
Knoxia, 1 or 2 sp., small herbs.
Canthium didymum, *Gærtn.*
,, Rheedii, *D. C.*
,, Neilgherrense, *Wight.*
,, Travancoricum *Bedd.*

Ixora parviflora, *Vahl.*
,, barbata, *Roxb.*
,, coccinea, *L.*
,, nigricans, *Br.*
,, sp.
Pavetta Indica, *L.*
,, tomentosa, *Roxb.*
,, siphonantha, *Daly.*
,, sp.
Coffea Benghalensis, *Roxb.*
Morinda citrifolia, *L.*
,, umbellata, *L.*
,, sp.
Psychotria, several species, shrubs.
Lasianthus obovatus, *Bedd.*
,, oblongifolia, *Bedd.*
,, dichotomus, *Wight.*
,, Blumianus, *Wight.*
,, rostratus, *Wight.*
,, parvifolius, *Wight.*
Chasalia curviflora.
Saprosma, n. sp.
,, Wightii, *Gardn.*
,, glomerata, *Gardn.*
,, corymbosa, *Bedd.*
Spermacoce hispida, *L.*
Octotropis Travancorica, *Bedd.*
Rubia cordifolia, *L.*
Galium asperifolium, *Wall.*

Compositæ.

Vernonia volkameriæfolia, *D.C.*, is the only tree in this order, but it is represented by numerous herbs and small shrubs.

Campanulaceæ.

Lobelia, 2 or 3 sp., herbs.

Vacciniaceæ.

Vaccinium Leschenaultii, *Wight.*

Vaccinium Neilgherrense, *Wight.*

Plumbagineæ.

Plumbago Zeylanica, *L.*

Primulaceæ.

Anagallis arvensis, *L.*

Centunculus tenellus, *D. C.*

Myrsineæ.

Mœsa Indica, *D. C.*
Myrsine capitellata, *Wall.*
Embelia ribes, *Burm.*
,, sp.
,, sp.
Ardisia humilis, *Vahl.*

Ardisia paniculata, *Roxb.*
,, pauciflora, *Heyne.*
,, rhomboidea, *Wight.*
,, elliptica, *Thunb.*
Antistrophe serratifolia, *Bedd.*

Sapotaceæ.

Chrysophyllum Roxburghii, *Don.*
Sideroxylon elengioides, *D. C.*
Isonandra Wightiana, *D. C.*
Dichopsis elliptica, *Daly.*
,, new sp.

Bassia latifolia, *L.*
,, longifolia, *L.*
Mimusops Roxburghiana, *Wight.*
,, elengi, *Willd.*

EBENACEÆ.

Maba buxifolia, *Roxb.*
Diospyros ebenum, *Retz.*
,, buxifolia, *Bl.*
,, foliolosa, *Wall.*
,, sylvatica, *Roxb.*
,, embryopteris, *Pers.*
,, cordifolia, *Roxb.*
Diospyros montana, *Roxb.*
,, ovalifolia, *Wight.*
,, Toposia, *Ham.*
,, nigricans, *Dalz.*
,, pruriens, *Dalz.*
,, ramiflora, *Roxb.*

STYRACEÆ.

Symplocos Gardneriana, *Wight.*
,, spicata, *Roxb.*
,, monantha, *Wight.*
Symplocos oligandra, *Bedd.*
,, sp.
,, pendula, *Wight.*

OLEACEÆ.

Jasminum, several sp., twining shrubs.
Nyctanthes arbortristis, *L.*
Lonociera Malabarica, *Wall.*
Lonociera Courtallensis, *Bedd.*
,, sp. (Olea lonocioroides, *Wight*).
Ligustrum robustum, *Roxb.*

SALVADORACEÆ.

Salvadora, sp.

APOCYNEÆ.

Ophioxylon densiflorum, *Wall.*
,, serpentinum, *Willd.*
Carissa carandas, *L.*
,, n. sp.
Hunteria Zeylanica, *Retz.*
Ellertonia Rheedii, *Wight.*
Alstonia scholaris, *R. Br.*
,, venenata, *R. Br.*
Tabernamontana dichotoma, *Roxb.*
Tabernamontana crispa, *Roxb.*
,, verticellata, *Bedd.*
Holarrhena antidysenterica, *Wall.*
Parsonsia Rheedii, *Wight.*
Wrightea tinctoria, *R. Br.*
,, Wallichii, *D.C.*
Ichnocarpus frutescens, *R. Br.*
,, elegans, *Don.*
Anodendron paniculatum, *D. C.*

ASCLEPIADACEÆ.

This order is represented by many small twining plants and herbs.

LOGANIACEÆ.

Strychnos nux-vomica, *Willd.*
,, potatorum, *L.*
,, colubrina, *L.*
,, sp
,, cinnamonifolia, *Thw.*
Fagrea Coromandelina, *Wight.*
,, obovata, *Wall.*
Gardneria ovata, *Wall.*
Mitreola Oldenlandioides, *Wall.*

GENTIANEÆ.

Exacum Travancoricum, *Bedd.*
,, Courtallense, *Arnt.*
,, bicolor, *Roxb.*
Exacum atropureum, *Bedd.*
Canscora perfoliata, *Lam.*
Swertia elegans, *Wight.*

BORAGINEÆ.

Cordia myxa, *L.*
,, octandra, *D. C.*
,, monoica, *Roxb.*
,, Rothii, *Koen and Sch.*
,, fulvosa, *Wight.*
Ehretia lævis, *Roxb.*
,, aspera, *Roxb.*
Ehretia ovalifolia, *Wight.*
,, Wightiana, *Wall.*
,, buxifolia, *Roxb.*
Rhabdia viminea, *Dalz.*
Coldenia procumbens.
Trichodesma Indicum, *Br.*

CONVOLVULACÆA.

Numerous twining plants.

Solanaceæ.

Solanum, 4 or 5 shrubs and herbs.

Scrophulariaceæ.

A few small herbs.

Orobanchaceæ.

3 or 4 leafless herbs.

Lentibulariæ.

Utricularia, several sp., minute herbs.

Gesneraceæ.

Æschynanthus Perottetii, *D. C.*
Isanthera permollis, *Nees.*
Epithema Zeylanica, *Gard.*
Klugia Notoniana, *D. C.*
Didymocarpus repens, *Bedd.*
Didymocarpus membranacea, *Bedd.*
,, Rottleriana, *Wall.*
,, lyrata, *Wight.*
,, ovalifolia, *Wight.*

Bignoniaceæ.

Millingtonia hortensis, *L.*
Dolichandrone crispa, *Wall.*
,, Rheedii, *Wall.*
Stereospermum xylocarpum, *Roxb.*
Stereospermum suaveolens, *D. C.*
Panjanelia Rheedii, *Wight.*
Oroxylum Indicum, *Vent.*

Acanthaceæ.

This order is well represented by numerous shrubs and herbs, chiefly of the genera *Strobilanthes* and *Barleria*. *Diotacanthus grandis* and *albiflora* (Bedd.) are two very fine shrubs only lately discovered and named, though very abundant ; and *Asystasia Travancorica* (Bedd.) is a fine new plant abundant in beds of rivers.

Verbenaceæ.

Callicarpa lanata, *L.*
Tectona grandis, *L.*
Gmelina arborea, *Roxb.*
Vitex pubescens, *Vahl.*
,, leucoxylon, *Linn.*
,, negundo, *L.*
,, altissima, *L.*
Clerodendron infortunatum, *L.*
Clerodendron serratum, *Spr.*
Premna tomentosa, *Willd.*
,, latifolia, *Roxb.*
,, cordifolia, *Roxb.*
,, glaberrima, *Wight.*
,, Wightiana, *Sch.*
,, herbacea, *D. C.*

Labiateæ.

Numerous plants of this order, chiefly small herbs.

Chenopodiaceæ.

A few herbaceous plants.

Amarantaceæ.

A few herbaceous plants.

Polygonaceæ.

A few herbaceous plants.

NYCTAGINEÆ.

Pisonia aculeata, *L.*

MYRISTICEÆ.

Myristica laurifolia, *H. et T.*
,, magnifica, *Bedd.*
Myristica corticosa, *Lour.*

PROTEACEÆ.

Helicia robusta, *Wall.*

THYMELÆACEÆ.

Lasiosiphon eriocephalus, *Dene.*
Cansjera Rheedii, *Gmel.*

LAURINEÆ.

Machilus macrantha, *Nees.*
Phœbe lanceolata, *Nees.*
Cinnamomum Zeylanicum, *Bregn.*
Alseodaphne semicarpifolia, *Nees.*
Haasia Wightii, *Nees.*
Apollonias Arnottii, *Nees.*
Cryptocarya Wightiana, *Thw.*
Tetrantheia tomentosa, *Nees.*
,, laurifolia, *Nees.*
,, ligustrina, *Nees.*
,, Panamanja, *Nees.*
,, glauca, *Nees.*
Actinodaphne angustifolia, *Nees.*
Litsœa Zeylanica, *Nees.*

ELŒAGNACEÆ.

Elœagnus latifolia, *L.*

SANTALACEÆ.

Osyris arborea, *Wall*

SALICACEÆ.

Salix tetrasperma, *Roxb.*

EUPHORBIACEÆ.

Sauropus albicaus, *Mull.*
,, sp.
Actephila excelsa, *Dalz.*
Phyllanthus emblica, *Poir.*
,, longipes, *Mull.*
,, peltandra, *Mull.*
,, reticulatus, *Mull*
,, Macræi, *Mull.*
,, Indicus, *Mull.*
,, Wightianus, *Mull.*
,, Baillonianus, *Mull.*
Glochidion arboreum, *Wight.*
,, sp.
,, sp.
Melanthesopsis patens, *Roxb.*
Breynia rhamnoides, *Willd.*
Securinega leucopyrus, *Kœn.*
Mischodon Zeylanicus, *Thw.* (at Paupanassum).
Baccaurea sapida, *Roxb.*
Bischoffia Javanica, *Bl.*
Hemicyclia venusta, *Wight.*
Hemicyclia elata, *Bedd.*
Cyclostemon Malabaricus, *Bedd.*
,, macrophyllus, *Bl.*
Aporosa Lindleyana, *Wight.*
Antidesma Ghœsembilla, *Gœrt.*
,, lanceolatum, *Tul.*
Briedelia retusa, *Spr.*
Cleistanthus patulus, *Roxb.*
Lebidieropsis orbicularis, *Roth.*
Croton Malabaricum, *Bedd.*
,, aromaticum, *L.*
,, reticulatum, *Wall.*
,, Klotzschianum, *Wight.*
Acalypha alnifolia, *Willd.*
,, Indica, *L.*
,, ciliata, *Mull.*
Tragia involucrata, *Mull.*
,, Migucliana, *Mull.*
Sarcoclinium Indicum, *Dalz.*
,, longifolium, *Wight.*
Cephalocroton Indicum, *Bedd.*
Coelodepas calycinum, *Bedd.*

Trewia nudiflora, *L.*
Mallotus albus, *Roxb.*
,, muricatus, *Wight.*
,, distans, *Wall.*
,, aureo-punctatus, *Dalz.*
,, atrovirens, *Wall.*
,, Philippensis, *Lour.*
,, repandus, *Willd.*
Cleidion Javanicum, *Bl.*
,, sp.
Macaranga tomentosa, *Wight.*
,, Indica, *Wight.*
Homonoya retusa, *Wight.*
Trigonostemon Lawianus, *Mull.*
Trigonostemon, n. sp.
,, nemoralis, *Thw.*
Givotia rottleriformis, *Griff.*
Ostodes Zeylanica, *Thw.*
,, ,, var. minor, *Thw.*
Codiœum umbellatum, *Willd.*
Excœcaria insignis, *Royle.*
,, Cochinchinensis, *Lour.*
,, oppositifolia, *Jack.*
Euphorbia tirucalli, *L.*
,, antiquorum, *L.*
Daphniphyllum glaucescens, *Bl.*
Sarcococca saligna, *Don.*

URTICEÆ.

Ulmus integrifolia, *Roxb.*
Celtis Wightii, *Planch.*
Sponia Wightii, *Planch.*
Gironniera reticulata, *Thw.*
Artocarpus hirsuta, *Lam.*
,, integrifolia, *W.*
,, Lakoocha, *Roxb.*
Dorstenia Indica, *Wight.*
Plecospermum spinosum, *Roxb.*
Antiaris innoxia, *Bl.*
Streblus aspera, *Lour.*
Taxotrophis Roxburghii, *Bl.*
Ficus religiosa, *L.*
,, Bengalensis, *L.*
,, tomentosa, *Roxb.*
,, Tsiela, *L.*
Ficus retusa, *L.*
,, comosa, *Roxb.*
,, nervosa, *Roth.*
,, asperrima, *Roxb.*
,, sp.
,, sp.
,, hispida, *L.*
,, glomerata, *Willd.*
Laportea crenulata, *Roxb.*
Bohmeria Travancorica, *Bedd.*
Monocarpus longifolius, *Burm.*
Also species of the herbaceous genera *Fleurya*, *Gerardinia*, *Pilea*, *Lecanthus*, *Pellionia*, *Elatostema*, *Chamabainea*, *Procris*, *Pouzolzia*, *Memorialis* and *Droguetia*.

CHLORANTHACEÆ.

Chloranthus Indicus, *Wight.*
Sarcandra chloranthoides, *Gard.*

PODOSTEMACEÆ.

Several species in the rivers.

PIPERACEÆ.

Piper, 4 or 5 species.
Peperomia, several species.
Pothomorphe subpeltata.
Muldera, 2 or 3 species.

CONIFERÆ.

Podocarpus latifolia, *Wall.*

MONOCOTYLEDONS.

PALMEÆ.

Calamus, 5 species.
Benctinckia condapana, *Berry.*
Phœnix, 2 species.
Caryota urens, *L.*
Borassus flabelliformis.
Cocos nucifera, *L.*
Seaforthia Dicksonii, *Mast.*
Arenga Wightii.

AROIDEÆ.

Several species.

SATAMINEÆ

Numerous species of *Amomum*, *Elettaria*, *Alpinia*, *Kæmferia*, *Curcuma*, *Hedychium*, *Zingiber*, *Globba*, &c , but no attention has as yet been given to them

MARANTACEÆ.

Species of *Maranta*, *Phrynium* and *Canna*

MUSACEÆ.

Musa ornata, *Roxb*

Musa superba, *Roxb.*

AMARYLLIDEÆ

Crinum species

DIOSCOREÆ

Trichopodium Zeylanicum, *Thw*

Dioscorea, several species.

SMILACEÆ

Smilax, 2 or 3 species

LILACEÆ

Gloriosa superba, *L*
Urgenia Indica, *Kunth*
Ledebouria hyacinthina, *Roth*

Asparagus species
Ophiopogon Indicum, *Wight*
Peliosanthes Courtallensis, *Wight*

COMMELYNACEÆ

Numerous species

ORCHIDEÆ

Numerous species, amongst which may be mentioned the beautiful *Cypripedium Druryi*, which grows abundantly in the Calcad hills and elsewhere

CYPERACEÆ

Numerous species

GRAMINEÆ

Arundinaria species
Bambusa arundinacea, *Roxb*
Oxytenanthera Thwatesii, *Munro*

Beesha Travancorica, *Bedd.*
,, Rheedii, *Munro*,
and numerous species of grasses.

CRYPTOGAMS

A few species of *Lycopodium* and *Selaginella*, and numerous *Ferns*, *Mosses*, *Lichens*, and *Fungi*

No. 67.—*List of Indigenous Medicinal Plants.*

Adhatoda vasica.
Aritolochia bracteata.
Withannia lomnifera.
Cassia auriculata.
Indigofera tinctoria.
Alangium decapetalum.
Argemone Mexicana.
Crotæva religiosa.
Plumbago Zeylanicum.
Cardamomum elettaria.
Calotropis gigantea.
Strychnos nux-vomica.
Cannabis Indica.
Cæsalpinia bonducella.
Brionia epigda.
Coryphyllum aromaticus.
Zingiber officinalis.
Anisomeles Malabarica.
Terminalia chebula.
Clitorea ternatea.
Cucurbita Peps.
Solanum Jacquini.
Eclipta prostata.
Acacia Araluem.
Bergera Kœnigii.
Aloe Indica.
Jatropha curcas.
,, glandulifera.
Phyllanthus niruri.
Pongamia glabra.
Portulacca quadrifida.
Sesbania Ægyptiaca.
Solanum trilobatum.
Spermacoce hispida.
Trianthema obcordata.
Tribulus samiginosus.
Vernonia cinerea.
Vitis quadrangularis.
Wedelia calendulacea.
Zaponia nodiflora.
Pestia stratiotes.
Pavonia odorata.
,, Zeylanica.
Oxalis corniculata.
Ocimum basilicum.
,, sanctium.
Nelumbrium speciosum.
Nerium odorum.
Macunu pinrita.
Moringa pterygosperma.
Isora corylifolia.
Ipomœa turpethum.
Indigofera aspalathoides.
Hydrocotyle Asiatica.
Euphorbia tirucalli.
,, antiquorum.
,, nivulia.
,, thymifolia.
Evolvulus alanoides.
Emblica officinalis.
Imospona cordifolia.
Boerhavia procumbens.
Cardiospermum.
Cicendia hyselopifolia.
Citrullus colocynthis.
Cleirodendron inerme.
,, serratum.
Crateva nurvala.
Crinum Asiaticum.
Crotalaria verrucosa.
Croton tiglium.
Curculigo orchioides.
Cynodon dactylon.
Dæmia extensa.
Datura alba.
,, fastuosa.
Dillenia speciosa.
Cyperus pertenms.
Coccinia Indica.
Boswellia glabra.
Shorea robusta.
Acalypha Indica.
Solanum nigrum.
,, rubium.
Butea frondosa.
Hemedesmus Indicus.
Cassia lanceolata, obovata.
,, elongata.
Androgrophis paniculata.
Asteracantha longifolia.
Ammunia vesicatoria.
Vitex negundo.
Viola suffruticosa.
Mollugo Cerviane.
Abutilon Indicum.
Acorus calamus.
Asparagus sarmentosus.
Azadirachta Indica.